REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1871-72.

MADRAS:
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1872.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR 1871-72.

SECTION I.—EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

THE year was marked by several changes in the personnel of the Government.

Changes in Council.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B., appointed by the Home Government to be Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Military Forces and Second Member of Council, arrived at Madras on Sunday the 21st May 1871, and assumed command on the following day. The Royal Warrant of appointment not having been received until the 28th May, His Excellency was on the 30th idem sworn in as Second Member of Council.

On the 19th of February 1872 His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Napier, K.T., Governor of Madras, proceeded to Calcutta to assume the office of Governor-General of India, rendered vacant by the lamented death of the Right Honorable the Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.M.S.I.; and on the embarkation of His Lordship, the Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I., the Senior Civil Member of Council, assumed the office of Governor. The succession of the Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot to the office of Governor having created a vacancy in Council, the Honorable R. S. Ellis, C.B., Chief Secretary to Government, was sworn in as a temporary Member of Council.

On the 15th of May 1872 His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Hobart arrived at Madras, and assumed charge of the office of Governor, rendered vacant by the departure from India on the 13th idem of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, K.T.

Removal of the Government to the Neilgherries.

2. His Excellency the Governor and Council conducted the duties of Government on the Neilgherry Hills for a period of three months, from August to the end of October. The first Council at Ootacamund was held on the 4th August, and the last on the 27th of October 1871.

Tours of H. E. the Governor.

3. On the 25th of September 1871 His Excellency Lord Napier proceeded on a tour to the Southern Districts of the Presidency, visiting Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Madura, and returned to Madras on the 7th November 1871.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

Additional Members.

4. The under-mentioned gentlemen were appointed Additional Members of the Council for making Laws and Regulations, and took their seats on the dates set opposite their respective names:—

The Honorable	A. Mackenzie,	12th January 1872.
Do.	V. Sanjiva Rau,	
Do.	W. Hudleston,	11th April 1872.

The Honorable A. F. Brown and the Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur were re-appointed Additional Members, and took their seats on the 8th February and 11th April 1871 respectively.

The Honorable J. D. Mayne was appointed an Additional Member in virtue of his office as Acting Advocate-General, and took his seat on the 1st February 1872, but, having resigned the latter appointment on the 24th of the same month, he ceased to be an Additional Member.

The Honorable J. B. Norton, Advocate-General, and the Honorable P. Macfadyen resigned their seats as Additional Members of the Council on the 11th and 21st November 1871 respectively.

Acts passed by the Council

5. No. VI. of 1871, "An Act to enable the Government to levy a duty, by way of excise, on salt manufactured in such districts of the Presidency of Fort Saint George as the Government may think proper," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 19th May 1871. This is a re-enactment (with certain modifications) of the Bill which was disallowed by the Governor-General in 1869-70, as reported in the Administration Report for that year.

No. VII. of 1871, "An Act to amend Madras Act V. of 1863 (*An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the traffic; and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same*), and to provide for its extension to other piers," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 19th July 1871, and took effect from 1st September 1871. The main object of this Act is to provide a summary method of ascertaining the amount of damage which may be caused to the Madras Pier by reason of logs of wood or other drifting matter coming into collision with it, and to enable the Magistrate trying the case to make an order upon the owner of the drift for payment, the drift itself being primarily liable for the amount. The Act also gives power to the Government to extend the provisions of Madras Act V. of 1863 to other piers in this Presidency. The necessity for passing this measure arose from the circumstance of its having been found, upon the actual occurrence of cases in which damage was done to the Madras Pier, that, in the absence of express legislative provision, no remedy could be had, except by action against the owners of the property, whom it was difficult to discover, and who were often out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Bills passed but not yet assented to by the Governor-General.

6. A Bill to amend Act XXIV. of 1859 (*An Act for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George*), passed by the Council on the 8th February 1872. The objects and reasons of this Bill may

be stated as follows:—Section 48 of Act XXIV. of 1859 gives power to the officers of the Magistracy and Police to deal with offences causing obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, or damage to residents or passengers within the limits of any "town." The Act, however, does not contain any provision defining the word "town," or empowering either the Government or any other authority to declare what places shall be considered "towns" within the meaning of Section 48. The Bill, therefore, supplies this defect by providing that the section in question shall be put in force in towns and other places to which it may be specially extended by the Government. It also provides for retrospective validity being given to all acts done by officers of the Police and Magistracy in pursuance of any notification, issued by the Government or Magistrate of a district, extending the provisions of Section 48 to certain places, such notifications having been pronounced by the Madras High Court to be devoid of legal authority.

The Legislative Returns, prepared according to forms prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee, will be found in the Appendix. No Draft Bills were submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the official year 1871-72.

SECTION III.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The statistics of Civil and Criminal justice relate to the calendar *not* the official year.

Changes in the High Court and Subordinate Courts.

7. The High Court had its full complement of Judges, viz., one Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges, during the year 1871, except for a short period, from 20th January to 18th February, when Sir C. H. Scotland, Chief Justice, was absent on account of his health. During this period Mr Justice Holloway was appointed to act as Chief Justice. On 30th July Mr. Justice Collett, who had been absent on leave from 30th April 1870, resigned. No successor was appointed, but Mr. Justice Kindersley continued to officiate as Puisne Judge. On 27th November Sir C. H. Scotland, Chief Justice, resigned, and Sir Walter Morgan entered upon his duties as Chief Justice of Madras. An Additional Principal Sadr Amin's Court was established at Tanjore with the sanction of the Government of India on 7th July, and under the orders of the Madras Government, the establishment of the old Tanjore Principal Sadr Amin's Court, which had been transferred to Tinnevelly, returned to Tanjore, and the temporary establishment sanctioned by the Government of India at a cost of Rupees 250 was entertained at Tinnevelly On 27th June the Court of the Principal Sadr Amin of Cuddapah was, on the recommendation of the High Court, transferred to Bellary for one year. During the year two Advocates, four Vakils, and four Attorneys were enrolled in the High Court. On 11th November Mr. J B. Norton resigned the office of Advocate-General, and Mr. J. D. Mayne was appointed to act in that office.

Judicial Tribunals and their cost.

8. The statistical tables given in the Appendix are presented in the same form as last year.

Table I., showing the various judicial tribunals existing in the Presidency, was prepared with much labor last year, and has not been revised, except as to the number of cases decided. In last year's report it was stated that the cost to Government of the administration of law and justice in the Presidency might be estimated in round numbers at 7 lakhs of rupees as against 22 lakhs of rupees the cost to litigants. The accuracy of this statement has been entirely confirmed by the actual returns of fees, fines, and penalties received from the Lower Courts.

Distribution of suits according to the class of Court in which instituted.

9. The total number of original suits *instituted* in the several Subordinate Courts during the year 1871 was 221,473. Of these, 116,199, or 52 46 per cent, appear as Small Causes. The following table shows the classes of Courts in which the suits were instituted :—

Courts.	Ordinary Suits.	Per-centage.	Small Causes.	Per-centage.	Total.	Per-centage.
1. Village Munsiffs	44,047	41·84	...	...	44,047	19·89
2. Revenue Courts	2,854	2·71	...	...	2,854	1·29
3. District Munsiffs, &c. ...	56,339	53·52	77,109	66·37	133,448	60·25
4 Principal Sadr Amins ...	938	0 89	2,169	1·86	3,107	1·40
5. Mofussil Small Cause Courts	452	0·43	12,022	10·34	12,474	5·63
6. Madras Small Cause Court...	. .	...	24,784	21·34	24,784	11·20
7. Civil Courts, &c.	644	0·61	115	09	759	·34
Total ...	105,274	100·00	116,199	100·00	221,473	100·00

As compared with 1870 and 1869, there is an increase of 14,916 and 29,424, respectively, in the number of suits instituted, the figures for those years showing 206,557 and 192,049 as the total number of suits instituted in the Subordinate Courts collectively. It must not be overlooked that previous to 1870 no account was taken of revenue suits. As these suits, however, do not amount to 3,000 during the year, it is clear that there is a steady increase in the litigation of the Presidency. In the present year there is an increase of more than seven per cent. in the number of suits instituted, as compared with 1870. The increase is principally in the Courts of the District Munsiffs, and, if litigation increases in the same ratio in future, additional Courts of that class will soon be necessary.

10 Classifying the suits according to the nature of the claim, the following result is obtained :— Classification of suits according to the nature of the claim.

Nature of the Claim.	Number.	Per-centage.	
On contract ... On written promise	94,792	42·80	78 90
On contract ... On unwritten promise	42,031	18·98	
On contract ... Other suits	37,921	17·12	
For rent	8,103	3·66	21·10
For recovery of personal property	6,412	2·90	
Relating to real property	21,870	9 87	
Revenue suits	2,854	1·29	
Other suits	7,490	3 38	
Total ...	221,473	100·00	

Of the suits on written obligations, 72·60 were disposed of by District Munsiffs, 9·35 by Village Munsiffs, and 6 39 by the Madras Court of Small Causes; and of those on unwritten obligations 52·70 per cent. were instituted before Village Munsiffs and 41·67 per cent. before District Munsiffs. Of the suits for rent, 81 48 were cognizable as small causes. Of those relating to immoveable property, 21,013, or 96·08 per cent., were filed before District Munsiffs, 501, or 2 29 per cent, before Principal Sadr Amins and Small Cause Court Judges as Principal Sadr Amins, 161, or ·74 per cent, before Civil Judges, and 195, or ·89 per cent., in the Madras Court of Small Causes. Of the suits instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes, 19,576, or nearly

79 per cent., were for money due on contract. The tables do not afford the means of classifying the appeals according to the nature of the claim.

In the High Court, Original Side, 772 suits were instituted as against 806 last year. Of this number, about 65 per cent. were suits for money due on contract and about 24 per cent. were suits relating to real property.

Classification of suits according to value.

11. Table III. in the Appendix shows the valuation of the suits *disposed of* according to the Court Fees' Act. The following table is an abstract statement of the results :—

Value.	Moussil Courts		Madras Small Cause Court.	Courts combined.
	Ordinary	Small Causes		
	Per cent. of Suits.			
Below 5 rupees	22 03	5 58	32 88	16 44
Below 20 rupees	25 27	35 04	38 33	30 71
Below 100 rupees	26 12	52 69	22·56	36 67
Between 100 and 500 rupees	21 36	6 69	5 71	13 62
Between 500 and 1,000 rupees	3 03		52	1 51
Between 1,000 and 10,000 rupees	1 71			·82
Above 10,000 rupees	15			·07
Not capable of valuation	33			·16
Total	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00

The total value of the suits disposed of in the Subordinate Courts collectively according to this return was Rupees 2,26,25,314. Of this sum, Rupees 1,83,60,208 represents the value of the ordinary suits and Rupees 42,65,106 of the small causes. The value of the suits disposed of in the Madras Court of Small Causes was Rupees 7,32,648, or rather more than 17 per cent. of the total value of the suits cognizable as small causes. The decrease in the value of suits disposed of, as compared with 1870, may probably be accounted for by the fact that the large majority of suits disposed of in 1870 were valued under the old Stamp Act previous to the introduction of Act VII. of 1870. In the High Court, Original Side, of the suits instituted, above 75 per cent. were valued under Rupees 5,000 ; 12 per cent. were suits of which it was impossible to estimate the money value : there was one suit exceeding in value one lakh.

Disposal of Suits.

12. Table IV. in the Appendix shows the working of the several Courts in the disposal of suits. The total number of suits on the files of the Subordinate Courts for disposal was 287,181 as against 268,396 in 1870, an increase of 18,785 suits.

The total number of suits disposed of was 222,906 as against 205,600 in 1870 and 197,838 in 1869, an increase of 17,306 on the former year, and of 25,068 on the latter. The number pending at the close of the year was 60,968. The following table shows in detail the extent to which the several classes of Courts disposed of the suits which came on their files :—

Courts.	Suits for disposal.		Suits disposed of.		Per-centage of Suits disposed of to Suits for Disposal.	
	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary	Small Causes.
Village Munsiffs	54,723	...	44,108	...	80 61	...
Revenue Courts	4,019	...	2,964	...	73 75	...
District Munsiffs, &c.	96,581	84,051	57,559	77,549	59·60	92 26
Principal Sadr Amins	2,253	3,080	1,282	2,159	56·90	70·09
Small Cause Courts	654	13,052	420	11,910	64·22	91 25
Civil Courts	1,702	129	648	117	38·07	90 70
Total ...	159,932	100,312	106,981	91,735	66·89	91·45

The following table shows the distribution of the suits newly instituted, of the total suits on the files, of the suits disposed of and pending among the several classes of Courts, and also the proportion of suits on the files disposed of in each class :—

Courts.	Newly instituted Suits, per cent	Files, per cent. of the whole.	Suits disposed of, per cent.	Arrears, per cent.	Per-centage of Suits on the files disposed of.
Village Munsiffs	19·39	18·98	19 73	17 25	80·61
Revenue Courts	1·32	1 39	1·33	1 27	73 75
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents	60·06	62 64	60·44	70·10	74 55
Mofussil Small Cause Courts	5 51	4 75	5·52	2·18	89 96
Principal Sadr Amins	1 91	1 85	1·54	2 80	64·52
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	·56	·64	·34	·83	41·78
Madras Small Cause Court	10 91	9 34	10 82	4·47	89·80
High Court	·34	·41	·28	·90	53·12
Total ...	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	77·52

The proportions of the new institutions, of the files, and of the suits disposed of are, as will be seen, singularly uniform. The great bulk of the arrears are on the files of the District Munsiffs, and the proportion of suits disposed of is lowest in the Civil Courts and highest in the Courts of Small Causes.

The following table shows the manner in which the suits were disposed of :—

Mode of Disposal.		Mofussil Courts.			Madras Court of Small Causes		
		Number.		Per-centage.	Number.		Per-centage.
Uncontested	Decreed for plaintiff.	69,731			10,856		
	Otherwise disposed of	63,916			8,315		
			133,647	67·27		19,171	79·25
Contested ...	Decreed for plaintiff.	48,366			4,471		
	Decreed for defendant	16,703			548		
			65,069	32 73		5,019	20·75
Total ...			198,716	100 00		24,190	100·00

The average duration of a contested ordinary suit in all the Courts (Village and Revenue Courts excepted) was between 10 and 11 months, and of an uncontested ordinary suit in the same Courts between 5 and 6 months. The average duration of all small causes was between 5 and 6 weeks. The information is not given for the High Court and Court of Small Causes, Madras. In the High Court, Original Side, 1,186 suits, as against 1,094 last year, were on the file for disposal. Of this number, 630, or about 53 per cent., were disposed of during the year, and of these, 409 were contested.

Disposal of appeals.

13. The number of appeals on the files of the Lower Appellate Courts for disposal was 11,580; of which 5,599 were pending from the previous year. The total number of appeals disposed of (not including transfers) was 6,589. This shows an increase of 131 appeals on 6,458, the number disposed of in 1870. The following table shows the proportion in which the two classes of tribunals contributed to the disposal of the appeals:—

Tribunal.	Number disposed of.	Per-centage.	Number pending	Per-centage.
Principal Sadr Amins	3,326	50·48	1,788	35·82
Civil Courts	3,263	49·52	3,204	64·18
Total ...	6,589	100·00	4,992	100·00

The mode of disposal is shown below:—

Mode of Disposal.			Per-centage	Number	Per-centage.
Dismissed for default				475	7·20
Uncontested				425	6·45
Remanded				316	4·80
Contested ...	Confirmed	3,536	65·81		
	Modified	636	11·84		
	Reversed	1,201	22·35		
		5,373	100·00	5,373	81·55
			Total ...	6,589	100·00

High Court.

14. In the High Court, Appellate Side, 245 regular and 1,056 special appeals were on the files for disposal, 106 of the former and 401 of the latter being the balance remaining from last year. Of the total file, 140 regular and 757 special appeals were disposed of, or 57·1 and 71·7 per cent. respectively. The mode of disposal was as follows:—

Mode of Disposal.	Regular.	Special.
Dismissed for default	2	31
Uncontested	...	129
Remanded	11	15
Contested	127	582
Total ...	140	757

Of the suits decided on the merits, the following was the result:—

Nature of Result.	Regular.		Special.	
	Number.	Per-centage	Number.	Per-centage.
Confirmed	87	68 50	461	79·21
Modified	22	17 33	59	10·14
Reversed	18	14 17	62	10 65
Total ...	127	100·00	582	100 00

The accompanying table shows the proportions in which the several zillahs contributed to the appellate litigation of the Presidency :—

Zillahs.	Number of Original Appealable Suits instituted *	Number of Appeals instituted in the Lower Appellate Courts	No. of Appeals instituted in the High Court		Per-centage of Appeals to Original (Appealable) Suits instituted during the year.	Per-centage of Special Appeals to Appeals	Per-centage of Regular and Special Appeals (Columns 4 and 5) to Original (Appealable) Suits instituted during the year.
			Regular.	Special			
Bellary ...	3,381	209	5	10	6 2	4 7	·44
Berhampore...	1,672	81	4	3	4·8	3 7	·51
Calicut ..	4,467	658	3	84	14·7	12·7	1 94
Chingleput ...	2,034	132	7	18	6 5	13·6	1 22
Chittoor ..	2,005	160	9	45	7 9	28·1	2 69
Coimbatore ...	3,082	264	7	14	8 6	5·3	·68
Cuddalore ...	2,253	133	2	16	5 9	12 0	·79
Cuddapah ...	3,477	210	..	14	6 9	5 8	·40
Guntoor ...	3,122	277	4	11	8 9	3 9	48
Madura ...	3,042	255	11	66	8 4	25 8	2 53
Mangalore ...	2,348	669	..	49	2 8	7·3	2·08
Nellore ...	2,685	174	4	11	6 5	6 3	·55
Nundial ...	2,059	75	5	6	3 6	8	·53
Ootacamund...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry.	4,740	433	3	26	9 1	6·0	·61
Salem ...	3,239	220	10	27	6 8	12 2	1·14
Tanjore .	3,329	281	27	20	8·4	7·1	1·41
Tellicherry ...	1,756	515	2	58	29 3	11·2	3·41
Tinnevelly ...	4,713	467	10	88	9 9	18·8	2·07
Tranquebar ...	2,417	366	6	62	15 1	16·9	2·81
Trichinopoly	1,804	146	13	9	8 1	6 1	1·21
Vizagapatam-	3,097	223	7	18	7 2	8 0	·80
Agent at Ganjam ..	112	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. at Vizagapatam ...	313	3	...	...	0 9	...	...
Total ..	61,227	5,981	139	655	9·7	2 3	1·3

15. Table VI. in the Appendix shows that 46,700 original and 4,992 appeal suits, as against 46,886 and 5,599 last year, were pending at the close of 1871. No information on this point is given for the Madras Small Cause Court.

Length of pendency of suits, original and appeal.

About 84 per cent. (84·10) of the pending original suits and above 71 per cent. (71·32) of the pending appeal suits were filed in 1871, and have, therefore, been less than a year on the files of the Subordinate Courts. 7,425 original and 1,432 appeal suits have been pending for more than a

* *i.e.*, all original suits, except those cognizable by Village Courts and Small Causes.

year, and 1,579 original and 268 appeal suits have been pending for more than two years. In last year's report an error was committed in preparing the returns in this form for the High Court, Appellate Side, the suits having been entered under the year of their institution in the Original not the Appellate Court. At the close of 1871 there were no appeals on the file of the High Court of older standing than 1869, and of that year there were only two. There were 17 appeals of 1870 undisposed of. In the two following tables the pending suits, original and appeal, are classified with respect to the years in which the suits originated. The requisite information is not available as regards original suits in the High Court or suits in the Madras Small Cause Court. The Mofussil Small Cause Courts suits are shown separately, as their inclusion prevents accurate inferences being drawn. The table shows that 81 26 of the suits in all the Courts combined had been less than a year on the files. The proportions for the several classes of Courts are given and the mean age of the pending suits in months, the average pendency of suits less than a year on the file being assumed to be six months for the purposes of this calculation, and so on.

Period of Pendency.	District Munsiffs and Asst. Agents.	Principal Sadr Amins and Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents, & Judicial Commissioner	All Courts combined	Mofussil Small Cause Courts.
Under 1 year	81 48	75 55	77·58	81 26	96 92
Between 1 and 2 years	14 61	13·52	17·58	14 62	3 07
Do. 2 ,, 3 ,, ...	2 72	9 91	3 03	2 93	·01
Do. 3 ,, 4 ,, ...	·80	·46	1·01	·80	...
Do 4 ,, 5 ,, ...	·32	·28	...	·31	...
Over 5 years	·07	·28	·80	·08	...
	100 00	100 00	100·00	100 00	100·00
Mean age in months ...	8·88	10 5	9·7	8·94	6·5

The next table shows the proportions for the different Courts as regards appellate suits pending :—

Period of Pendency.	Principal Sadr Amins and Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	High Court.		All Courts combined.
			Regular	Special.	
Under 1 year	79·75	66 60	94·29	95 65	73·11
Between 1 and 2 years	15·83	27 50	3 81	4 35	21 89
Do. 2 ,, 3 ,, ...	3·69	5·78	1·90	...	4 69
Do 3 ,, 4 ,, ...	·56	·12	...	...	·26
Over 4 years	·17	...	...	...	·05
	100·00	100 00	100 00	100·00	100·00
Mean age in months ...	9·0	10·7	6·9	6·5	9·2

16. Table VII. shows that 151,305 applications for execution of decrees, as contrasted with 133,906 last year, came before the Subordinate Courts during the year. It is to be observed that the returns this year include for the first time applications for execution of decrees in revenue suits. Of this number, 131,851, or above 87 per cent., were disposed of by the Courts, and 19,454 applications were pending at the close of 1871. Complete execution appears to have been obtained in the case of 64,635 decrees and partial execution only in the case of 40,463 decrees—total 105,098.

Execution of decrees.

17. The High Court disposed of 141 out of a file of 181 civil miscellaneous regular and special appeals, *i.e.*, appeals from orders passed by the Lower Courts.

Miscellaneous work of the High Court.

The following table shows in detail the manner in which the civil miscellaneous appeals were disposed of:—

—	Remaining on 31st December 1870.	Filed in 1871.	Total.	Dismissed for default.	Heard ex parte.			Contested.			Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			
Civil miscellaneous regular and special appeals ...	32	149	181	4	29	...	9	75	3	21	...	141	40

249 civil miscellaneous petitions, 57 references under Act XI. of 1865 (Mofussil Small Cause Courts), three references under Act IV. of 1869 (Indian Divorce Act), and one reference under Act XVIII. of 1869 (General Stamp Act) were also disposed of by the High Court during the year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

18 Table I. shows the working of the various appellate tribunals. Appeals from 8,566 persons, as contrasted with 8,563 in 1870, were on the files for disposal. Of this number, 8,079, or above 94 per cent., were disposed of during the year. The following table shows the mode of disposal:—

Appeals in criminal cases.

Mode of Disposal.		Number.	Per centage.
On perusal of records	Rejected	1,665	20·61
	Confirmed	3,769	46·65
	Modified	795	9·84
	Reversed	1,850	22·90
	Total ...	8,079	100·00

In the High Court appeals from 689 persons were on the file for disposal, and of these 631 persons, or 91½ per cent., had their appeals disposed of during the year with the following results :—

Mode of Disposal.		Number.	Per-centage.
On perusal of the records	Rejected	412	65·29
	Confirmed...	112	17 75
	Modified	68	10 78
	Reversed	39	6·18
		631	100·00

The following table shows the zillahs from which the appeals were preferred ; the average for all zillahs was 23 40 :—

Zillahs.	Number of Trials in Session Courts.	Number of Appeals filed in the High Court.	Per-centage of Appeals to Trials.
Bellary	128	45	35 1
Berhampore	32	10	31·2
Calicut	81	6	7 4
Chingleput	44	9	20 4
Chittoor	123	18	14·6
Coimbatore	84	2	2 3
Cuddalore...	56	32	57 1
Cuddapah...	69	8	11 5
Guntoor	62	19	30 6
Madura	81	10	12·3
Mangalore	47	8	17·02
Nellore	38	3	7 8
Nundial	38	3	7 8
Ootacamund	8	1	12·5
Rajahmundry	73	37	50 6
Salem	103	14	13 5
Tanjore	64	37	57·8
Tellicherry	45	11	24 4
Tinnevelly...	154	35	22·07
Tranquebar	45	26	57·7
Trichinopoly	45	17	37·7
Vizagapatam	85	11	12·9
Agent at Ganjam	15	...	...
Do. at Vizagapatam	27	...	...
Total ...	1,547	362	23·40

19. Table II. shows the use of Juries and Assessors in criminal trials. In 84¼ per cent. of the trials with Assessors the Judge concurred with both Assessors. At the Quarterly Sessions of the High Court 72 persons were put on their trial, and convictions resulted in the case of 47.

Trial by Jury and Assessors.

High Court as a Court of Reference and Revision

20. On the Appellate Side, the High Court as a Court of Reference and Revision disposed of—

(1) 71 references for confirmation of sentence of death in which 86 persons were concerned. The sentences were confirmed in the case of 67 persons, and in the case of 19 commuted.

(2.) 131 references under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In 53 cases the convictions were quashed, in 23 cases the sentences were modified, and in the remaining 55 cases the Court declined to interfere.

(3.) 26 applications for revision under Section 404 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Court found interference necessary in four cases only.

Table IV. in the Appendix shows the total number of offences committed in 1871 and the judicial action with respect to them, as compared with the results of the three preceding years.

Offences of all kinds.

21. The offences of all kinds reported during the year were 148,588 in number, against 143,906 in 1870, showing an increase of 4,682 cases, viz., 4,022 under the Penal Code and 660 under Special Laws. Of 290,265 persons arrested or summoned in the above cases, 206,928, or 71·3 per cent., were tried. Of these, 121,593, or 58·8 per cent., were convicted and punished. 100,024, or 64 per cent., of offences reported, came up for trial. Of these, 71,420, or 71·4 per cent., were convicted. 38,163 cases, against 87,443 persons, went by default. Of 121,593 persons convicted, 111,841 were males, 8,850 were females, and 902 were juveniles, 109 of the latter being females. The value of property lost was Rs. 11,08,406, of which Rs. 1,98,117, or 17·9 per cent., was recovered.

Offences under the Penal Code.

22. As exhibited in Table V. of the Appendix, 89,606 offences were reported under the Penal Code in 1871, against 85,584 in the previous year. 53·2 per cent. of all offences committed under the Penal Code were brought to trial, and 57·1 per cent. of cases tried resulted in conviction, against 64·4 per cent. in 1870. Of the balance of offences actually committed, 32·6 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction, and 29·4 per cent. of the total committed and charged went by default. 28·2 per cent. of all persons arrested and summoned were convicted and punished, and 36·8 per cent. were concerned in cases that went by default; 44·2 per cent. of persons actually tried were convicted. Of Rs. 11,03,866 lost, only Rs. 1,94,843, or 17·7 per cent., were recovered. 54,802 persons were convicted under the Penal Code, against 53,651 in the previous year. Of these, 51,778 were males, 2,527 were females, and 497 juveniles (including 44 females). The table shows that there has been a steady increase in crime accompanied unfortunately by a falling off in the per-centage of convictions year by year since 1868.

Offences against the person.

23. There were 36,495 offences against the person, against 32,618 in 1870. The increase is chiefly under the heads of petty cases of hurt and assault. Of the total number committed and charged, 18,272, or 46·6 per cent., were brought to trial before the different Courts, and convictions were obtained in 9,315, or 25·5 per cent. of those actually committed. 36·5 per cent. of all persons brought to trial were judicially punished. 1,619 persons appeared in Courts without any process, and these were chiefly concerned in cases of petty hurt and assault. 19,774 cases in which 48,407 persons were concerned were "otherwise disposed of." 31 cases with 62 persons were bailed by the Police.

Murders and culpable homicides.

24. The murders reported in 1871 numbered 242, against 219 in the previous year. In these cases 268 lives were taken, viz., 151 males and 117 females. Exclusive of these, there were 59

mere attempts against 57 in 1870. There were 100 cases of culpable homicide (including 5 attempts), against 108 (including 1 attempt) in the preceding year. The total number of cases under these heads was 401, against 384 in 1870. Of 242 cases reported under the head of murder, convictions were obtained in 99 only, or 40·9 per cent. Of 596 persons said to be concerned in murders, 498 persons (including 9 who appeared voluntarily) were put upon their trial, of whom 125, or 25·1 per cent., were convicted and sentenced. Of these, 108 were males and 17 were females. 73 persons were sentenced to death, 51 transported for life, and one was found to be insane. 21 persons committed suicide, none of them being at the time in the custody of the Police. Taking all offences under the heads of murder and culpable homicide together, 43·6 per cent. of the total number (401) were prosecuted to conviction and 67 persons punished to every 100 offences committed. The following table gives the general results for each range:—

Ranges.	Murder.						Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder.					
	Cases			Persons			Cases			Persons		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per cent.	Arrested.	Convicted	Per cent.	Reported.	Detected.	Per cent.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent.
Madras Town	5	1	20	1	1	100		..	.			
Northern Range .	57	21	36 8	108	24	22 2	26	13	50	42	16	38·1
Central do. . .	91	30	33	174	35	20 1	20	12	60	69	30	43·5
Southern do.	89	47	52 8	215	65	30 2	49	33	67 3	191	73	38·2
Total	242	99	40 9	498	125	25·1	95	58	61·1	302	119	39·4
Compare 1870 .	219	83	37·9	382	111	29·1	107	59	55 1	183	83	45·4

Attempts to commit suicides, &c.

25. Of attempt to commit suicide, 247 cases were charged, and in 148 of these convictions followed. Under the heads of causing miscarriage, exposure of children, and concealment of birth, only 171 cases were reported, and in 47 convictions were obtained. 59 persons were punished, of whom 9 were males and 50 were females. There were 386 cases of grievous hurt, against 365 in 1870. Under the head of causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession, there were 31 cases, against 23 in the preceding year. Only 6 cases in which 19 persons were punished were established. The number of cases of kidnapping was 77, against 98 in the previous year, and 48 persons were punished in 29 cases. The charges preferred under the head of rape were 87, against 95 in the preceding year; of these 18 only were established, and 24 persons were convicted and punished. Four cases of prostitution of minors were reported during the year, but none of them were established. There were 6 cases of unnatural offence, against 19 in the previous year; 6 persons (of whom 1 was a juvenile) were punished in 5 cases.

Petty offences against the person.

26. Under the head of petty offences against the person, 34,322 cases were reported, against 30,645 in the preceding year. Of the total number of offences committed and charged, 16,576 were

brought to trial, and 8,260, or 24·1 per cent. of those actually committed, resulted in convictions. 19,715 cases in which 48,262 persons were concerned were withdrawn by parties, or suffered to go by default. The table below shows that, whilst there was a steady increase in the number of offences of this description for the past four years, there was an equally marked falling off in the results year by year :—

Year.	No. of Cases committed.	No. of Persons arrested and summoned.	Cases in which convictions resulted.	Per cent.	Persons convicted.	Per cent.
1871	34,322	89,778	8,260	24·1	15,193	16·9
1870 . .	30,645	74,572	7,796	25·4	14,490	19·4
1869 .	26,796	65,178	7,356	27 5	13,373	20 5
1868 .	25,607	60,668	7,211	28·2	13,225	21·8

27. As regards offences against property with violence 7,500 were reported, against 7,431 cases in 1870; 30 9 per cent. of these cases were successfully prosecuted, against 30 per cent. in the preceding year. 50·5 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were convicted, against 58·2 per cent. in 1870. Of cases actually tried, 71·2 per cent. resulted in conviction, and of persons tried, 59·4 per cent. were punished. 47 persons were convicted to every 100 offences. The table below gives the general results, as compared with those of the previous year, the difference being inconsiderable :—

Offences against property with violence.

Ranges.	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
Madras Town ..	195	64	32 8	105	77	73·3	7,293	1,644	22·5
Northern Range.	1,745	614	35·2	1,499	915	61	76,598	15,754	20·6
Central do	2,888	792	27 4	2,489	1,131	45·4	2,59,460	31,516	12·1
Southern do .	2,672	849	31·8	2,955	1,439	48 7	2,40,063	31,065	12·9
Total ..	7,500	2,319	30·9	7,048	3,562	50 5	5,83,414	79,979	13·7
Compare 1870 ...	7,431	2,231	30	6,173	3,593	58·2	5,58,854	76,602	13·7

28. The number of cases reported during the preceding six years, excluding 1866 (the famine year), is marginally noted. The following table gives details under the three heads—dacoities in houses, fields, and highways, the corresponding figures for 1870 being noted below. A comparison of results shows, 1stly, that there was a small increase of four cases (304 to 300 in 1870); 2ndly, that 77 were detected, against 88 in the previous year (25 per cent. to 29 per cent.); 3rdly, that, though more persons were concerned (3,777 to 3,545), fewer of those arrested were convicted (316 to 379), 22 to 32 per cent.; 4thly, that the value of property lost was not so

Dacoities.

1864	926
1865	571
1867	533
1868	486
1869	400
1870	300
1871	304

large, but the proportion of that recovered was at the same time smaller, 6·7 per cent., against 10·3 per cent. in 1870. There were no dacoities in Madras Town in either year, and during the past year there were none in Ganjam, Jeypore, or Nellore. Bellary was entirely free from house dacoities, a description of crime particularly prevalent in the district a few years ago; Kurnool was also free from house dacoities :—

—	Offences			Persons				Property		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per cent.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted	Per cent.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per cent.
								RS.	RS.	
In houses or villages	99	29	29·3	1,609	663	158	23 8	61,273	1,926	3 1
1870	124	45	36 3	1,845	677	209	30 9	85,132	8,091	9 5
In fields or jungles .	73	14	19 2	893	360	50	13·9	6,263	1,867	29·8
1870	79	21	26 6	757	249	89	35 7	6,155	2,311	35 8
On highways and thoroughfares	132	34	25·8	1,275	427	108	25 3	31,106	2,805	9
1870 .	97	22	22 7	943	263	81	30 8	14,766	539	3 7
1871 . .	304	77	25 3	3,777	1,450	316	21 8	98,642	6,598	6 7
1870 ...	300	88	29 3	3,545	1,189	379	31 9	1,06,353	10,941	10 3

Eight districts show an increase, viz., Tanjore 15, Coimbatore 8, North Arcot 7, Godavery and Madura 3, Vizagapatam 2, Bellary and Salem 1 each. In all other districts there was a decrease South Arcot heads the list with 45 cases; then follow in order Tanjore 40, North Arcot 35, Cuddapah 31, Salem 30, Coimbatore 28, and Bellary 21. Comparing the general details of dacoities in 1871 with those of the previous year under the three specified heads, the following points are observable:—In houses 99 cases occurred, against 124; in fields or jungles 73, against 79; on highways 132, against 97: so that while cases in houses have decreased generally by 25, and in fields and jungles by 6, on highways there has been an increase of 35 cases. Of 1,609 persons concerned in house dacoities, 663 were arrested and 158, or 23 per cent., convicted, against 30 per cent. in 1870; of 893 persons concerned in cases in fields and jungles, 360 were arrested, and 50, or 14 per cent., convicted, against 35 per cent. in 1870; of 1,275 persons concerned in cases on highways, 427 were arrested, of whom 108, or 25 per cent., were convicted, against 30 per cent. in 1870. Four dacoits were transported for life, and the remainder were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from 10 years to 1 year. Of the 304 cases reported throughout the Presidency, 143 were committed by members of *hereditary* criminal classes, 93 by other than *hereditary* criminals, and the remainder by persons not included in the local criminal classes. In all 9 assailants and 9 assailed were killed on the spot or died of the injuries received, and in 27 cases steel or firearms were used.

Robberies.

29. There was a slight decrease under this head of offence during the year under report. 529 cases of robbery (including 21 attempts) occurred in 1871, against 534 (including 33 attempts) in 1870. Of the total number, 200 occurred in the three districts

of Bellary, Salem, and Cuddapah. 41 per cent. of these cases were prosecuted to conviction, against 38·8 in the preceding year. 45·4 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were convicted, and 68 persons were convicted to every 100 offences, against 66 in 1870. There were 3 cases of robbery by dragging (including 1 attempt), in one of which 1 person was convicted. Of 794 persons arrested, 360 in all were convicted of robbery, being 45·4 per cent. Of Rupees 19,749 lost by robbery, Rupees 2,927, or 14·8 per cent., were recovered. Highway robberies slightly increased, the figures being 174, against 160; the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah head the list. The losses were, with few exceptions, very small in each case.

House-breaking.

30. The cases of house-breaking numbered 6,263, against 6,250 in the preceding year. 29·6 per cent. of these cases were prosecuted to conviction, and 61·6 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted. 41 persons were convicted to every 100 offences. The value of property lost was Rupees 4,58,305, of which property valued at Rupees 69,397, or 15·1 per cent., was recovered, against 13·2 per cent. in 1870. Of the total number of house-breaking cases, 839 were committed by day; 450 of these cases resulted in conviction, and 527 persons were punished. Of 5,424 committed by night, convictions were obtained in 1,404 cases, 2,063 persons being sentenced. In towns 35·6 per cent. of all house-breaking cases were detected, 73·8 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, and 25·9 per cent. of property lost was recovered The results in Madras Town continued satisfactory. Of the total cases reported, 947 were unsuccessful attempts, no property being lost; in 1,037 cases the value of the property lost in each case was under 5 rupees. The general results in rural parts were not far behind those in town cases.

Results in grave cases

31. The figures for the two years in the marginal table under the head results in grave cases, show but little variation, but the progress in dealing with this class of crime has been steady. In detection Trichinopoly carries off the palm, whilst South Arcot shows to least advantage. Tanjore furnished the greatest number of cases, viz., 589, then follow Cuddapah 586, North Arcot 499, Tinnevelly 456, and Vizagapatam 444; Madras Town contributed 200 towards the total.

Abstract of Results in Murder, Dacoity, Robbery, and House-breaking Cases.

Ranges.	1870			1871		
	Reported.	Detected	Per-centage.	Reported	Detected.	Per-centage.
Madras Town	221	84	38	200	65	32·5
Northern Range.	1,476	453	30·7	1,676	590	35·2
Central do .	2,930	838	28·6	2,825	762	27
Southern do ..	2,676	784	29·3	2,637	830	31·5
Total	7,303	2,159	29 6	7,338	2,247	30 6

Offences against property without violence.

32. There was a slight decrease in the number of offences against property without violence. 20,674 cases were reported, against 20,973 in the previous year. Of these, 43·8 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction, and 50·5 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were judicially punished. Of cases brought to trial, 65·1 per cent. resulted in conviction, and of persons tried, 53 per cent. were convicted

and punished. 438 cases of receiving stolen property were charged, against 544 in 1870; 369 persons were convicted in 274 cases. Only 57 cases of frauds relating to weights and measures were reported during the year, against 75 in 1870. 72 persons were convicted, against 67 in the preceding year.

Malicious offences against property

33. There was an increase of 339 cases under the head of malicious offences against property, 5,794 cases having been committed, against 5,455 in 1870. The increase was chiefly under the head of ordinary mischief as in the previous year. 285 cases of mischief by fire occurred, in only 25 of which convictions followed, and 31 persons were punished. There were 65 cases of injury to Public Works, causing inundation, &c. 78 persons were convicted in 27 cases. 20·3 per cent. of all malicious offences against property were prosecuted to conviction, and 16·3 per cent. of all persons produced were punished. 1,216 persons were arrested with and without warrant under this head of offence, and 15,383 persons appeared by summons.

Forgery and offences against the currency.

34. There was a slight decrease under the heads of forgery and offences against the currency 323 offences were reported, against 330 in 1870; 30·3 per cent. were detected, and 18·5 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were convicted. There were only 179 forgery cases, against 209 in 1870, and 53 persons were convicted in 33 cases. There were 6 cases relating to trade and property marks, against 8 in the previous year; 4 persons were convicted in 3 cases. Six cases of counterfeiting coin were reported, in 1 of which 5 persons were convicted. Of 4 cases of frauds relating to stamps reported, 1 case was prosecuted to conviction, 1 person being sentenced.

Contempts and offences against public justice

35. The number of contempts and offences against public justice increased from 3,896 in 1870 to 4,117 in 1871. The increase was chiefly under the head of contempt of legal process or orders. 3,068 cases were established before Courts, and 4,881 persons were convicted. There were 2,572 cases of contempt of legal process or orders, against 2,441 in 1870. 3,676 persons were punished in 2,173 cases. 339 cases of giving false evidence were charged, and 156 persons were punished in 153 cases. There were 186 complaints of false charge, in 74 of which 86 persons were convicted. As in the year before, only 14 cases of harbouring offenders were charged, and 13 persons were convicted in 9 cases. 41 cases of withholding information were reported, and in 20 of these 30 persons were convicted. 272 escapes occurred, and 260 persons were convicted in 205 cases. There were 110 cases of giving false information, in 57 of which 63 persons were convicted. 461 persons (including 10 who appeared voluntarily) were charged in 192 cases of obstructing or omitting to aid public servants, and 229 persons were convicted in 111 cases. 129 contempts of Court occurred, and 129 persons were punished in 124 cases; 55 of these offences were committed against Civil Courts.

Miscellaneous offences.

36 There was a slight decrease under the head of miscellaneous offences. 14,703 cases were reported, against 14,881 in the previous year. There were 12 cases of bigamy, in 2 of which 3 persons were convicted. Out of 119 complaints of adultery 13 were successfully prosecuted. Nearly half of the miscellaneous cases reported fall under the single head of criminal trespass as in the preceding year.

37. The number of offences against Special Laws was 58,982, in which 95,730 persons were arrested or summoned, exhibiting a slight increase over the figures for 1870. 81·4 per cent. of the total cases were brought to trial. 42,204 cases, or 71·6 per cent., were detected and punished, 69·8 per cent. of persons arrested being convicted. 16·5 per cent. of charges preferred went by default, or were dismissed without trial. An analysis of the offences against Special Laws shows that there were 14,180 petty assaults, and 8,854 petty thefts triable by heads of villages under Regulations XI. of 1816 and IV. of 1821, respectively; 9,235 offences against Police Act XXIV. of 1859 committed by private persons, and 142 offences against the Act committed by members of the force; 6,475 breaches of Municipal Acts X. of 1865 and III. of 1871; 2,836 cases of cattle trespass, 2,805 infractions of the Municipal Act, Madras Town, and 2,014 of the Abkari Acts; 1,586 breaches of contract, 15 cases of trespass by European British subjects, 670 infringements of the Railway Act; 875 applications for maintenance of wives and children, 41 cases under the Contagious Disease Act, and 1,802 under the Income-tax Act. 2,846 cases under the Madras Town Police Act, VIII of 1867, were committed and charged, and 5,221 persons were arrested or summoned. 93 7 per cent. of persons tried were convicted.

Offences against Special Laws.

38. The total number of offences against Revenue Laws was 2,761, against 2,838 in 1870. 84 per cent. of the cases were detected, and 83 per cent. of persons arrested or summoned were convicted. The number of infringements of the Salt Laws (I. of 1805, XVII of 1840, VII. of 1852, and VI of 1871) was 666, the breaches of the Abkari Acts (XIX. of 1852, Madras Town, and Act III. of 1864) were 2,014 in number, the Stamp and Registration Acts (XVIII. of 1869 and VIII. of 1871) contributed 77 cases to the list, and the consolidated Sea Customs Act (VI. of 1863) added 4 more.

Offences against Revenue Laws.

39 The total number of cases disposed of by heads of villages was 23,034.* 86 per cent of the total cases were tried, and of these 84·5 per cent. were convicted, 24,559 persons being punished. In the margin is given a comparative table of results for the past four years. Of the total cases, 14,180 were petty assaults and 8,854 petty thefts; of the latter 7,706 were detected, property valued at Rupees 1,947 being recovered out of a total of Rupees 2,618 lost. Of the thefts, 1,080 occurred in Nellore.

Cases tried by heads of villages.

Year	Offences committed.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Convicted and punished			
			Cases.	Per cent.	Persons	Per cent.
1871 ...	23,034	34,284	16,810	73	24,559	71·6
1870 ...	22,711	34,331	17,062	75·1	24,170	70 4
1869 ...	25,449	38,141	19,571	76 9	27,351	71 7
1868 ...	25,992	38,390	19,710	75·8	27,140	70·7

40. The number of cases under the Penal Code, summarily determined by Magistrates, was 49,729, against 43,201 in the preceding year, showing a considerable increase. Of these, 10,429

Criminal proceedings in cases summarily determined.

* The total is given as 27,962 in the High Court Returns, Table I of the Appendix. The discrepancy is probably chiefly due to defective compilation of the Magisterial Returns, on which the entry in the Statistical Tables furnished by the High Court is based.

were tried by full power Magistrates, 15,186 by 1st-class Magistrates, 24,114 by 2nd-class Magistrates. Of 120,953 persons tried, 53,288 persons, or 44 per cent., were convicted, against 50 per cent. in 1870. Under Special Laws 28,933 cases were summarily determined as follows:—By full power Magistrates 8,660; by 1st-class Magistrates 4,906; by 2nd-class Magistrates 15,367. 82·5 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. 19,901 cases were summarily disposed of by heads of villages. Table VI. in the Appendix gives the figures for 1870 and 1871 in juxtaposition for purposes of comparison.

The marginal table shows that 98,563 cases in all were summarily disposed of by Magistrates of all grades and heads of villages combined. Of 203,986 persons tried, 120,055 persons were convicted, or 59 per cent., against 65 per cent last year. The increase in the total number of offences is owing to an increase under the head Penal Code, offences against Special Laws remaining almost the same. The results for the past year do not compare favorably with those of previous years

—	Cases tried.	Persons		Per-centage.
		Tried	Con-victed	
Under Penal Code.	19,729	120,953	53,288	44 1
Do Special Laws	48,834	83,033	66,767	80·4
Total.	98,563	203,986	120,055	58 9
Compare.				
1870	91,680	184,701	119,703	64·8
1869	88,864	179,765	120,200	66·9
1868	83,641	169,398	111,753	65 9

41. Table VII of the Appendix shows the operations of the Magistracy in respect of cases committed to the Higher Courts. Magistrates of all classes held preliminary inquiries in 2,329 cases, involving 5,502 persons, of which 1,477 cases, against 2,967 persons were committed. Of the above inquiries full power Magistrates held 22 5 per cent., 1st-class Magistrates 28·3 per cent., and 2nd-class Magistrates 49·2 per cent.

Preliminary inquiries.

42. The number of cases sent for trial by the Higher Courts was 1,461,* involving 2,942 persons. Of the latter, 1,538, or 52·3 per cent, were convicted, against 55·1 in the previous year. The per-centage of convictions has steadily decreased year by year for the past four years Principal Sadr Amins disposed of 54 cases, involving 92 persons, the per-centage of convictions being 73·9. Sessions Courts tried 2,792 persons in 1,361 cases, the per-centage of convictions being 51·1. 58 offenders in 46 cases came before the High Court, the proportion of convictions amounting to 72·4 per cent. In the margin is given a table of results

Operations of the Higher Courts.

Year.	Cases.	Persons		Per cent
		Tried	Con-victed.	
1871 ...	1,461	2,942	1,538	52 3
1870 ...	1,437	3,058	1,686	55 1
1869 ...	1,587	3,462	1,963	56 7
1868 ...	1,620	3,556	2,043	57·4

* There is a difference of 16 cases and 25 persons, as compared with the figures given in the preceding section, due to 36 cases, involving 46 persons, never having actually come for trial before the higher tribunals, whilst 20 cases, involving 21 persons, were tried by the superior Courts without the intervention of the Magistracy.

for the Higher Courts combined for the past four years. The following table exhibits the nature of the offences tried by the Higher Courts, viz., 46 by the High Court, 54 by Sadr Amins, and 1,361 by Session Courts :—

High and Session Courts.

Class of Offences.	In Principal Sadr Amins' Courts.	In Sessions Courts.	In High Court.	Total.
Under Penal Code.				
1st, offences against the person	4	494	9	507
2nd, Do property with violence ...	23	258	10	291
3rd, Do. do without violence ..	17	54	15	86
4th, malicious offences	2	52	...	54
5th, forgery and offences against currency ...	...	103	7	110
6th, offences against justice	5	307	1	313
7th, miscellaneous offences	3	84	4	91
Total ..	54	1,352	46	1,452
Under Special Laws ...	...	9	...	9
Grand Total ...	54	1,361	46	1,461
Compare.				
1870	53	1,329	55	1,437
1869	89	1,435	63	1,587
1868	136	1,432	52	1,620

43. The comparative table of punishments for the past 12 years given in the Appendix exhibits little or no variation between the figures for the past year and the corresponding figures for the year before. The total number of punishments (125,227) is slightly in excess of the number for 1870, viz., 124,634

Punishments.

Seventy-four persons were sentenced to death and 65 to transportation for life, as compared with 73 and 72, respectively, in the year preceding. 47,893 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, the term in 39,893 cases being less than one month, and in 5,518 more being less than six months. The number of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment on proof of previous convictions, under the provisions of Section 75 of the Penal Code, was 944, against 702 last year. The Coimbatore District heads the list with 144 old offenders convicted and sentenced; Madras Town follows with 140; Nellore and Salem with 110 and 107, respectively; and Madura with 98. In the other districts this provision of the law was not extensively resorted to. 2,078 persons were punished by whipping, against 2,008 in the previous year. Of these, 297 were whipped in addition to other punishments. Of the total number of persons whipped, 1,654 were thieves and house-breakers; 11 persons were whipped for robbery and 2 for dacoity; 20 persons were whipped for receiving stolen property, 4 persons for rape, and 1 for committing an unnatural offence. Fines were imposed in 75,116 cases, against 75,908 in 1870. The total amount of fines imposed was Rupees 4,50,447, against Rupees 4,08,351 in the previous year. Fines amounting to Rupees 3,70,642 were inflicted

under the Penal Code and to Rupees 79,805 under Special Laws. The largest amounts of fines under the Penal Code were for causing hurt, petty assault, rioting, contempt of legal process or orders, and criminal trespass, and under Special Laws for offences against the Police, Abkari, and Income-tax Acts.

Comparative summary of criminal judicial proceedings.

44 The following is a comparative summary of all criminal judicial proceedings from 1868 to 1871, inclusive. The total number proceeded against rose from 189,478 in 1870 to 209,489 in 1871, 58 per cent. only of the latter being convicted, against 64·1 per cent of the former :—

—	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868
Total number of persons arrested and proceeded against	209,489	189,478	185,351	175,253
N B.—Proportion of persons proceeded against to population 1 in	149	130	133	141
Discharged and Acquitted				
Under Penal Code	71,614	54,408	49,947	48,194
Do. Special Laws	16,282	13,681	13,241	13,263
Total discharged, &c ...	87,896	68,089	63,188	61,457
Per-centage of persons discharged to persons proceeded against	42	35 9	34 1	35·1
Convicted and Sentenced				
To death	74	73	78	98
,, transportation	66	81	105	180
,, imprisonment	47,893	46,564	49,309	47,939
,, whipping	1,781	1,724	1,900	2,132
,, fine	71,597	72,189	70,448	62,836
,, other punishments (security for good behaviour, maintenance orders, &c).	874	620	655	853
Deduct imprisoned in default ..	692	162	332	242
Total convicted ...	121,593	121,389	122,163	113,796
Per-centage of persons convicted to persons proceeded against	58	64·1	65·9	64 9

Local prevalence of offences against the Penal Code and Special Laws.

45. The returns show that the offence of murder was most rife in North Arcot (27), Bellary (23), Cuddapah (17), Salem (17), Godavery (16), Kistna (14), Tinnevelly (14), Madura (13), Coimbatore (13), and Ganjam (12). Petty charges of hurt were more numerous in Ganjam (1,193) than elsewhere. The largest number of culpable homicides occurred in Malabar (11), and Madura (10). Robberies were most prevalent in Bellary (66), Cuddapah (46), Salem (38), South Arcot (28), Coimbatore (25), and Kurnool (24); dacoities in South Arcot (45), Tanjore (39), North Arcot (30), Salem (30), Cuddapah (27), and Coimbatore (26). The largest number (457) of house-breaking cases occurred in Tanjore. This description of crime was also prevalent in Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Tinnevelly. Forgery is still frequent in Tanjore (26). Rioting continued far more prevalent in the districts of Madura (120) and Tinnevelly (139) than elsewhere. Charges of criminal trespass were most numerous in Malabar (892), Tanjore (851), Madura (641), Vizaga-

patam (580), and South Arcot (527). Under Special Laws charges of petty assault were most prevalent in South Arcot (1,048), Tanjore (1,810), Madura (1,609), Tinnevelly (1,920), and Coimbatore (1,120). The largest number (1,080) of petty thefts was disposed of by heads of villages in the district of Nellore. Breaches under the Abkari Act were very prevalent in Godavery (309), South Arcot (233), and Ganjam (201). 2,805 breaches of Municipal laws occurred in Madras Town, 1,525 in Tanjore, and 1,011 in Bellary; offences against this Act were numerous also in Salem, Kistna, and Madura.

46. The following table exhibits the castes of those convicted in respect of some of the gravest offences under the Penal Code. The largest number of convictions was amongst Pariahs and low-caste Hindus; 1,871 Brahmins, 2,510 Mussulmans, 1,180 Moplahs, 1,344 Nairs and Bhunts, 1,833 Shanars and Tiers were convicted of various offences :—

Castes of offenders convicted under the Penal Code.

Castes	Murder	Culpable Homicide.	Causing Miscarriage.	Grievous Causing Hurt.	Kidnapping or Abducting	Robbery	Dacoity.	House-breaking by Night.	Theft.	Receiving or possessing Stolen Property	Cheating.	Forgery.
Europeans	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1
East Indians	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	1	2
Foreigners (not British Subjects)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Brahmins	4	6	...	4	1	3	2	24	183	8	8	9
Rajputs and Kshatrias	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	60	2	...	...
Comatics	2	...	...	6	1	1	...	12	96	7	9	...
Battans and Acharies.	2	2	...	11	...	...	...	25	88	10	2	...
Nairs and Bhunts ...	6	2	...	18	1	3	...	32	193	9	9	11
Shanars and Tiers ...	8	4	...	27	...	1	11	37	355	5	3	1
Oriyahs	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	116	3	1	...
Other Hindu Castes (Vaishyas and Sudras)	57	43	15	156	11	86	34	755	5,757	172	63	22
Pariahs	17	8	3	82	5	39	55	415	2,531	48	12	...
Christians	2	1	...	9	1	...	...	7	77	6	2	...
Mussulmans	4	5	...	8	3	12	3	77	482	22	14	2
Lubbays	1	2	...	...	...	..	2	4	38	1	...	...
Moplahs	3	...	3	7	...	...	8	32	214	1	10	4
Khonds, Panos, Sowrahs, Burghers, Mulcers, and other Hill Tribes	11	9	..	13	17	10	1	47	248	3	...	1
Oopparas and Wudders	...	...	..	4	...	4	3	28	178	1	1	...
Yenadies	...	1	...	2	...	3	20	73	126	9	..	...
Murravers and Kullers	2	27	...	18	...	10	55	168	654	20	3	...
Other local criminal castes	4	9	...	10	2	13	36	102	659	7	3	...
Brinjaries, Lumbadies, and Soogalies ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	10	44	1	...	...
Koravers and Yerkalas	...	...	...	...	...	44	69	141	290	31	...	...
Other wandering criminal castes ...	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	45	165	2	...	...
Total ...	125	119	21	381	42	241	316	2,062	12,563	369	142	53

Sex of persons convicted under the Penal Code and Special Laws.

47. Of all persons convicted under the Penal Code, 51,778 were males, 2,527 were females, and 497 were juveniles (of whom 44 were females). The majority of the females were convicted of the offences of theft, petty hurt, and assault. The offences of juveniles were mainly theft, under which head 229 were convicted. Of 66,791 persons convicted under Special Laws, 60,063 were males, 6,323 were females, and 405 juveniles (including 65 females). The offences committed by women were chiefly breaches of the peace (under the Madras Town Police Act) and petty thefts and assaults triable by heads of villages.

POLICE.

With the exception of the financial and numerical returns of the force, which relate to the *official* year, the statistics of the Police have reference to the *calendar* year.

Strength of the force.

48. The strength of the Madras Constabulary stood as follows on the 31st March 1872 :—

Inspector-General and supervising staff	5
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town	3
Superintendents	20
Assistant Superintendents	20
Office Establishment	76
Inspectors	381
Constabulary of all ranks	21,331
Total ...	21,836

This was 1,024, or nearly five per cent. below the Budget allotment. The force has now been fully reduced to the strength sanctioned by Government.

Distribution.

49. The force was distributed as follows :—

Madras Town	1,061
Rural Police	17,862
Total ...	18,923

State Services.

Revenue—Salt Preventive	1,661
Do. Land Customs	171
	1,832
Jail Guard	1,081
Total ...	2,913

Deducting the Police employed in Madras Town and those on State services, the proportion to population was 1 to 1,742.

Local Village Watchers.

50. 406 Local Village Watchers were employed in the hill tracts, &c., of the districts of the Northern Range, and in Nellore and Coimbatore, at a cost of Rupees 12,588.

51. The cost of the Police was as follows:— Cost of the Police.

	RS.
Pay and allowances	29,44,718
Clothing and accoutrements	1,75,399
Miscellaneous charges	2,06,738
Village Watchers	12,588
Total ...	33,39,443

Of this sum, Rupees 3,00,098 are debitable to purely State services, viz. :—

	RS.
Salt Preventive Establishment	1,52,138
Land Customs	19,635
	1,71,773
Jail Guards	1,28,325
Total ...	3,00,098

The cost of the Police, excluding State services, was consequently Rupees 30,39,345, or at the rate of Rupees 161 for each Constable and $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per head of the population. A saving of Rupees 2,60,557 was effected on the Budget-estimate, owing to the increased rates of pay sanctioned by Government not having come into operation until July, as well as to the suspension of orders for clothing, &c., from England, consequent on the Jails undertaking the supply.

52. The Land Customs Force was distributed as follows:— Land Customs Preventive Force

Godavery	13
South Arcot	83
Tanjore	47
Malabar	28
Total ...	171

53. In addition to the force already specified, 162 Police men were furnished to Banks, Public Companies, or private individuals, at a cost of Rupees 25,168 paid by their employers. Police supplied on payment to Companies, &c.

54. The cost of the Madras Marine Police was Rupees 24,547, the amount realized by fees, fines, &c., being only Rupees 18,717. There was consequently a deficit of Rupees 5,830 to be borne by the State. Government have, however, recently decided that the force need not be self-supporting. Madras Marine Police.

55. In the district of South Arcot, where 83 Constables were employed on the Preventive Establishment, the Land Customs Revenue increased during the past year by the very large sum of Rupees 42,424, owing partly to increased watchfulness and the introduction of a patrol system of watch. The force is, however, reported to be numerically too weak to admit of so vigorous a patrol as to check smuggling on the person or by parties carrying loads. The necessity for an augmentation of the Police Force, to be devoted exclusively to the Customs Department of Sayer Revenue.

this district, was admitted by the Board of Revenue as satisfactorily proved, and they were further of opinion that the cost of the proposed increase, if sanctioned, would be more than covered by the increased Customs Receipts.

Casualties.

56. The per-centage of casualties was 12·3, against 13 7 for the preceding year. The following table shows how steadily the rate has decreased for some years past, but, if the service is ever to become popular, it is clear that even this per-centage must be still further lowered. The enlistments are scarcely equal to the casualties. The increased rates of pay sanctioned in March 1871 have not as yet had any apparent effect on enlistment, but it would be premature at present to pass any judgment on the ultimate result of that measure. Hindu recruits are not to be had in Bellary and Cuddapah, and both districts are below strength. There were 1,146 dismissals during the year, and 385 men were discharged "on medical grounds;" these figures are nearly the same as those for 1870. Dismissals have been most frequent in Ganjam, North Arcot, and Malabar:—

Ranges.	Force on 31st March 1872.	Casualties					Fresh Entertainments during the year	Treated in Hospital	
		Dismissed and discharged	Resigned and deserted	Died.	Total.	Per-centage.		Number.	Per-centage
Madras Town *	1,007	80	25	6	111	11	116	321	31·9
Northern Range	5,522	467	150	73	690	12·4	777	2,589	46·9
Central Range	7,171	518	330	71	919	12 8	827	2,601	36 3
Southern Range	7,996	466	424	60	950	11 8	821	3,698	46·2
Total ...	21,696	1,531	929	210	2,670	12·3	2,541	9,209	42·4
1870-71	21,855	1,551	1,130	301	2,985	13·7	1,708	10,722	49·1
1869-70	23,135	1,879	1,520	300	3,699	15·9	2,237	11,751	50 8
1868-69	24,677	1,706	1,507	276	3,489	14 1	3,473	12,468	50·5
1867-68	24,706	1,922	1,632	309	3,863	15 6	3,657	10,935	44·3

Punishments.

57. 2,015 men were reduced, the figures for Malabar (460) and Madura (396) being six or eight times in excess of those appertaining to other districts 929 men resigned or deserted, the greatest number under this head being in Canara (122). 11,092 men (or half the force) were fined, the total amount being Rupees 9,865, or 14 annas each. Fines appear to have been most frequent in South Arcot and Tanjore. In Malabar they are principally stoppages of pay on account of absence without leave, a peculiar weakness of the Nair and Moplah Constable, which no punishment will stop, and which has consequently to be quietly submitted to.

Sickness and mortality.

58. 42 4 per cent. of the force were admitted into hospital during the year, against 49·1 per cent. last year, Ganjam and Malabar (Wynaad) contributing the largest numbers. The number of deaths was 210, against 304 during the preceding year. Deaths were most frequent—in Vizagapatam (20), Kistna and North Arcot (18 each), and Ganjam (17).

* The districts comprised in each Range are noted in the table at page 32.

59. 63·2 per cent. of the force can read and write. The Police of the Northern and Central Ranges are the most illiterate, only 50 per cent. being able to read and write, while 79 per cent. in the Southern Range are educated men. In the district of Madura there were only 53 out of 1,095 unable to write. 2,936 men were instructed during the year in the District Schools, of whom 2,784 were Constables, 144 Head Constables, and 8 Inspectors; of these 1,450 passed the required examinations, and 8 passed the Inspector's Test. The marginal table gives further details. The new Procedure and Evidence Codes will necessitate a re-casting of the Police Manual of Instruction at present in use.

State of education and instruction.

Ranges.	Total Force.	Can read and write.	Per-centage.	Passed General Test.
Madras Town ...	937	668	71·3	...
Northern Range.	5,196	2,571	49 5	15
Central do....	7,100	3,852	54 3	40
Southern do....	8,088	6,390	79	66
Total ...	21,321	13,481	63·2	121

Ranges	Strength of Force.	INSTRUCTED.		Passed prescribed Test	Passed Inspector's Test.
		No.	Per-centage.		
Madras Town ...	937	92	9 8	42	...
Northern Range...	5,196	834	16 1	471	2
Central do. ...	7,100	957	13 5	281	3
Southern do . .	8,088	1,053	13	656	3
Total ...	21,321	2,936	13·8	1,450	8
Compare 1870 ...	21,732	2,495	11·5	1,186	4
Do. 1869 ...	23,878	4,542	19	2,216	22

60. The number of officers convicted during the last three years is shown in the margin, as also the number in each grade convicted by Magistrates and Courts of Session respectively. The totals for the last two years are almost identical, though the numbers convicted by Courts were six more in 1871 than in 1870. The following are the details :—

Police Officers convicted.

	Convicted by Magistrates	Convicted by Courts.
1869 ...	368	16
1870 ...	341	17
1871 ...	333	23
Inspectors ...	7	1
Head Constables	57	7
Constables ...	269	15

Of convictions by Magistrates, 83 were for neglect of duty, 47 for negligently permitting escapes, 43 for assault and criminal force, 31 for theft and receiving, 34 for extortion and bribery and receiving unauthorized fees, 28 for causing hurt and grievous hurt, 10 for criminal breach of trust, 3 for house-breaking, 9 for wrongful confinement, and 18 for various offences against public justice. Of convictions by Courts, 4 were for perjury, 1 for forgery, 1 for extortion, 4 for causing hurt and grievous hurt, 4 for bringing false charges, 1 for murder, 1 for an unnatural offence, 2 for attempt at robbery, 2 for bribery, and 3 for omissions to apprehend.

The murder case occurred in the Kurnool District. A Head Constable, Ragavandra Row, believing, with reason it is supposed, that his Inspector Menatchiah was conspiring to ruin him, attacked him with a sword as he lay asleep in the dead of night and cut him and the woman with whom he was

sleeping to pieces. He then proceeded to the station-house and hacked away at a sleeping comrade, who is now a cripple for life. After keeping all at bay for some time, he eventually surrendered quietly. He was tried and duly executed. In South Arcot an Inspector was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for getting up a false charge of dacoity against certain parties, six of his men accompanying him to jail for the same offence.

The marginal table gives the general per-centages of ranges. It corresponds almost exactly with a like return for 1870 Analyzing the results district by district, it appears that the largest number of convictions occurred in the following, viz.:—Malabar 38; Godavery 26; Jeypore 24; Ganjam, Bellary, and South Arcot 23 each, whilst the proportion was lowest in Canara, Madras Town, and Nellore with 2, 6, and 7 convictions respectively.

Ranges.	Total Force.	Total No. convicted.	Per-centage
Madras Town ...	937	6	·6
Northern Range...	5,196	101	1·9
Central do ...	7,100	110	1·5
Southern do ...	8,088	139	1·7
Total ...	21,321	356	1·7

Classification of the force according to caste and race

61. On the 31st March 1872 the number of Inspectors in the force exactly came up to the sanctioned strength, viz., 381; indeed, no district *can* now be efficiently worked with a staff below its allotment in this responsible grade. Of the above number, 56 were Europeans, 43 East Indians, 5 Foreigners, not British subjects, 81 Brahmins, 16 Rajputs and Mahrattas, 109 Naidus and Mudelliars, 7 Nairs, 3 Moplas, 17 Christians, and 24 Mahomedans, the remainder being Hindus of various castes. Of the Constabulary, amounting to 21,294 of all grades, excluding Inspectors, there were on the 31st March 45 Europeans, 77 East Indians, 3 Foreigners, 559 Brahmins, 1,129 Rajputs and Mahrattas, 8,006 Naidus and Mudelliars, 690 Nairs, 79 Moplas, 155 Tiers, 822 Oryas, 441 Christians, and 6,174 Mahomedans, the remainder being Hindus of various castes. The general per-centage of Mahomedans to other castes was 28, but in the Central Range it rose to 44. The districts of Bellary (566), Nellore (518), and Kurnool (467) had the largest number of Mahomedans.

62. *In grave cases* 11,074 warrants were issued for the arrest of 11,144 persons and 1,823 warrants for 1,825 persons on neglect of summons. There was a small increase under these heads during the past year. 98,824 summonses for 98,848 persons were issued in 1871, being an increase of 6,805 processes for 6,815 persons over the preceding year. In the year 1863 the returns in like cases gave only 47,711 summonses for 60,269 persons, excluding Jeypore and Madras Town. The present year's

Processes served by the Police.

Years.	Total Warrants.		Total Summons.	
	Processes.	Persons.	Processes	Persons.
1869 ...	31,069	31,531	358,452	369,820
1870 ...	30,675	30,967	397,155	401,440
1871 ...	33,145	33,355	434,461	438,875

returns show that in grave cases 1 in 241 of the population appeared in Court, as against 1 in 240 for 1870.

In petty cases 9,044 warrants were issued for 9,165 persons. 11,204 warrants on neglect of summons were issued for 11,221 persons, showing a considerable increase over the previous year when the figures were 9,564 warrants for 9,673 persons. The number of summonses issued in petty cases was 335,637 for 340,027 persons, or an increase of 32,333 processes for an additional number of 30,878 persons. The marginal table shows the enormous increase in this kind of litigation which has taken place in the past few years. The miscellaneous processes amounted to 37,421, against 34,633 in 1870; of these 1,541 were warrants for the search of 1,623 houses, showing a slight increase under this head, as compared with last year. It is worthy of remark that South Canara, with a population less than that of any other district (excluding Madras Town, Jeypore, and the Neilgherries) heads the list in the matter of search warrants and stood second in the two previous years, Tanjore heading the list. This fact may be a consequence of the peculiar law (Aliya Santana) which regulates succession to property in that district.

Total processes in petty cases.

Years.	No. of Processes	No. of Persons	Proportion to Population.
1867 ...	234,972	231,269	115
1868 ...	271,665	270,033	98
1869 ..	290,961	293,157	91
1870 ...	323,552	318,314	83
1871 ..	355,885	349,192	76

63 The total average number of convicts guarded in District and Central Jails for the year was 9,173, against 9,384 in 1870. The Police guards amounted to 1,114 men, at a cost of Rupees 1,22,676 debited to the budget of this department. 16,115 prisoners were guarded by the Police in 302 Subsidiary Jails during the year, the average duration of imprisonment being 10·4 days. From these Jails 62 prisoners escaped, of whom 46 were re-captured. From other Jails 12 prisoners escaped, of whom 7 were re-captured, while of 268 prisoners escaping from Police custody 215 were re-taken. The gross result for the year was escapes 342, re-captures 268, or 78·4 per cent. Two life-prisoners escaped from Jail in Canara, of whom one was re-captured, the other hanged himself at his wife's door. It was owing to her incontinence that he committed the murder for which he was imprisoned.

Convicts guarded in Jails and escapes.

64. The following table gives the operations during the year. The total expenditure was Rupees 41,320, at the rate of Rupees 1-12-11 per man of the sanctioned force; of which sum Rupees 20,111 was expended on 334 huts, Rupees 15,014 on 55 station-houses, Rupees 1,711 on 3 hospitals, and Rupees 4,484 on 41 miscellaneous buildings. Of the entire grant of Rupees 53,382, Rupees 12,062 lapsed, a very large proportion. Of this sum Rupees 2,633 was unspent in Ganjam for causes not explained, Rupees 1,899 lapsed in Madura, owing to failure on the part of the Public Works Department, and Rupees 1,412 in the Kistna, owing to delay in the submission of estimates to Government; Rupees 1,118 lapsed in North Arcot, the reason not being reported.

Hutting and building, 1871-72.

Ranges	Huts.		Station-houses.		Hospitals.		Miscellaneous Works		Total.
	No. constructed.	Cost.	No. constructed.	Cost	No. constructed	Cost	Number.	Cost.	
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS	RS.
Madras Town ...	...	...	..	...	...	.	1	1,340	1,340
Northern Range ...	162	3,919	19	5,457	...	...	6	1,248	10,624
Central do ...	117	8,870	19	3,239	...	...	31	1,069	13,178
Southern do. ...	55	7,322	17	6,318	3	1,711	3	827	16,178
Total ...	334	20,111	55	15,014	3	1,711	41	4,484	41,320

Accidental deaths and suicides.

65. 8,456 accidental deaths were reported, being an increase of 758 over 1870, the districts of Cuddapah (186), Malabar (144), Trichinopoly (103), and South Arcot (80) being chiefly responsible for the increase Of the total number, nearly 6,000 were by drowning, 247 by wild beasts, 585 by snake-bite, 15 by railway accidents, and 1,611 from other causes. North Arcot again heads the list with 859, viz., 395 males and 464 females. Of the 859 accidental deaths in North Arcot, 722 were by drowning, viz, 298 males and 424 females. In the Godavery District the accidental deaths by drowning were 225. The loss of life (247) from wild beasts was slightly in excess of that for 1870 Of the total, 160 males and 29 females were destroyed by tigers, principally in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, Kurnool, and Coimbatore Districts. Deaths from snake-bites rose from 307 to 585; the greatest mortality occurred in the Nellore District (101)

1,607 suicides were reported during the year, viz., 600 males and 1,007 females; 1,055 occurred by drowning, and of these 806 were females. Of 482 suicides by hanging, 309 were males, 10 males and 21 females took poison, and 22 males used some deadly instrument or other. The Godavery District again heads the list with 145 cases, of which 110 are returned as suicides of females by drowning, against 98 cases of self-destruction by similar means last year.

66. 7,892 fires occurred during the year, destroying 36,875 houses and property valued at 6,54,461 rupees. 141 lives were lost. The marginal table gives the results for three years, from which it will be observed that the variation is inconsiderable.

Fires.

Years.	No of Fires.	No. of Houses.	Value of Property.	Lives lost.
			RS.	
1869 ...	7,119	37,263	7,44,932	123
1870 ...	7,308	38,624	8,10,384	115
1871 ...	7,892	36,875	6,54,461	141

67. The returns are not as yet so reliable as they ought to be; great care, however, is being bestowed on the matter, and in future years improvement may be confidently looked for. The following table shows the corresponding results during the two past years :—

Known depredators and suspected persons.

	1870.		1871.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Known thieves and depredators	18,338	701	27,202	1,074
Receivers	1,706	230	1,786	315
Suspected persons	13,884	561	12,787	597
Wandering gangs	15,647	13,364	33,249	27,202
Total ...	49,575	14,856	75,024	29,188

The totals under the head of known thieves and depredators must now regularly increase from year to year, all persons convicted of an offence cognizable by the Police under Chapters XII., XVI., and XVII. of the Penal Code, or of being Vagrants, being brought forward in the Annual Returns. The reduction of the force has naturally affected Police supervision of wandering gangs in the Nellore, Cuddapah, and Bellary Districts, but not to any marked extent in the year under review. Were dearth or famine to occur, an increase to the force would be inevitable. 2,589 known depredators and 3,356 suspected characters were re-convicted during the year. In the town of Madras the registration of old offenders was carefully attended to. 16 of them were tried by the High Court and sentenced as follows :—1 transported for life, 3 imprisoned for 7 years, 2 for 6 years, 5 for 5 years, and 5 for 3 years. 25 were sentenced by the Magistrates to 2 years' imprisonment each.

Under the new Procedure Code, the committal to the Sessions of old offenders will be imperative on Magistrates hereafter. It is becoming quite evident that the known depredator and the professional robber or thief now takes considerable advantage of the railway to vary his hunting grounds and to dispose of his gains, a circumstance which in no way tends to benefit society or help the Police. It may become necessary at no distant date to have selected detectives specially employed at all important railway stations.

68. The following table gives an abstract of all offences cognizable by the Police, with the detective results. 63,938 cases in all were reported during the year, of which 34,145, or 53·4 per cent. were detected ; of 110,493 persons arrested, 61,064, or 55·3 per cent., were convicted, 17·8 per cent. of property lost being recovered. The corresponding figures for 1870 are shown at the foot of the table.

Results in cases cognizable by the Police.

Ranges.	Districts.	ABSTRACT OF ALL OFFENCES.								
		CASES			PERSONS			PROPERTY		
		Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Arrested.	Convicted	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
Northern Range.	Madras Town ...	1,946	1,244	64	2,218	1,599	72 1	31,914	9,122	28·5
	Ganjam	2,563	1,224	47 8	5,127	2,389	46·4	26,646	8,874	33·3
	Vizagapatam ...	3,737	1,481	39 6	6,396	3,350	52·1	57,165	7,188	12 6
	Jeypore	466	233	50	465	340	73·1	7,772	2,577	33·2
	Godavery ...	2,917	1,606	55 1	5,368	3,156	58·8	39,891	9,836	24·7
	Kistna	2,989	1,384	46 3	5,393	2,763	51 2	40,542	8,436	20 8
	Total ...	12,672	5,928	46·8	22,749	11,998	52 7	1,72,016	36,911	21·5
Central Range.	Nellore	3,219	1,882	58 5	4,732	3,267	69	35,801	9,849	25
	Kurnool	2,296	964	42	4,047	1,895	46 8	61,473	12,319	20
	Bellary	4,479	2,486	55·5	5,801	3,643	62 8	1,16,781	16,511	14·1
	Cuddapah ...	2,766	936	33 8	3,206	1,631	50·9	75,439	8,018	10·6
	North Arcot ...	3,812	2,038	53 5	6,036	3,465	57 4	44,263	8,734	19 7
	Chingleput ...	3,722	2,340	62 9	4,910	3,712	75 6	27,269	6,113	22·4
	South Arcot ...	3,326	1,881	59 6	6,844	3,321	48·5	48 844	7,886	16·1
	Total ...	23,620	12,527	53	35,579	20,934	58·8	4,09,870	69,430	16·9
Southern Range.	Tanjore	4,971	2,538	51 1	7,928	3,858	48 7	1,06,756	8,527	8
	Trichinopoly ...	2,539	1,531	60 3	5,869	3,938	67 1	27,980	5,377	19 2
	Madura	4,708	2,819	59 9	9,035	5,250	58·1	75 980	13,812	18·2
	Tinnevelly ...	3,473	2,017	58 1	8,651	4,295	49 6	79,869	9,490	11·9
	Salem	2,645	1,511	57·1	4,413	2,420	54·8	46,635	8,633	18 5
	Coimbatore ...	3,204	1,791	55 9	5,144	2,990	58 1	33,117	8,615	26
	Neilgherries ...	251	168	66·9	376	250	66·5	5,717	890	15 6
	Malabar	3,121	1,527	48 9	6,905	2,572	37 2	64,558	10,930	16·9
	South Canara ...	788	544	69	1,623	960	59·1	16,919	9,229	54 5
	Total ...	25,700	14,446	56·2	49,947	26,533	53·1	4,57,531	75,503	16 5
	Grand Total...	63,938	34,145	53 4	110,493	61,064	55 3	10,71,331	1,90,966	17·8
	Compare 1870 ...	62,550	32,640	52 2	100,334	58,538	58 3	10,54,661	1,96,836	18 7

Cases referred by the Police for order of the Magistrate and struck off as false.

69. Under the four heads—murder, dacoity, robbery, and house-breaking—the total cases reported and believed to be true were 7,138, exclusive of which, 2,604 cases were also reported, and, being discredited by the Police, were referred accordingly. Of this latter number, 2,510 cases were struck off the criminal registers as false by order of the Magistracy. It thus appears that the ratio of false to true cases was 26·7 per cent., against 29·5 the preceding year; and that, while the rate was 18 per cent. in the Northern Range, it was 23 in the Central and 34·6 in the Southern Range. The variations in districts are still more remarkable, for, while in Jeypore only about one case in a hundred was false, in Coimbatore nearly every other case was deemed so. In the district of Tinnevelly there were 16 false charges of murder to 14 true ones; in Madura 59 charges of dacoity were referred as false to 16 accepted, Coimbatore following with 70 to 27. Under the head robberies this latter district had 122 false to 41 true cases. In the matter of house-breakings, while Jeypore had but one case referred to 175 believed, Malabar threw out 112 to 195 accepted.

It is quite obvious that such discordant results can only be accounted for by attributing them to differing systems of registration and local peculiarities. The explanation is probably to be found in the following considerations :— Where the Police *bonâ fide* report to the Magistrate cases as having occurred on either the *ipse dixit* of a complainant, or on any other information *without* previous local inquiry, it may be assumed that one-half to one-third will turn out false *after* such inquiry. The orders of the department are that *immediate* report shall *precede* local investigation. Where this rule is adhered to, the referred cases bear a larger proportion to those accepted than in districts where local inquiry is made *before* report to the Magistrate. There seems no doubt that the law contemplated the system laid down for the guidance of this Constabulary ; but, judging by the Criminal Statistical Returns of other Provinces, it is doubtful whether its provisions are enforced elsewhere. Peculiarities of race affect the matter in this way ; wherever the people are litigious or revengeful, a complainant almost invariably tries to get the Police to help him in his efforts to injure his neighbour. A false charge of a *cognizable* offence is the first step ; it must be sufficiently grave, for, if *non*-cognizable, the Police will not heed it. Dacoity or robbery is always attended to, and the case accordingly so presents itself in the first instance to the Magistrate's eye on a Police " Occurrence Report." This is followed by a " Referred Charge Sheet," when, after inquiry, the Police have ascertained that the dacoity was a myth.

Exclusive of the cases referred as false under the heading " grave cases," 8,863 cases under other minor heads of offence were also reported false by the Police, of which 8,536 were ordered to be struck off by the Magistrates. The details in the returns show results as variable as those in grave offences. 4,434 cases were referred by the Magistrates to the Police for inquiry under Section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of which 3,397 were struck off as false. These were nearly all " non-cognizable cases ;" the power of referring which has now been wisely limited to Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd classes under the revised Procedure Code.

Table of Grave Cases referred by Police to Magistrates for orders under Sections 137 and 153, C. C. P.

Ranges.	Murder		Dacoity		Robbery		Lurking House-trespass and House-breaking		Total			Per-centage of Referred to Total Cases.
	Reported.	Referred.	Reported.	Referred.	Reported	Referred.	Reported.	Referred	Reported.	Referred.	Struck off as false.	
Madras Town ...	*Inapplicable.—Vide Act VIII. of 1867.*											
Northern Range.	57	18	11	52	59	91	1,549	206	1,676	367	350	18
Central do.	91	22	148	78	297	224	2,289	519	2,825	843	798	23
Southern do.	89	47	145	231	170	368	2 233	748	2,637	1,394	1,362	34·6
Total ...	237	87	304	361	526	683	6,071	1,473	*7,138	2,604	2,510	26·7
Compare 1870 ...	217	102	300	398	533	702	6,032	1,765	7,082	2,967	2,881	29·5

* This total differs from that given above at para. 31, because 200 cases settled by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, are not taken into account here.

Cases disposed of by High and Sessions Courts.

70. Forty-eight* criminal cases were tried by the High Court during the year including cases from the mofussil; in 35 of these (73 per cent.) convictions were obtained. Of 60 persons tried, 43, or 71·7 per cent., were variously sentenced. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 68·7 and 66·7; there was consequently some improvement during the year 1871. 1,408 cases (including Sessions and High Court) were tried, of which 871, or 62 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction, against 67·3 in 1870; of 2,862 persons, 1,474, or 15·5 were convicted. Results were best in the Southern Range, where convictions in cases were 69 per cent, and in persons 56 per cent.; they were worst in the Central Range, viz., 52·4 and 44·1 per cent. In districts the best results were obtained in Madras Town (72·3), Chingleput (72·1), Jeypore (68·6), Salem (65·5), Trichinopoly (65·3), and Canara (65); the lowest district was Bellary, with 43 per cent. only. In England about 75 per cent. of persons tried are convicted.

Ranges.	Cases			Persons		
	Tried.	In which detection resulted	Per-centage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
Madras Town†	48	35	72 9	60	43	71·7
Northern Range	254	151	59 4	435	209	48
Central do.	468	245	52 4	851	375	44·1
Southern do.	638	440	69	1,516	847	55·9
Total ...	1,408	871	61 9	2,862	1,474	51·5

Vagrants.

71. Ninety-five cases of vagrancy (64 of which were in Madras Town, the remainder in the mofussil) have been dealt with under Act XXI. of 1869 during the year. The Act is reported by the Acting Commissioner, Madras, "to have put down Europeans begging in the town, but at the same time to have created a class of voluntary vagrants," who declare themselves such before a Magistrate and go straight to the work-house on their own representations. It seems open to question if this was contemplated by the legislature.

* The difference of two between this total and that given at para. 42 is due to the inclusion of two cases committed from Mysore and Coorg which are omitted above.

† Inclusive of mofussil cases.

The following table exhibits further particulars :—

District in which arrested.	Number.	Country to which deported.	Number.	Race.	Number.	Trade.	Number.
Madras Town..	64	England ...	34	Europeans ...	73	Grooms ...	19
Ganjam ...	8	Australian Colonies ...	42	Australians ...	3	Laborers ...	10
Tanjore ...	6	Mauritius ...	6	Americans ...	3	Soldiers ...	8
Godavery ...	4	New Zealand...	1	Greek ...	1	Engine Drivers... ...	5
Malabar ...	3	Suez	1	Creole ...	1	Smiths ...	5
Bellary ...	2	Rangoon ...	1	African ...	1	Sailors ...	4
Vizagapatam...	2			German ...	1	Railway employés ...	4
Chingleput ...	2			Native of Mauritius ...	1	Servants ...	3
Kurnool ...	1	Total ...	85	Penang ...	1	Printers ...	2
Cuddapah ...	1	Add otherwise disposed of, viz, escaped, died, sent to employment, &c	10			Firemen ...	2
Salem ...	1					Schoolmasters.	2
North Arcot ...	1					Remainder Miscellaneous ...	...
Total ...	95	Total ...	95	Total ...	85		

The total cost amounted to Rupees 20,942-14-9, or Rupees 220 per vagrant as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Clothing	1,937	9	6
Subsistence money	500	12	3
Bandy-hire	26	3	0
Passage	18,330	6	0
Photographic charges	148	0	0
Total ...	20,942	14	9

In illustration of the difficulties of prohibiting the immigration into India of European grooms from Australia, the "amended European Vagrancy Act XXVIII. of 1871" notwithstanding, the following case is cited:—The French Ship *Bordeau* from Melbourne, chartered to Calcutta, touched at Madras to land horses and grooms. The *owner* of the horses being on board there was neither consignee nor agent for their sale in Madras, nor was there any agent here for the ship. The owner was not the consigner of the horses, another person having acted in *that* capacity. He, however, managed to sell them off in Madras in the usual way without the matter becoming known; and, when the grooms declared themselves vagrants, it was found impossible to sue any one for the cost of their deportation.

Hill tracts of Ganjam.

72. A Khond-rising in the Hachiponga Muta of the Chinna Kimedy Maliahs, in the month of March 1872, was most fortunately prevented, partly owing to the prompt measures taken by the District officers, and partly to the happy circumstance that one of the Khond chiefs, when asked by the other Khonds to join them in their insurrection, absolutely refused to do so. The Assistant Agent was decidedly of opinion that had this chief consented to join all the Khonds would undoubtedly have risen, and there is no saying where the disturbances might have ended. The Assistant Agent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police marched with their men from Baliguda to Mohana, the scene of the riot, a distance of 84 miles, in four days. The Superintendent of Police reached it from Chet-

terpore, a distance of 56 miles, in three days; indeed, all the Police Officers engaged in the affair exhibited the utmost energy. The disturbance originated in the arrest by the Police of two Khonds on a charge of highway robbery, whereupon their fellow villagers rose "*en masse*" to rescue them. One of the chiefs, who appears to have been the ringleader, was tried for the part he took in the rescue, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and the Government authorized the detention of two other chiefs, who joined in the rising, as political prisoners in the Chetterpore Jail.

One other "Khond" incident of the year may prove interesting. Some 15 or 20 years ago there appears to have been a battle royal between certain Khonds in the vicinity of Belghur. After peace was declared, the Maji* of Mallicondah took under his protection the widow and son of a Khond of the opposite faction who had been killed, and has ever since provided for them. In the early part of the year the Ghoballee Khonds demanded the lad of the Maji, in the following terms:—"Why do you adopt the son of our old enemy? Give him to us that we may sacrifice him." On his declining to give him up they retired. Four of them returned at night and attacked the house; the lad was watching the crops and escaped, but the Maji himself was cut about the head with a war-knife as he took to flight. The assailants, after beating one of the chief's servants severely, killed one of his goats and returned to their villages. The Ghoballee Khonds now circulated the arrow as a war token, and trouble seemed imminent. The Assistant Superintendent of Police made a forced march on Belghur, and found the Maji better, but severely wounded. Here he also met the Belghur Patro,† a fine intrepid old man, who, firmly but respectfully declining Police aid, at once started with two Paicks‡ for Mallicondah, with a view to induce the Ghoballee Khonds to surrender the men who attacked the Maji; he succeeded in getting three out of the four, who were sentenced by the Assistant Magistrate to three years' rigorous imprisonment. This episode is worthy of remark, first, as showing that the desire for Meriah does still exist, though it cannot now be openly evinced; and, secondly, as illustrative of the exceedingly delicate nature of Police work among so wild a people. Had the Constabulary endeavoured to do what the Patro successfully achieved, it is perhaps not too much to say that their attempt would have proved as disastrous as his was the reverse. In regard to the thirst for Meriah, it is better to know that it still lingers, and to continue endeavours to repress it, than that through a professed disbelief in its existence, efforts for its eventual extermination should be relaxed.

JAILS.

This portion of the Judicial Section relates to the calendar *not* to the official year.

Average strength of Jail population.

73. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes during 1871 was 9,364, being 257 less than the average for the preceding year. The number remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1871 was 9,270, being 233 less than on the 31st December 1870.

* The Khond headman of the village.

† The Uriya chief of the 'hundred' or circle of villages.

‡ Armed men of his own caste.

The subjoined tables exhibit the particulars.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.

—	1871.			1870.		
	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts... ...	8578·16	357·71	8935·87	8826·42	345·66	9172·08
Security... ...	29·70	...	29 70	36·07	...	36·07
Under trial ...	151·24	11·48	162 72	165·40	9·14	174·54
Civil	208 96	9 95	218·91	207·80	8·10	215·90
State	·88	...	·88	4·49	...	4·49
Insane	12 61	3·78	16·39	15·78	2·61	18·39
Total ...	8981·55	382 92	9364·47	9255·96	365·51	9621·47

Number and Mode of Disposal of all Inmates of Jails in the Madras Presidency.

—	Convicts.	Security.	Under Trial.	Civil Prisoners	State Prisoners	Insane.
Remaining 31st Dec. 1870 ...	9,012	20	158	295	1	17
Received during the year ...	12,510	95	2,635	2,232	2	84
Total Population ...	21,522	115	2,793	2,527	3	101
Transported beyond sea ...	92	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to other Jails ..	2,027	2	33	10	1	5
Do Lunatic Asylums.	3	...	...	...	...	42
Convicted	...	...	1,208	...	...	...
Released	10,351	56	1,395	2,270	1	37
Escaped...	15	...	4	..	...	...
Died	164	...	2	4	...	3
Executed	66	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining on 31st Dec. 1871...	8,804	57	151	243	1	14
Total ...	21,522	115	2,793	2,527	3	101

74. Out of 19,439 convicts in prison during the year, 74½ per cent. were Hindus (14,513), 7½ per cent. Mahomedans (1,446), 3⅛ per cent. Christians (609), and 14¾ per cent. Pariahs, Chucklers, &c , (2,871). Religion, age, and previous occupation.

The proportion of convicts under 16 years of age (260) was 1¼ per cent., of those between 16 and 40 years (15,249) 78½ per cent., of those between 40 and 60 years (3,606) 18½ per cent., and of those above 60 years of age (324) 13¼ per cent.

The great majority of the male convicts consisted, as usual, of laborers (7,186) and of agriculturists (6,254), the former class composing 37 per cent. and the latter 32 per cent. of the jail population. Shop-keepers and professionals (1,006) were in the proportion of 5 per cent.; Government servants (831) in that of 4¼ per cent.; artizans (689), domestic servants (629), and persons without occupation (593) from 3 to 3½ per cent.; and persons of independent means (102) about ½ per cent. Out of 1,132 female convicts, more than three-fourths were married (874), 10½ per cent. were unmarried (119), and 12¼ per cent. were prostitutes (139).

Classification according to length of sentence.

75. Nearly one-half of the whole number of convicts, viz, 47·67 per cent., were sentenced for periods not exceeding six months, 10·64 per cent. for periods between six months and one year, 24·39 per cent. for periods between one and five years, 11·18 per cent. for periods between five and ten years, and 5·69 per cent. for upwards of ten years. The proportion sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 94·09.

Classes.	Period of Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.	Not exceeding 1 month	2,018	214	2,232
II.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	3,515	326	3,841
III.	Do. 3 do. 6 do	2,985	210	3,195
IV.	Do. 6 do. 1 year	1,945	124	2,069
V.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years	2,826	122	2,948
VI.	Do. 3 do. 5 do.	1,735	59	1,794
VII.	Do. 5 do 10 do.	2,144	32	2,176
VIII.	Exceeding 10 years	1,068	40	1,108
IX.	Transported beyond seas for life	10	...	10
	Do. do. for shorter periods ...	..	...	...
X.	Executed	61	5	66
	Nature of Imprisonment.			
	Simple imprisonment...	935	212	1,147
	Hard labor	16,205	867	17,072
	Medium labor	610	38	648
	Light labor	557	15	572
	Total ...	18,307	1,132	19,439

Previous convictions.

Previous Convictions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted once before.	1,460	61	1,521
Convicted twice before.	400	17	417
Convicted oftener than thrice...	287	22	309
Total ...	2,147	100	2,247

76. The number of male convicts previously convicted was in the proportion of 11·72 per cent., and that of females in the proportion of 8·83 per cent. The rates in the Mofussil Jails for males and females, respectively, were 10·70 and 7·24 per cent., while those in the Madras Penitentiary were 23 24 and 17 31 per cent.

Of the 1,521 persons convicted for the second time, 698 were sentenced for crimes belonging to the same class as those of which they were first convicted, and 823 for different crimes; of the 417 prisoners in Jail for the third time, 228 were sentenced for the same class of crime as before, and 189 for different crimes; of the 309 prisoners convicted oftener than three times, 148 were sentenced for the same class of crime as before, and 161 for different crimes.

Escapes and re-captures.

77. Fifteen prisoners escaped during the year, viz., six from inside the Jails, three from working parties, and six while on the march from Kurnool to the Central Jail at Rajahmundry. Seven were re-captured and eight are still at large. From each of the three Jails, viz., Masulipatam, Madura, and Mangalore, two prisoners escaped, and from each of those at Chingleput, Tellicherry, and from the Penitentiary one escaped.

The escape at Masulipatam took place during the day, owing to the negli-

gence of the Jailer and of the guard. The Jailer was dismissed, the Head Constable was reduced, and two Constables were prosecuted, but acquitted. The prisoner at Chingleput escaped from the bathing gang outside the Jail. Two Police Constables were punished by imprisonment for six months each, and two Warders were dismissed. The escape from Madura was effected through the ridge-ventilator of the ward during the night, and it is supposed that the outer wall was surmounted with the aid of bamboos taken from the garden well. Four Constables on duty were punished by fine. The prisoner at Tellicherry escaped while returning with a gang from a quarry. He was re-taken in a few hours. The two men at Mangalore escaped during the night through the ventilators in the roof. The Superintendent of Police was of opinion that the Police were not to blame. The Deputy Head Constable in charge of the party of convicts, who escaped when on their way to the Central Jail at Rajahmundry, was reduced, and the Constable on duty was sentenced to simple imprisonment for one year. The sum of Rupees 485 was paid as rewards for re-captures. Of this Rupees 360 were on account of the re-apprehension of men who had escaped during former years, and Rupees 125 on account of convicts who escaped during the year under review.

Jail offences and punishments.

78. The number of offences committed in Jail during 1871 was 4,622, for which 4,607 punishments were awarded by Superintendents and 15 by Judicial Officers The ratio of punishments per cent. was 51·31 in the case of males and 61·50 in that of females. This is a slight improvement upon the ratios for 1870, which were 53·52 and 89·10, respectively. These ratios are calculated with reference to the daily average number in Jail.

The table below gives an abstract of the offences and punishments awarded :—

Offences and Punishments.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Offences.			
Criminal offences	15	...	15
Wilful disobedience	1,170	29	1,199
Assault or criminal force	252	20	272
Insulting or threatening language	125	41	166
Indecent or disorderly behaviour	502	48	550
Wilfully disabling themselves for labor	75	3	78
Contumacious refusal to work	241	1	242
Filing or cutting iron bars	2	...	2
Idleness or negligence at work	1,109	34	1,143
Wilful mismanagement of work	221	27	248
Wilful damage to prison property	247	5	252
Conspiring to escape, &c.	443	12	455
Total ...	4,402	220	4,622
Punishments.			
Separate confinement	155	27	182
Confinement in irons	10	...	10
Close confinement with reduced diet	1,066	179	1,245
Corporal punishment	2,650	...	2,650
Additional imprisonment	15	...	15
Reduction and forfeiture of good conduct marks ...	435	5	440
Other punishments	71	9	80
Total ...	4,402	220	4,622

Education.

Jails.	Daily Average Number under Instruction	Number of Teachers
Rajahmundry Central Jail ...	793	39
Vellore Central Jail	760	50
Trichinopoly Central Jail ...	746	46
Bellary District Jail	264	8
Cuddalore District Jail... ...	169	13

79. Of the total number of convicts in confinement during the year, 1,289 were taught after their admission to read and write well; 2,393 learned to read and write a little. The table in the margin shows the Jails in which the greatest number of prisoners were taught.

Financial results.

80. A table of expenditure under the several heads is given in the Appendix.

The cost of Jails in the mofussil, exclusive of guards and buildings, was Rupees 5,53,614, and that of the Madras Penitentiary Rupees 33,349, being a decrease of Rupees 44,514 in the case of the former, and of Rupees 3,426 in that of the latter, as compared with the cost for the previous year. The decrease was chiefly in the item of rations, in which a saving of Rupees 35,131 was effected. The average cost per convict in the mofussil was Rupees 66-4-8, and in the Penitentiary Rupees 74-15-1 per annum, being a decrease of Rupees 3-3-0 per head as regards the former, and Rupees 5-5-8 as regards the latter, in comparison with the rates during 1870. The saving was owing to the more extended use of dry grain in supersession of rice, and also to the fact that more favorable contracts were obtained. The average cost of rations for native convicts was Rupees 40-1-6 per head, and that of clothing and bedding Rupees 2-12-2 per head. Compared with the rates of the previous year, there was a decrease of Rupees 2-3-1 in the former, and of Rupees 0-5-11 in the latter item. A greater saving would have been shown had it not been that a sum of Rupees 650 incurred for the purchase of cumblies for the Jail at Cuddapah during the latter part of 1870 was debited to the year under review, owing to a retrenchment having been made at the time of the charge, which was subsequently withdrawn. The cost of the European Prison, exclusive of the sum incurred on account of buildings, was Rupees 12,898, being less by Rupees 745 than in the previous year. This decrease was in the item of rations, which cost Rupees 159-11-4 per man, or Rupees 1-5-0 less than in 1870. The cost of all convicts, exclusive of expenditure incurred on account of guards and buildings, was Rupees 5,99,861, being a decrease of Rupees 35,041, as compared with 1870. The charge for guards amounted to Rupees 1,21,681, being a decrease of Rupees 6,157, the total cost, exclusive of buildings, being Rupees 7,21,544, a decrease of Rupees 41,197 as compared with the corresponding figures of the year before. Under the head "Fixed Establishment" there was an increase of Rupees 14,140, which is owing to the salaries of the Superintendents of the new Central Jails having been paid by the Jail Department since their completion, instead of by the Department of Public Works as before, and also to the employment of the full establishment sanctioned for the Jails in question. The gross cost, inclusive of the amount expended on the construction of New Jails, and on additions, alterations, and repairs, was Rupees 8,38,662, being a decrease of Rupees 61,895, as compared with the gross cost of 1870. The average cost per convict, after deducting cash remitted to the treasury on account of sale proceeds of manufactured goods

and on account of the value of labor, was Rupees 81-14-6, being a decrease of Rupees 17-13-0 per head, as compared with the average cost during the previous year.

Employment of convicts and estimated earnings.

81. In the Appendix will be found two tables, showing the employment of convicts during the year, with their estimated earnings and the results of manufactories The total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labor amounted to Rupees 3,41,982, the average earnings per head being Rupees 42-9-0. The average actual *cash* earnings per head were Rupees 10-0-10 The estimated profits of the year on manufactories are given as Rupees 1,23,549. Of this sum, Rupees 33,756 represents the value of the work turned out by the Printing Department in the Penitentiary under the supervision of an officer of the Government Press. The value of the labor of convicts employed by the Public Works Department or by Municipalities was Rupees 55,702. The average estimated monthly earnings per head under each of the branches of prison industry is shown below —

Branch of Industry.	Average Estimated Earnings per head per month. RS.	A.	P.
Jail service	4	1	0
Building and repairing Jail	3	0	0
Grinding grain and making clothing or other articles for prison use	3	3	0
Employment on roads	3	7	0
Jail garden	1	13	0
Manufactories	3	5	9

The estimated earnings under the head manufactures for the year 1870 is given as Rupees 1-5-1, so that there has apparently been considerable improvement during the year under review The average profit per head on manufactures for the year in Mofussil Jails is given as Rupees 35-11-0, whilst in the Penitentiary the average amounted to no less than Rupees 202-5-0, or nearly six times as much. This result is mainly due to the economizing of convict labor by the use of machinery. The manufactures were of the same kind as those enumerated in the reports of previous years.

The subjoined table exhibits the estimated profits of the year on manufactures in the principal Jails :—

Items.	Madras Penitentiary.			Europe in Prison, Ootacamund			Rajahmundry Central Jail.			Coimbatore Central Jail.			Vellore Central Jail.			Salem Central Jail			Trichinopoly Central Jail.			Cannanore Central Jail		
	RS	A.	P.	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.	RS	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cash Receipts.	6,615	11	7	2,186	6	7	17,448	8	2	26,043	10	1	16,212	15	0	11,886	4	10	4,219	8	6	4,347	14	11
Value of Goods in Store	2,710	12	9	531	6	0	7,760	6	9	8,711	4	5	4,558	15	2	3,496	15	1	3,527	11	10	1,023	14	5
Value of Raw Materials in Store	1,304	13	7	932	5	8	1,578	8	6	2,256	7	9	3,558	1	0	4,921	1	8	3,414	4	1	1,536	15	6
Outstanding Bills ...	1,262	12	11	10	1	0	13,813	8	5	3,093	6	8	2,727	5	9	2,424	7	10	2,209	9	6	80.3	12	10
Total ...	11,894	2	10	3,869	3	3	12,600	15	10	40,134	12	11	27,057	4	11	22,728	13	5	13,371	1	10	7,712	9	8
Deduct Charges.	7,617	14	2	1,929	10	1	22,482	5	6	20,045	15	6	18,218	11	2	12,480	1	2	11,224	1	4	2,416	9	11
Balance in favor of the Jail Department .	4,276	4	8	1,939	9	2	10,118	10	4	20,088	13	5	8,838	9	9	10,248	12	3	2,147	0	10	5,295	15	9

Diet scale.

82. The issue of a proportion of dry grain, instead of rice, was commenced about the end of 1869, and the measure was extended during 1870. During 1871 the regular scale of 12 meals of dry grain and 2 meals of rice per week was in force in 24 Jails; in 2 Jails, viz., Russelcondah and Salem, 10 meals of dry grain and 4 meals of rice were given; at Tellicherry and at Cannanore 7 meals of dry grain and 7 meals of rice were issued; at Calicut 6 meals of dry grain and 8 of rice; at Guntoor, Kurnool, Bellary, and in the Coimbatore District Jail dry grain alone was given; and in one Jail, viz. that at Cochin, which has since been abolished, rice only was used. The Medical Officers in charge of the Cannanore, Calicut, and Mangalore Jails report favorably on the change of diet.

General health of prisoners in comparison with previous years.

83. The health of the prisoners during the year was very good. The per-centage of admissions and of daily sick was somewhat higher than it was during 1870, but the death-rate was lower than it has ever been, viz, 1·84 per cent. of daily average strength including deaths from all causes. The following table shows the death-rates for the last 10 years, all classes of prisoners being included. The rates for the last three years include deaths from all causes, whether in hospital or out of hospital —

Years.	1862-63.	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70	1870	1871.
Ratio per cent. of daily average strength.	8 94	10 99	12 70	11 26	11 56	4 24	3 51	4 05	2·74	1·84

Sickness during the year.

84. The per-centage to daily average strength of admissions was 80·12, being 4·30 higher than in 1870, and of daily average sick 3·12, being an excess of ·33 per cent over the proportion for 1870. In six Jails the ratio of daily average sick was under two per cent., in twelve between two and three per cent., in six between three and four, in five between four and five, and in the following Jails it exceeded five per cent., viz, Guntoor (5·13), Cuddapah (5·32), Tranquebar (5·49), Chingleput (6·37), Cochin (6·67), Coimbatore District Jail (9·60), Paumben (11·39). Though the per-centage of admissions into hospital at the last-named place was high, owing to the exposure to which the convicts are subjected by working in the channel, the mortality was very small, only one death having occurred. The death-rate was lower by ·83, having been 1·83, against 2·66 during the preceding year.

Mortality during the year.

85. In seven Jails* there were no deaths, in four the deaths were under one per cent., in nine between one and two per cent., in nine between two and three per cent., in two between three and four per cent., in three between four and five per cent., and in two between five and six per cent., the highest rates being those at Tanjore and Berhampore, viz., 5·73 per cent. At the former place there were nine deaths, viz., four from dysentery, two from general debility, one from epilepsy, one from dropsy, and one from fever. None of these prisoners had been

* 1. Chingleput.
2. Guntoor.
3. Tellicherry.
4. Masulipatam.
5. Guindy.
6. European Prison.
7. Cochin.

imprisoned for a longer period than nine months. Three were between 60 and 70 years of age, four between 45 and 56, and two were about 35 years of age. At the latter place also there were nine deaths, viz., four from general debility, one from dysentery, one from diarrhœa, one from mania, one from epilepsy, and one from abscess. Of these, six were admitted in a bad and two in an indifferent state of health. Three were aged 62, 69, and 70, respectively. In 21 Jails the death-rate has diminished, in 12 it has increased, and in 3 it was the same as in the year preceding. The decrease was greatest at Tellicherry, Tanjore, Rajahmundry District, Nellore, Trichinopoly District, Madura, the Madras Penitentiary, Paumben, Bellary, Cannanore Central, Russelcondah, and Chittoor. In these Jails the improvement ranged from 2·06 per cent. to 5·33 per cent. The increase was greatest at Berhampore, Cuddapah, Vellore Fort, Kurnool, Cuddalore, Tinnevelly, Lawrence Asylum Works, and Coimbatore District. In these Jails the deterioration in health ranged from ·69 per cent. to 2·42 per cent.

86. Of the total number of deaths (164), 27 were caused by dysentery, 21 by diarrhœa, 24 resulted from general debility, 15 from fever, 5 from cholera, and 16 from diseases of the respiratory system. The per-centage of admissions and of deaths to daily average strength, with respect to the five diseases which generally prove most fatal, is given in the margin.

Causes of Mortality

Diseases.	Per-centage to Daily Average Strength	
	Admissions	Deaths.
Intermittent fever	17·17	·08
Remittent and continued fever ..	2 97	·07
Cholera	·13	·05
Dysentery	3 82	·30
Diarrhœa	6 24	·23
Total	30 33	·73

87. The per-centage of admissions into hospital, of daily sick, and of deaths to the daily average strength during each month of the year is shown below :—

Comparison of the ratios of sickness to daily strength during the several months of the year.

Months.	1871. Ratio per cent. of Daily Average Strength of			1870 Ratio per cent of Daily Average Strength of		
	Admissions	Daily Sick.	Deaths.	Admissions	Daily Sick.	Deaths.
January ...	6·20	2 90	·14	6·70	2·76	·31
February .	5 54	2 73	11	5·90	2 83	·18
March	5·41	2 70	21	5·70	2 65	·19
April	6·12	3·07	·07	5 40	2 71	·17
May	7 20	3 31	08	6 33	2 76	·19
June .. .	7·41	3 53	·13	6 40	2 97	·17
July ...	6 90	3 30	14	7 10	2 84	·19
August... ...	7 42	3 20	14	7·09	2 96	·24
September ...	6 75	3 26	·19	6 36	2·89	·25
October ...	6 91	3 21	·29	6·32	2·89	·32
November ...	7·25	3·08	·14	6·33	2·59	·26
December ..	6·71	3 24	·19	6·19	2·63	·19
Total ...	80·12	3 12	1 83	75·82	2 79	2 66

The greatest number of admissions took place in August, and the fewest in March, the rates being 7·42 and 5·41, respectively, and the difference 2·01 per cent. The rates were also high in May, June, and November. The proportion of daily sick was highest in June and lowest in March, the rates being 3·53 and 2·70, and the difference 83 per cent; the proportion was also great in May and July. The greatest number of deaths took place in October and the fewest in April, the rates being 29 and ·07, and the difference ·22. Although the variation in the health of the general body of convicts has not been great as shown above, it has been considerable in some Jails, for example, in the District Jail at Coimbatore the daily average sick in December was 17·79, whereas in February it was only 5 31, the difference being nearly 12½ per cent.; at Paumben it was 19·82 in March and 6·36 in October, the difference being 13·46 per cent; at Bellary it ranged from 2 01 per cent. in December to 9·02 in May; and at Tranquebar from 2·74 in February to 8 62 in May.

88. Classing the deaths according to the ages of deceased, it appears that 31 occurred amongst convicts between 20 and 30 years of age, 49 amongst those between 30 and 40 years old, 40 amongst those between 40 and 50 years, and 12 amongst those above 50. The greatest number of deaths in the preceding year also took place amongst those aged between 30 and 40 years. The death-rate was, however, higher in proportion to the ages of the prisoners as shown in the margin.

Death-rate considered with reference to the ages of deceased and the period of incarceration undergone.

Under 16 years	...	No deaths
16 to 20 do.	...	28 per cent.
20 to 30 do.	..	92 do
30 to 40 do	..	1 72 do.
40 to 50 do	...	3 01 do
Above 50 do	..	6 48 do

Nearly one-half of the whole number of deaths occurred during the first year of imprisonment, viz., 50 during the first six months, and 23 during the next six months 32 deaths occurred in the second year of imprisonment, 23 in the third year, 21 in the fourth and fifth years, and the remainder after five years' imprisonment had been undergone Of the total number of convicts discharged during the year, 7,595 increased in weight during their incarceration and 1,897 lost weight. Two deaths occurred amongst under-trial prisoners, viz., one at Chittoor from typhoid fever, and one at Tinnevelly from dysentery. Of four deaths amongst Civil prisoners, two resulted from cholera, viz, one at Cuddapah and one at Madura, one from general debility at Cuddalore, and one from diarrhœa at Madura.

Of three deaths amongst insane prisoners, one occurred at Bellary from phthisis, one at Chittoor from tetanus, the result of injuries received before his admission, and one at Mangalore from general debility.

The mortality from all causes, all classes of prisoners included, is exhibited in the subjoined table.

Comparative Statement showing the Mortality in each Jail during 1870 *and* 1871.

Jails.	1871.			1870.		
	Daily Average Strength.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength.	Daily Average Strength.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength.
Chingleput	170 58	...	...	210 84	1	·47
Guntoor .. .	126 97			100·82	...	...
Tellicherry	90 49	...	.	93 69	5	5·33
Masulipatam	86 95	.	...	97 13	1	1·02
Guindy	71·86	...	...	74·37	...	..
Cannanore Fort. ..	.	...	...	58·29	.	...
European Prison .	21 47	...	.	26 49	1	3 77
Cochin	15 01		.	15·99	...	...
Penitentiary	472 19	1	·21	489·05	18	3 68
Rajahmundry Central ..	818 47	6	·73	844 12	4	·47
Paumben	111·04	1	·90	120 33	5	4·15
Vellore Central	767 65	7	·91	576 12	11	1·90
Salem do.	565 78	6	1 06	466 88	2	·42
Rajahmundry District ..	89 78	1	1·11	90 55	5	5·52
Madura	257 88	3	1 16	232 12	11	4·75
Russelcondah	85 53	1	1·16	52·69	2	3·79
Nellore	152 82	2	1·30	182 52	10	5 47
Lawrence Asylum Works	136 84	2	1·46	243 51	1	·41
Bellary	398·55	6	1 50	385 37	18	4·67
Trichinopoly District ..	167 80	3	1·78	184 99	11	5·95
Do Central ..	775 80	15	1 93	715·97	18	2·50
Chittoor	241 82	5	2 06	291·15	12	4 12
Vellore Fort .. .	91 25	2	2 12	152 22	...	...
Coimbatore District ..	140 81	3	2 13	138·13	2	1·44
Do. Central .	896 91	20	2·22	926 70	25	2·69
Cuddalore	264 32	6	2·26	303 68	2	·65
Vizagapatam	241 49	6	2 48	266 11	9	3·38
Tinnevelly ..	342 31	9	2·62	392·70	5	1·27
Cannanore Central ..	505 49	14	2·76	452 20	26	5·74
Ootacamund ...	179 28	5	2·78	220·84	5	2·26
Tranquebar	129 99	4	3 07	141·14	7	4·95
Kurnool	144 56	5	3 45	145·61	2	1 37
Calicut	130 53	6	4 59	158·53	7	4·41
Mangalore	122 30	6	4 90	146 68	8	5·45
Cuddapah	203 30	10	4 91	227·11	6	2·64
Tanjore	156 87	9	5·73	177 33	18	10·25
Berhampore	157 01	9	5 73	181·00	6	3·31
Debtors' Prison... ...	26 77	...	...	36 50	...	...
Total ...	9364 47	173	1 84	9621 47	264	2·74

Comparative healthiness of Central and District Jails.

89. On the important subject of the comparative health of Central and District Jails, the Inspector-General of Jails remarks as follows:—

"In the Annual Reports of the Sanitary Commissioners, comparisons have been drawn between the health of the Central and District Jails considerably to the advantage of the former, but I have hitherto refrained from making any such comparison, inasmuch as the composition of the population of Central Jails has not been of a nature to admit of it; for, so long as these Jails were in course of construction, Superintendents of District Jails were prohibited from transferring to Central Jails any convicts who by reason of age,

disease, or infirmity were unfit for hard labor ; consequently while the Central Jails were composed in a great measure of picked men, the District Jails were burdened with an undue proportion of sickly and aged prisoners. As each Central Jail became finished, the restriction above adverted to was removed, and now exists no longer ; but the Central Jails will always possess some advantage over District Jails other than that which they may derive from situation and from construction, because the first few months of imprisonment are believed, as a general rule, to be the most unfavorable to health ; and in the cases of old and sickly men, there is always a chance that some may succumb before their transfer to a Central Jail, which transfer, unless the distance be short, is generally postponed, pending appeal, or in cases of illness, until the patients are pronounced fit to stand the journey. The marginal table shows that the difference between the death-rates in Central and in District Jails has diminished every successive year, and that from 2·12 per cent in 1867-68 it fell to about half per cent in 1871. It is probable, as stated above, that the health of the total population confined in Central Jails will be better than that of the population of District Jails, but there have not as yet been sufficient data whereon to found any satisfactory opinion as to the extent to which this will be the case, and it will be seen on referring to the table of mortality amongst convicts during 1871 that nine District Jails hold the first places and that the six Central Jails rank, respectively, tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth, and twenty-eighth in the roll of 36 prisons. If the four Jails last on the list are excluded from the calculation, it will be found that the death-rate in the remaining District Jails is less than in the Central Jails."

—		Daily Average Number	Deaths.	Per centage of Deaths to Strength.	Difference in favor of Central Jails
1867-68.	District Jails	7123·82	341	4 78	2 12
	Central do.	3035·36	81	2 66	
1868-69.	District do.	6707·99	276	4 11	1 76
	Central do	3441 65	81	2 35	
1869-70.	District do	6087 17	277	4 55	1 67
	Central do.	3846 22	111	2·88	
1870 ...	District do.	5639 48	178	3·15	·99
	Central do.	3981 99	86	2·16	
1871 ...	District do.	5034·37	105	2 08	·51
	Central do.	4330 10	68	1 57	

It will be observed on reference to the Sanitary Section that the disadvantages under which District Jails labor are, now at any rate, fully admitted.

Foreign Convicts.

90. The number of foreign convicts at the close of the year amounted to 145, of whom 44 were Chinese, 32 Malays, and 69 Burmese. They were confined in the under-mentioned Jails, viz., Rajahmundry Central, Salem, Trichinopoly Central, Cannanore Central, Coimbatore Central, and the Madras Penitentiary. The Chinamen and Burmese are good shoemakers, and the Malays are excellent basketmakers. As a rule, the foreign convicts are good at most trades they are put to, and take an interest in what they are doing. The Chinamen make excellent convict servants.

Juveniles.

91. The number of juvenile prisoners remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1871 was 65, of whom 60 were boys and 5 were girls. At the close of the year preceding the numbers

were 59 boys and 2 girls. The boys are put to suitable work of a light nature, and are taught to read and write.

92. The system has continued to work well at the Rajahmundry and Coimbatore Central Jails, into which it was first introduced. The convict servants are favorably reported upon, and as regards the general body of convicts, the scheme has proved an incentive to good conduct and industry. At the Vellore Central Jail the system did not come into full operation until 1st November 1870, and at the Trichinopoly and Salem Jails it was not extended to the general body of convicts till 1st June and 16th October 1871, respectively, so that sufficient time has not elapsed to enable the Superintendents to form an opinion as to its merits At the Cannanore Central Jail the system was confined to convict servants until the commencement of the current year when it was made general. Convict servants were employed in 25 District Jails and in the Penitentiary. The reports received were generally favorable. The total number employed during the year was Maistries 975 males and 29 females, Work Overseers 68, and Warders 154. The number reduced for misconduct was 194 males and 2 females, and the number otherwise punished 157 males and 2 females. The following table shows the total number of releases under the remission system for each grade. In one case the proportion of remission to sentence amounted to one-sixth, in another it was between one-sixth and one-seventh, in five cases it was between one-seventh and one-eighth, in 20 more it exceeded one-tenth .—

Remission system and convict servants.

Periods of remission earned.	GRADES.												Total.
	Warders.		Overseers.		Maistries		CONVICTS.						
							1st Class		2nd Class		3rd Class		
	Males.	Females	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	
15 days and under...	...	...	...	...	7	..	137	2	...	...	1	..	471
Between 15 and 30 days	...	...	..	...	11	...	71	...	2	...	..	..	84
Do 1 and 2 months . .	2	...	1	...	20	...	236	4	...	...	...	...	263
Do. 2 and 3 do.	4	...	...	...	16	...	67	7	...	..	...	...	94
Do. 3 and 4 do	6	...	...	...	11	...	64	4	...	...	...	...	85
Do. 4 and 5 do.	5	...	3	...	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	21
Do. 5 and 6 do.	2	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	13
Do. 6 and 8 do.	9	...	2	...	21	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	34
Do. 8 and 10 do	6	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	13
Do. 10 and 12 do.	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total ...	42	...	16	...	99	2	586	17	2	...	1	...	765

93 The number remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1871 was 1,117 males and 76 females, being an increase of 212 males and 15 females, as compared with the number remaining on the 31st December 1870. The daily average number during the year was 1065·16 males and 237·30 females. Accommodation is available for

Subsidiary Jails.

3,085 males and 1,464 females, which is considerably in excess of the number in confinement throughout the Presidency, and, as was the case during 1870, the daily average number of prisoners was, as a general rule, less than the capacity of the Jails, although in several instances they were occasionally crowded.

Health of prisoners.

94. The health of the prisoners was remarkably good. There were 15 deaths, of which six were from cholera, out of a daily average strength of 1302·46, which is less than 1¼ per cent., viz., 1·15. The per-centage of daily average sick was 40 89, being at the rate of 3·13 per cent to the daily average strength.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

Changes in the Sub-Registry Offices.

95. The total number of Sub-Registry Offices in the Presidency on the 31st of March 1872 was 287, being the same as at the close of the preceding year. Owing to a change in the Revenue and Magisterial Divisions of the taluk of Kottayam, corresponding alterations have been made in the Registration Sub-districts, and two Special Sub-Registrars have been appointed, one at Tellicherry and one at Kuttaparamba, in the place of the three previously stationed at Kadirur, Chavacheri, and Tellicherry. This arrangement came into force on the 1st of April 1871 The Sub-Registry Office on the Shervaroy Hills, which had been closed for some time, has been re-established from the 1st January last at the request of the planters and on the recommendation of the present Collector of Salem. A third and important change is the creation of a Special Sub-Registrar for the Presidency Town. This has been necessitated by the large and increasing amount of registrations in the office of the Registrar of Madras, whom it was, therefore, desirable to relieve of a part of his work The portion of the town comprising the 6th, 7th, and 8th Municipal Divisions, and situated south of the Cooum, has accordingly been formed into a separate sub-district, styled the Mount Road Sub-district, and placed in charge of a Special Sub-Registrar The arrangement took effect on the 1st of April last. There has been an accession of one to the more important Sub-Registry Offices, the number having been forty-two in 1870-71 and forty-three in 1871-72 as shown in the marginal table. Badagara, in which the registrations were below 4,000 in the former year, has passed that limit in the year under report, though it is very much behind Combaconum and other offices in point of collections.

Registrations in Books I., III, and IV.	1870-71 Offices.	1871-72 Offices
Above 4,000 and below 5,000 ...	...	1
Above 3,000	6	5
Above 2,000	8	8
Above 1,000	28	29
Total ...	42	43

The new Registration Act

96. The present Indian Registration Act (VIII. of 1871) came into force on the 1st July of that year, and was thus in operation for the last nine months of the official year, while Act XX. of 1866, which it superseded, was in force for the first three months,

viz., April, May, and June. A new code of rules framed under the provisions of Section 69 of the new Act was submitted for approval on the 26th of May of 1871, and received the sanction of Government on the 20th of June following. The General Registry Office having been abolished as an office of record under the new Act, a considerable reduction has been made in the office establishment of the Inspector-General, and the original indexes and registers and the abstract registers and copies of indexes from the Mofussil have been mostly transferred to the District Registrar's Office. So large a building as that formerly occupied by the General Registry Office being no longer required, the office is now accommodated in a portion of the house occupied by the Inspector-General, at a monthly rent of 40 rupees. The Registrar's Office has also been removed to a smaller building engaged at a monthly rent of 60 rupees, and his office establishment has been thoroughly re-organized. A considerable reduction has been effected in its cost by the employment of a special staff of copyists for copying the documents into the registers.

97. The following statement shows the total number of documents registered in Book I. (Register of documents relating to immoveable property) and Book IV.* (Miscellaneous Register,) in the past as compared with the previous year :—

Registrations in Books I. and IV.

* Formerly Book VI.

——	1870-71.	1871-72.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Number of Registrations.	Rate per cent.
Book I	135,754	142,950	+7,196	5
Book IV.	13,176	11,331	—1,845	14
Total ...	148,930	154,281	+5,351	4

It will be observed that while the registrations in Book No. I. show an increase of 7,196, or more than 5 per cent., those in Book IV. exhibit a falling off of 1,845, or 14 per cent. In the report for 1870-71 the gradual and steady growth of registration in both Books I. and IV. was noticed. The results of the past year show a continuance of this advance in the case of the former, *i.e.*, of documents affecting immoveable property, although the ratio of increase is considerably less than in previous years; but the registration of miscellaneous documents has declined. The falling off under this head is very marked, the number of registrations being not only less than that of the year immediately preceding, but less than that of any previous year except the first year of the series. This decrease occurs chiefly in the districts of Tinnevelly, Godavery, and Madura, and is ascribed principally to the abolition of special registration, the withdrawal of the security afforded, in their opinion, by that form of registration, deterring money-lenders from granting loans as freely as before. That this must have been the chief cause appears to be

Years.	Book I.	Book IV.
1866-67...	59,229	11,196
1867-68...	97,172	11,759
1868-69...	107,740	11,561
1869-70...	121,955	12,008
1870-71...	135,754	13,176
1871-72...	142,950	11,331

Tinnevelly... 888
Godavery ... 551
Madura ... 227

shown by the falling off in the number of bonds registered in the districts above named during the past year, and by the fact that those were districts remarkable for special registration under the former Act.

Classification of documents registered according to their subject matter.

98. The following abstract shows the different classes of documents registered in Books I. and IV. in 1871-72 compared with 1870-71 :—

——	1870-71.	1871-72.
BOOK I.		
Deeds of gift	419	361
Deeds of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards	32,654	34,797
Deeds of sale under Rupees 100	12,075	13,579
Mortgages	59,705	60,228
Receipts and Acquittances	581	664
Perpetual leases	1,171	1,447
Leases exceeding one year	17,422	21,646
Leases not exceeding one year	2,522	2,318
Awards of arbitration	2	14
Certified copies of decrees and orders of courts...	...	207
Other instruments	9,203	7,689
Total ...	135,754	142,950
BOOK IV.		
Bonds	9,599	7,774
Other documents	3,577	3,557
Total ..	13,176	11,331

Deeds of gift which showed a great decrease in 1870-71, as compared with the previous years, exhibit a further falling off in the year under report. The cause assigned for the decrease under this head on the last occasion was that, with a view to evade the heavy uniform stamp duty of 16 rupees prescribed by the present Stamp Act for deeds of gift, these documents are sometimes drawn up in the form of deeds of sale for a nominal consideration. But, as it was extensively the practice under the former Stamp Act to draw up deeds of gift in the form of deeds of sale, inserting therein a nominal money consideration to bring the document within the lowest conveyance stamp, viz., 1 rupee, the real cause of the falling off in the class of documents in question must probably be looked for elsewhere. The number of deeds of sale affecting immoveable property registered during the year under report was in excess of that for 1870-71, notwithstanding that the latter year surpassed any previous year. The aggregate number of such deeds in the past year was 48,376.* More than one-fourth of this, or 12,239, appertains to the two districts of Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Nearly one-third more belongs to Malabar, Godavery, Madura, and Coimbatore, while the balance is spread over the remaining districts of the Presidency. The number of mortgages is only 523 in excess of that for 1870-71. Out of a total of 60,228 of this class of documents for the entire Presidency, 14,463 belong to the District of Malabar, 10,220 to Tinnevelly, and 8,113 to Tanjore. In regard to perpetual leases

*Of the value of 100 Rupees and upwards ..	34,797
Do. less than 100 Rupees...	13,579
Total ...	48,376

there has been an increase of 450 leases in South Canara, Tellicherry, and the districts named in the margin, and a decrease of 174 leases in Calicut and Coimbatore, resulting in a net increase of 276. Leases exceeding one year also show a large increase amounting to nearly 25 per cent. With a few exceptions, almost every district comes in for a share of this increase. Such an addition to the number of these leases registered during the year, notwithstanding the exemption accorded by Government in favor of leases for more than one but for less than five years, and of which the yearly rent does not exceed 50 rupees, may appear strange; but, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that puttahs and muchilkahs as defined in Section 3 of (Madras) Act VIII. of 1865, which had been exempt from obligatory registration before the present Act came into force, must now be registered when they are for more than one year and the yearly rent exceeds 50 rupees. Leases for terms not exceeding one year show a small decrease. Only 207 certified copies of decrees and orders of court were registered. The number will doubtless increase hereafter, but the Nellore Registrar states that as the decrees passed in appeal contain no specification of the property affected, certified copies of such decrees when presented for registration have to be refused by the registering officer. This is probably the case in other districts as well as Nellore, and may be the cause of the very small number of registrations under this head during the past year.

Nellore.
North Arcot.
Tanjore.
Madura.
Trichinopoly.
Salem.

Book IV. (as already noticed) shows a falling off, the number of bonds registered being 7,774 against 9,599 in 1870-71, or less by 19 per cent. This is a class of documents never likely to be registered in very large numbers. The number of registrations will not even approximately represent the actual transactions which take place. There is, and ever must be, a strong natural disinclination on the part of both borrower and lender to disclose their affairs to the public. Superadded to this is the effect of the present income-tax, which acts as a powerful deterrent to creditors registering their bonds.

99. The value of the documents registered in Books I. and IV. is shown below :—

Aggregate value of transactions registered.

—	1870-71.			1871-72.			Difference.		
	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.
Book I.	516,86,639	5	7	523,02,648	15	11	+6,16,009	10	4
Book IV.	82,72,328	8	1	80,06,054	5	6	—2,66,274	2	7
Total ...	599,58,967	13	8	603,08,703	5	5	+3,49,735	7	9

There is an increase of upwards of three lakhs in the value of the aggregate transactions brought on the books of the Registration Department. Of the 523 lakhs in Book I., 172 lakhs, or about one-third, appertain to the three Tamil districts of Tanjore, Tinnevelly, and Madura, more than one-fourth, or 133 lakhs belong to the Western Coast comprising the districts of Calicut, Tellicherry, and South Canara, and 55 lakhs to Madras. Deducting the total of these, viz., 360 lakhs, the balance of 163 lakhs is spread over the remaining 16 districts, giving an average of about 10 lakhs to each. The largest amount

in the Telugu districts appertains to Godavery, and is rather less than 14 lakhs. In Book IV, which comprises transactions affecting moveable property, Madura, the district in which the Nattoocottah Chetties live in large numbers, stands first. The number of documents registered in which no value was stated was 2,177 in Book I. and 739 in Book IV. 16,311 Memoranda of decrees of the aggregate value of Rupees 28,07,002, so far as the value is given, were registered during the year. The continued registration of this class of documents, notwithstanding their exemption from registration by the present Act, is accounted for by the fact that the Memoranda relate to decrees passed prior to Act VIII. of 1871 coming into force.

Average value of transactions registered.

100. The average value of the different classes of documents registered is shown in the subjoined table :—

—	Number	Aggregate Value in Rupees.	Average Value.
BOOK I.		RS.	RS.
Deeds of gift	361	2,16,893	601
Deeds of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards	34,797	1,68,31,352	484
Deeds of sale less than Rupees 100	13,579	7,57,401	56
Total deeds of sale	48,376	1,75,88,753	364
		Annual Rent	
Perpetual leases	1,447	1,33,018	92
Leases exceeding one year	21,646	51,25,161	237
Leases not exceeding one year	2,318	2,01,403	87
Total leases	25,411	54,59,582	215
		Aggregate Value	
Mortgages	60,228	2,28,88,296	380
Certified copies of decrees and orders of courts ...	207	91,362	448
Other instruments	8,367	60,33,093	721
BOOK IV.			
Deeds of sale	1,010	4,52,340	448
Bonds	7,774	46,07,856	593
Miscellaneous	2,547	29,45,857	1,157

The average value of a deed of sale of 100 Rupees and upwards was 484 Rupees in the year under report, against 479 Rupees in the year preceding, and 514 in 1869-70. That of mortgages remained almost the same as in 1870-71. Although the number of bonds registered in Book IV was smaller than in the previous year, the average value of each bond was higher, being 593 against 510 Rupees.

101. It will be interesting to note how the different districts stand relatively to each other in respect of the average value of the more important deeds of sale affecting immoveable property registered in Book I. Omitting Madras and the Neilgherries, it will be seen from the table given in the margin that South Canara stands first. Then follow at some distance the Ryotwary District of Tanjore and the Zemindary District of Vizagapatam. The district of Malabar comes next. Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly stand very nearly on a par. Coimbatore is next in order, and is followed by Ganjam, Chingleput, Bellary, and Godavery in succession. It is noteworthy that the last named district, with its anicut channels and rich alluvial lands, should give so low an average, but this is probably because sales of land in talooks beyond the influence of the Godavery irrigation largely enter into the transactions under this head, and have tended to reduce the average. It will be seen that South Arcot and Salem are exactly on a par. Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Kistna follow these in close succession, while the remaining district of Kurnool stands at the bottom of the list.

Comparison of districts in respect of average value of deeds of sale affecting immoveable property.

Average Value of Deeds of Sale of 100 Rupees and upwards

South Canara ...	773
Tanjore	519
Vizagapatam... ...	504
Malabar	484
Trichinopoly	453
Madura	448
Tinnevelly	444
Coimbatore	422
Ganjam	405
Chingleput	395
Bellary	379
Godavery	378
South Arcot	329
Salem	329
Nellore	322
Cuddapah	315
North Arcot	310
Kistna	307
Kurnool	238

102. The following table shows the number of compulsory and optional registrations and the per-centage of optional to total registration in the last two years:—

Compulsory and optional registrations.

Registrations.	1870-71.	1871-72.
In Book I.	135,754	142,950
Of which { Compulsory	108,524	111,047
Of which { Optional	27,230	31,903
In Book IV.	13,176	11,331
Total Optional	40,406	43,234
Rate per cent. of do. ..	27	28

Compulsory registration, which has steadily advanced since the creation of the department, and was higher in 1870-71 than in any preceding year, now shows an increase over that year. There is an increase of nearly 3,000 in the number of optional registrations also, but the ratio of optional to total registrations presents no very marked variation.

103. The registrations in Books I. and IV. in each district are shown in the following table, the districts being placed according to their relative importance in regard to registration.

Registrations in each district.

Districts.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Districts.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Calicut	26,861	28,596	North Arcot .. .	3,494	3,831
Tanjore . .	18,226	18,956	Madras	3,815	3,701
Tellicherry .	16,408	18,382	Bellary .. .	2,547	2,915
Tinnevelly ..	20,868	17,986	Chingleput ...	2,709	2,900
Madura . .	9,153	8,174	Vizagapatam .	2,403	2,787
South Canara .	6,937	7,436	Cuddapah .. .	2,110	2,627
Godavery	5,844	5,940	Kistna .. .	1,857	2,366
Coimbatore	5,900	5,722	Nellore	1,578	1,959
Trichinopoly ...	4,401	4,953	Ganjam ..	1,997	1,868
Kurnool	3,338	4,673	Neilgherries . .	194	262
Salem	4,251	4,135	General Registry Office.	88	24
South Arcot	3,948	4,088			

The above table presents some changes which are deserving of notice. Tinnevelly, which stood second in last year's list, has lost its ground, and ranks fourth on the present occasion. The number of registrations amounted to only 2,882, or nearly 14 per cent. below those of 1870-71. The causes assigned for this are the abolition of special registration and the fact that land is less saleable than before owing to a fall in its value. Tanjore, which stood third last year, has now taken the place of Trichinopoly. Tellicherry, which was fourth on the list, has gained a place, and ranks third. Madura, though occupying the same place as before, shows a decrease due to the abolition of special registration. Coimbatore exhibits a slight falling off, and has been displaced by Godavery, which stood next below it last year. Kurnool, which was noticed in the last report as the only purely official district in which a remarkable advance had been made in registration, shows, it will be seen, still better in the year under report, the number of registrations in it having risen from 3,338 in 1870-71 to 4,673, an advance of nearly 29 per cent. The consequence is that instead of being fourteenth in the list as in last year it now occupies the tenth place next below the district of Trichinopoly. The increase is stated to have accrued chiefly in the talooks of Nundial, Koilkuntla, and Sirwell, and is ascribed to the completion of the Toongabudra channels, and the consequent increased demand for land. Salem and Madras show a slight falling off. The only other district which calls for notice is Ganjam. This district which, after continually receding since 1866-67, showed an improvement in 1870-71, has now again declined, and has fallen below Kistna and Nellore, above which it stood last year. Of Trichinopoly, Bellary, and Ganjam, which were described in the last report as being actually more backward then than they had been five years before in point of registration, the two former show a great improvement this year.

Special Sub-Registry Offices.

104. Tellicherry and Kuttaparamba having been added to the list of Special Sub-Registry Offices during the year under report, the number of these stands at forty-three against forty-one in 1870-71. It is remarkable how rapidly registration is increasing in these offices. The number (66,811) in 1870-71 was higher than in any preceding year; in the year under report it is 71,463, and this constitutes forty-six pér cent. of the entire registration of the Presidency. It was stated in the last report that three special offices, viz., Trichinopoly,

Years.	Registrations.
1866-67 ...	... 40,273
1867-68 ...	... 44,392
1868-69 ...	... 51,019
1869-70 ...	... 59,278
1870-71 ...	... 66,811
1871-72 ...	... 71,463

Tanjore, and Virduputty, showed an actual decrease in the registration since 1866-67. The first of these exhibits a decided advance this year. Tanjore also shows a considerable improvement, while Virduputty continues to fall off. Nothing has been done yet towards giving the Special Sub-Registrars fixed salaries, although the question has been under consideration for some time past.

Special Registration.

105. Act No. XX. of 1866 having been in operation during the first three months of the year only, the number of special registrations did not exceed 2,078. This item will disappear altogether in the accounts of the current year.

Translations.
1870-71 ... 27
1871-72 ... 29

106. The number of translations filed was about the same as in the year previous, and calls for no particular remark.

Penalties.

107. The present law, while reducing by 50 per cent. the penalty leviable under the former Act for delay in the presentation of documents to the registering officer, has imposed, for the first time, a penalty for delay in the appearance of the parties. Penalties have been levied under both these heads in 297 cases during the past year, and the sum collected amounts to Rupees 2,460-8-0, Rupees 1,576-4-0 under Section 24, and Rupees 884-4-0 under Section 34. Of the latter sum, 406 rupees were collected in Vizagapatam, and 305 rupees in Tanjore. The penalties collected in 1870-71 amounted to only Rupees 1,307-9-0.

Wills and Authorities to adopt

108 The following abstract shows the operations connected with the registration of wills and authorities to adopt :—

—	1870-71.	1871-72.
Sealed Covers deposited...	12	12
Do. withdrawn	5	7
Do opened	4	6
Wills presented open	146	242
Authorities to adopt presented open	1	6

The number of sealed covers deposited was the same as in the previous year. They all contained wills, ten of which were executed by Hindus and two by Europeans. The six sealed covers opened also contained wills, five executed by Hindus and one by a Mahomedan. 242 wills were presented open this year against 146 in the previous year; 222 of them were executed by Hindus, 17 by Mahomedans, two by Europeans, and one by an Armenian. The large increase is due to the facilities afforded by the present law which allows wills to be registered either by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar at the option of the parties entitled to present them; for, while only 73 open wills were registered in the several Registry Offices, 169 were registered in the various Sub-Registry Offices. Of the authorities to adopt, the registration of which is obligatory under the present Act, one only was registered in a Registrar's Office, while the remaining five were registered in Sub-Registrar's Offices. The largest number of wills registered was in Tanjore.

Memoranda of Decrees and Orders.

Years.	MEMORANDA UNDER	
	Section 41.	Section 42
1870-71	791	19,881
1871-72	577	16,311

109. The number of Memoranda received from the Courts under Sections 41 and 42 of Act XX. of 1866 is shown in the margin As observed above, these Memoranda relate to decrees and orders passed prior to the coming into force of Act VIII. of 1871, and will gradually disappear from the books of the department.

Searches and copies.

Years.	Searches	Copies granted
1870-71	2,541	4,869
1871-72	2,342	4,307

110. It will be seen from the figures in the margin that there is a falling off both in the number of searches and copies granted. The decrease occurs chiefly in Tanjore, Tinnevelly, South Canara, and Tellicherry. In the General Registry Office there were but two searches against eight in the previous year. In eight out of the twenty-two Registry Offices there was not a single search, and in three more there was but one search a piece.

Refusals to register.

111. The following statement shows the number of refusals to register, and the result of the appeals to the Departmental Officers, and of the subsequent petitions to the Courts :—

—	1870-71.	1871-72.
Refusals to register	1,030	1,034
Appeals to Registrars and Registrar-General	226	126
Appeals disposed of by orders directing registration	36	30
Appeals disposed of by orders refusing registration	199	96
Registrations under an order from a Registrar or Registrar-General.	30	30
Registrations under an order of Court	193	139

The number of refusals to register is nearly the same as in the previous year; but, as a result of the simplification of the procedure as to appeals introduced by the new Act, the intermediate appeals to the Registrar and Registrar-General have very much diminished and will be reduced still further.

Attestation of powers of attorney, attendances at private residences, and summonses.

112. Certain minor operations connected with registration are shown in the following abstract :—

—	1870-71.	1871-72.
Special powers of attorney attested	1,385	1,421
General powers of attorney attested	318	267
Attendances at private residences by Registering Officers in person	2,397	2,317
Attendances at private residences by persons deputed under a commission	242	219
Summonses	2,319	2,740

The number of powers of attorney attested was somewhat below that in the year preceding. The attendances at private residences were also fewer. On the other hand, the number of summonses issued was larger than in 1870-71, or indeed than in any previous year. It is to be hoped that this is not due in any degree to dilatoriness, in the first instance, on the part of Registering Officers in registering the documents presented to them, in consequence of which the parties return to their villages and are afterwards summoned at the convenience of the Registering Officer. Out of the 2,740 persons summoned, it is remarkable that no less than 1,051, or two-fifths, belong to one district, viz., Tanjore. The number of registrations in this district during the year under report was 18,956, so that for every eighteen documents registered there was one person summoned from his home under the Act. In Calicut, with its 28,596 registrations on the other hand, only forty-eight persons were summoned. In Tellicherry also, with registrations very nearly equal to those in Tanjore, not more than six persons were summoned, while in Tinnevelly, in which also the registrations closely approximate to those in Tanjore, there were but fifty-five cases of persons summoned. Like Tanjore, the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, and Salem show badly, the persons summoned in these being 271, 259, and 213 respectively, with registrations as specified in the margin. Of Telugu districts, Vizagapatam appears to least advantage. It is satisfactory to observe that not one person was summoned in Kurnool, with 4,673 registrations, and only five persons in Bellary in which the number of registrations was 2,915

North Arcot.	3,831
South Arcot.	4,088
Salem .	4,135

113. There were, during the year, ten prosecutions under Section 81, nine of them for false personations, and one for forgery; of the former three occurred in the district of Tinnevelly; the districts of Trichinopoly and Calicut contributed two each, and the districts of Tanjore and South Canara one each. The case of forgery occurred in the Salem District Seven prosecutions by private individuals are also reported, five for false personations and forgery, and two for perjury; of these, five occurred in the Tinnevelly District and two in that of Calicut. In the two cases last mentioned the Palghaut Sub-Registrar's Clerk was concerned, and on conviction was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Convictions were obtained in eleven cases. In three more some of the accused were convicted and some acquitted, one broke down for want of sufficient evidence, while the remaining two cases were pending at the close of the year.

Prosecutions.

114. The collections amounted to Rupees 3,51,860-8-7, or Rupees 69,435-4-1 in excess of those of the previous year, as shown in the margin, the actual remittances to the Treasury within the year being Rupees 3,54,686-12-1. The expenditure also was higher by about 40,000 rupees in consequence chiefly of the amount of commission drawn by Sub-Registrars being larger in proportion to the larger collections. The actual receipts and expenditure of the year vary little, it will be seen, from the budget

Financial results.

Receipts.

	RS.	A	P
1870-71 ...	2,82,425	4	6
1871-72 ...	3,51,860	8	7
	69,435	4	1

Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.
1870-71 ...	2,09,144	3	6
1871-72 ...	2,49,757	0	3
	40,612	12	9

	RS
*Receipts ...	3,54,300
Expenditure ...	2,37,820

estimate.* The net result of the year is a surplus of Rupees 1,04,929-11-10, which, added to the balance (Rupees 2,22,312-1-10) at the beginning of the year, raises the total sum at the credit of the department to Rupees 3,27,241-13-8. From this, however, should be deducted the sum of Rupees 2,030-8-0, being the value of work done at the Government Press for the department in 1870-71, which reduces the available balance to Rupees 3,25,211-5-8. A statement of the work done during 1871-72 has not yet been furnished.

SECTION IV.—REVENUE.

115. The seasons of the year 1871-72 were unfavorable to agriculture, except in Kurnool, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, the Neilgherries, and Malabar. In Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavery a failure of the north-east monsoon was followed by a drought which, but for unusual importations of grain from Cuttack and the prompt measures adopted by Government, would have resulted in overwhelming distress. In South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly a great storm swept over the country in November, doing great damage to the crops, waterworks, and communications. In Madura and Tinnevelly the rainfall was very scanty, and towards the end of the year the state of a portion of the former district gave cause for great anxiety. In South Canara there was too much rain during the first four months of the year.

Season.

Districts.	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1 Ganjam	38 46	46 27	29·79
2. Vizagapatam	34·69	52 63	25·52
3. Godavery	37·79	47·24	30·45
4 Kistna	32 99	33 87	25·71
5. Nellore	30 19	35 38	35 80
6 Cuddapah	24·43	31 39	24 37
7. Bellary	21 61	24·14	20·69
8 Kurnool	24·54	29 38	23 64
9 Chingleput	32 27	36 01	47 69
10 Madras		38 90	53·23
11 North Arcot	25·88	37 56	39 43
12. South Arcot	35 71	44 93	44·11
13. Tanjore	45 16	43 58	41·38
14 Trichinopoly	39 73	38 43	32 58
15. Madura	44 26	30 69	25 94
16. Tinnevelly	38 54	29 88	21 02
17 Coimbatore	25·18	21 64	26 29
18. Neilgherries	56 53	57 21	55·65
19 Salem	34 93	35·16	28·46
20. South Canara	119 59	111 03	144 62
21 Malabar	108 70	98 51	125 12

116 The year was healthy upon the whole, though cholera made its appearance in many districts, and fever and small-pox were prevalent.

Public health.

117. Cattle disease seems to have been unusually severe in South Canara only. Dr. Thacker's method of segregation and medicines were used with effect.

Cattle disease.

118. The effect of good harvests for two years was still felt, and prices again declined. The subjoined table embodies the prices obtained for the last six years.

Prices.

Items.	1866-67	1867-68.	1868-69	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Price of Rice, 2nd sort, per garce.	522	395	380	383	326	292
Do. Paddy, do. do. ...	242	179	170	168	140	125
Do. Cholum, do. ..	334	224	206	194	173	151
Do. Cumboo, do ...	296	207	188	181	158	141
Do. Raggy, do. ...	313	219	196	182	155	141
Do. Veragoo, do. ...	208	158	134	126	128	93
Do. Wheat, do. ...	800	623	499	552	663	515
Do. Salt, do ...	330	299	296	316	337	339
Do. Cotton, per candy ...	166	124	114	146	135	114

119. Increased facilities for emigration were afforded by a Special Agency established in Ceylon, and 68,830 people went there from Madura and 14,627 from Tinnevelly. These emigrants only

Emigration.

leave the country for short periods. The emigration from other districts was not extensive; 54 went from Ganjam, 701 from Vizagapatam, 49 from North Arcot, 930 from Tanjore, 51 from Trichinopoly, 132 from Coimbatore, and 726 from Salem.

General revenue.

120. The receipts amounted to £7,125,582, or £45,524 less than in 1870-71. The alteration in the amount and incidence of the income-tax more than accounts for this decrease

Items.	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		RESULTS OF 1871-72, COMPARED WITH 1870-71.	
	Receipts.	Per-centage	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage	Receipts	Per-centage	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.		RS		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS	RS
Land Revenue ..	4,23,97,052	64·9	4,05,87,570	63 8	4,47,60,558	63 8	4,39,33,506	61 2	4,43,53,411	62·2	4,19,905	...
Excise on Spirits & Drugs.	50,67,411	7·8	49,08,431	7 7	57,00,211	8 1	58,92,654	8 2	57,08,924	8 0	...	1,83,730
Assessed Taxes. Income-tax	215	...	...	...	11,58,531	1 6	*22,33,147	3 1	9,88,593	1 4	...	12,44,554
Assessed Taxes. License-tax	8,97,135	1·3	5,65,078	0 8	20,126	0·3	1,994	0 3	625	...	...	1,369
Sea Customs... ...	23,71,941	3·7	26,10,459	4 1	25,90,091	3·6	28,66,650	3 9	29,28,050	4·1	61,400	...
Land Customs ...	1,47,080	0·2	1,85,480	0 4	1,74,758	0·2	1,82,128	0 2	2,04,233	0 3	22,105	...
Salt	1,09,38,017	16 7	1,10,70,412	17 4	1,16,47,306	16 6	1,26,42,303	17 6	1,30,78,407	18 4	4,36,104	...
Stamps	35,37,234	5·4	37,25,503	5 8	40,64,530	5·8	39,58,677	5 5	39,93,576	5 6	34,899	...
Total ...	6,52,66,085	100	6,36,52,933	100	7,01,16,111	100	*7,17,11,059	100	7,12,55,819	100	9,74,413	14,29,653
£ Sterling ...	6,526,609	...	6,365,293	...	7,011,611	...	7,171,106	...	7,125,582	...	Net Rs....	4,55,240

* These figures will be found to differ from those given in the similar table in last year's Administration Report. The present figures are correct.

121. The charges were £629,254, or £5,642 more than in 1870-71; the increase results chiefly from a more extensive manufacture of salt. The per-centage of charges to receipts was 8·8. In 1870-71 it was 8·7. Charges.

Charges.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue, including Board of Revenue, Settlement Office, and Revenue Survey	39,94,379	43,20,007	42,13,930	42,81,053	42,34,196
Excise on Spirits and Drugs.	2,16,120	2,49,585	2,36,986	3,10,273	1,71,009
Assessed Taxes	27,160	16,945	26,862	31,809	34,981
Sea Customs	1,58,573	1,62,732	1,62,471	1,63,837	1,38,108
Land Customs	7,824	7,980	7,783	9,560	11,986
Salt	13,48,244	13,33,786	14,14,556	12,72,234	15,44,310
Stamps	1,57,366	1,63,408	1,85,619	1,67,355	1,57,954
Total ...	59,09,666	62,54,413	62,48,207	62,36,121	62,92,544
£ ...	590,967	625,144	624,821	623,612	629,254

122. Deducting charges from receipts, the balance was £6,496,327, or £51,166 less than in 1870-71. Balance.

Items.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.
Receipts	6,52,66,085	6,36,52,933	7,01,16,111	7,17,11,059	7,12,55,819
Charges	62,68.185	67,74,768	62,48,207	62,36,121	62,92,544
Balance	5,89,97,900	5,68,78,165	6,38,67,904	6,54,74,938	6,49,63,275
Per-centage of Charges ...	9·6	10 6	8 9	8·7	8·8

123. There were about 78,000 defaulters, and about £36,300 was collected by distraint. The necessity for resorting so extensively to coercive processes was due mainly to the great fall in prices. Chingleput being a poor district was responsible for the largest amount, and was, therefore, the district in which coercive measures were most freely adopted. Coercive measures.

The great Ramnad estate in Madura, which contributes Rupees 3,24,404 to the revenue, was attached on account of arrears. The Zemindar is overwhelmed with debt, and the estate was rapidly deteriorating in value when Government consented at the request of the Zemindar to assume the management, pay off the debts, improve the estate, and restore it after all expenses had been paid. Before this arrangement could be inaugurated, however, it was found that there were other claimants, and that litigation was impending, so that Government were compelled to attach the estate for arrears in the usual way.

Area under cultivation

124. The area of Government land cultivated everywhere, except in Malabar and South Canara, which have not been surveyed, was—

				£
Unirrigated,	acres 13,858,661,	assessed at	...	1,529,312
Irrigated,	do. 3,018,848	do.	.. ..	1,532,761
Total ..	16,877,509	do.	... ..	3,062,073

Table I. in the Appendix shows particulars for each district. The area was acres 423,760 and the assessment £89,749 less than in 1870-71. It has been ascertained that the extent of land cultivated in Malabar is about acres 784,039. The assessment in South Canara and Malabar amounted to £299,403. The decrease in cultivated area was chiefly caused by want of rain. It was largest in South Arcot. In Chingleput and Coimbatore, where the seasons were favorable, there was an increase. In Salem the introduction of the new settlement was, as usual, attended by large relinquishments of lands, the assessment of which has been raised, but these will be very temporary.

Land revenue

125. The collections increased by £41,990 In the year 1870-71, though it was very prosperous, the revenue diminished, because falling prices made the realization of Government dues difficult. It was the collection of these arrears which was the chief cause of the increase in 1871-72. The charges decreased by £4,685, which was saved for the most part out of the pay of Assistant Collectors, the number of officers of that grade having been reduced by promotion below the normal standard.

Abkari.

126. This decreased by £18,373. The chief falling off was in Tanjore and Salem, where the rents seem to have been too high to be paid easily in an unfavorable season.

The charges were less by £13,926 than in 1870-71, when unusually large quantities of Columbo arrack bought for retail in the town of Madras were paid for.

Income-tax.

127. A decrease of £124,455 resulted from the reduction of the rate (from $3\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{24}$ per cent.) and the exemption of incomes between Rupees 750 and Rupees 500.

Sea Customs.

128. The Sea Customs revenue increased in some parts and diminished in others, but on the whole it increased by £6,140. The greatest district increase was £7,417 in the ports of Malabar, where cocoanut oil was largely exported to, and spirits imported from, England and France, and much grain was despatched to Arabia. In Madras there was a decrease of £4,011. The market was over-stocked at the beginning of the year, and less cotton piece goods; cotton twist and yarn, metals, and woollens were imported. The export trade in indigo, rice, hides, skin, and seeds increased.

Districts	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Re-export Duty.	Total.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total.
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Ganjam	515	48,005	...	48,520	391	48,911
2. Vizagapatam ...	4,786	65,074	...	69,860	302	70,162
3. Godavery... ...	12,117	81,546	...	93,663	243	93,906
4. Kistna	158	5,348	...	5,506	62	5,568
5 Nellore	...	...	...	...	17	17
6 Madras Sea Customs	13,20,771	3,61,240	3,064	16,85,075	6,778	16,91,853
7. South Arcot ..	3,371	83,625	...	86,996	37	87,033
8. Tanjore	98,671	4,18,011	227	5,16,909	961	5,17,870
9. Madura	9,696	11,328	3	21,027	346	21,373
10. Tinnevelly ...	1,04,140	31,556	...	1,35,696	454	1,36,150
11 South Canara .	12,466	51,645	...	64,111	1,121	65,232
12 Malabar	61,377	1,25,951	...	1,87,328	2,647	1,89,975
Total ...	16,28,068	12,83,329	3,294	29,14,691	13,359	29,28,050

The value of imported merchandise decreased by 8 per cent., and that of re-exports by 19 per cent., but the value of exported merchandise increased by 41 per cent (*Vide* Table IV of the Appendix)

The value of the imports and exports of the chief articles of trade is exhibited in Table V. of the Appendix The market being over-stocked attracted less twist and piece goods The good harvests of the two previous years reduced the demand for paddy, rice, and grain. A very large quantity of railway stores having been imported in 1870-71, the imports of 1871-72 fell off by nearly four lakhs. There was a great decrease in the imports of machines and metals. In exports there was an increase of 66 lakhs in cotton wool, of $55\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in coffee, of $28\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in oil, of $35\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in indigo, of $15\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in cocoanuts, of $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in seeds, of 9 lakhs in spices, and $6\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs in sugar.

Table VI. of the Appendix shows the progress of trade during the last five years. It will be observed that there has been a pretty steady rise in the prices of indigo, coffee, and coir, the quotations for the year under review being the highest of the series; on the other hand the quotations for cotton wool and rice exhibit considerable fluctuations with a downward tendency, the prices for 1871-72 being the lowest of the series. In respect of oil seeds the fluctuations are very marked, the price for 1871-72 being the highest, and that for 1870-71 the lowest of the series. The other commodities call for no special remark.

129. The area cultivated with cotton increased by acres 138,329 (or 9 per cent.), but was still below that of 1869-70. It will be seen that the increase is chiefly due to extension of cultivation in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool, Madura, and Tinnevelly. **Cotton.**

Districts.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase or Decrease.	Per-centage.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
1. Ganjam	9,558	6,970	— 2,588	27
2. Vizagapatam	11,286	15,409	+ 4,123	37
3 Godavery	23,572	19,417	— 4,155	18
4. Kistna	239,124	224,290	—14,834	6
5. Nellore	19,158	21,632	+ 2,474	13
6. Cuddapah	64,317	76,154	+11,837	18
7. Bellary	366,681	390,269	+23,588	6
8. Kurnool	190,630	234,484	+43,854	23
9. Chingleput	18	73	+ 55	306
10. North Arcot	1,547	1,030	— 517	33
11. South Arcot	43,710	45,456	+ 1,746	4
12. Tanjore	4,284	3,726	— 558	13
13. Trichinopoly	62,208	52,440	— 9,768	16
14. Madura...	64,472	115,892	+51,420	80
15 Tinnevelly	212,668	245,736	+33,068	16
16. Coimbatore	142,118	142,237	+ 119	·08
17. Neilgherries	...	...	...	...
18. Salem	9,311	7,776	— 1,535	16
19. South Canara..	...	...	...	...
20. Malabar	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,464,662	1,602,991	+ 138,329	9

NOTE.—The correct figures having been entered for 1870-71, with reference to revised returns from certain districts, they will be found to differ from those shown in the Report for 1870-71.

The exports to European kingdoms, which had fallen off during the war between France and Germany, regained their normal proportion to the rest of the trade.

Exports of Cotton.	1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS	LBS	RS.
United Kingdom.	62,693,837	1,74,22,197	33,866,958	84,81,989	68,117,883	1,54,67,357
Laccadive Islands	...	...	...	...	28	8
Ceylon	779,524	2,51,314	1,459,996	3,69,900	737,479	1,69,388
France	2,494,200	6,61,703	433,500	94,050	4,594,297	11,48,268
Hong-Kong ...	835,200	2,53,290	4,865,700	12,16,612	218,700	43,740
Holland	540,000	2,02,500	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	13,200	2,693
Maldive Islands...	531	150	616	99	56	15
Mediterranean Ports	...	...	...	...	90,000	18,000
Bombay Presidency	899,608	2,65,897	661,640	1,98,526	682,779	1,64,921
Bengal Presidency	175,578	51,894	1,043,722	2,39,206	662,105	1,40,755
Indian French Ports	55,950	16,105	15,000	3,750	212,600	50,000
Total ...	68,474,448	1,91,25,050	42,347,132	1,06,04,132	75,329,127	1,72,05,095

The quantity and value of cotton exports were greater than in 1870-71. The subjoined table gives figures for the past 12 years.

Cotton Exports.	Quantity.	Value.	Relative Value.		
	LBS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.
1860-61	78,822,027	1,12,91,211	0	2	4
1861-62	86,544,471	1,70,40,215	0	3	2
1862-63	62,374,133	2,38,12,882	0	6	1
1863-64	72,490,886	4,47,18,112	0	9	10
1864-65	73,101,578	4,04,18,937	0	8	10
1865-66	120,034,216	4,84,16,348	0	6	5
1866-67	24,367,331	94,37,789	0	6	2
1867-68	47,026,932	1,23,86,380	0	4	3
1868-69	89,181,858	2,13,99,827	0	3	10
1869-70	68,474,448	1,91,25,050	0	4	6
1870-71	42,347,132	1,06,04,132	0	4	0
1871-72	75,329,127	1,72,05,095	0	3	8

130. The area under indigo diminished, the seasons not being propitious. The quantity and value of the exports increased: 83 per cent. of the trade was with the United Kingdom and 11 per cent. with France.

Indigo.

Districts	Area under Indigo.			Percentage.
	1870-71	1871-72.	Increase or Decrease	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
1. Ganjam	3	7	+ 4	133
2. Vizagapatam	6,236	3,345	— 2,891	46
3. Godavery	1,747	835	— 912	52
4. Kistna	45,832	29,647	— 16,185	35
5. Nellore	49,801	43,093	— 6,708	13
6 Cuddapah	49,960	47,288	— 2,672	5
7. Bellary	7,536	3,440	— 4,096	54
8 Kurnool	62,155	37,405	— 24,750	40
9. Chingleput	9,990	14,442	+ 4,452	45
10. North Arcot	16,529	33,561	+ 17,032	103
11. South Arcot	76,792	108,163	+ 31,371	41
12. Tanjore	1,607	1,471	— 136	8
13. Trichinopoly	1,967	1,620	— 347	18
14. Madura	108	266	+ 158	146
15. Tinnevelly	544	771	+ 227	42
16. Coimbatore...	8	...	— 8	100
17. Neilgherries	...	...	...	...
18. Salem	1,958	1,794	— 164	8
19. South Canara	...	...	...	...
20. Malabar	...	...	...	...
Total ...	332,773	327,148	— 5,625	2

Food-grains.

131. The imports again diminished and the exports again increased as shown below:—

Years.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Relative Value	Quantity.	Value.	Relative Value.
	CWT	RS	RS. A P.	CWT	RS.	RS. A. P.
1862-63	1,267,089	40,07,659	3 2 7	1,532,598	50,55,401	3 4 9
1863-64	1,152,705	48,87,275	3 5 10	1,834,446	65,58,917	3 9 2
1864-65	1,409,862	50,29,776	3 9 1	1,772,402	70,67,811	3 15 10
1865-66	1,100,554	41,77,128	3 12 9	1,736,223	73,38,883	4 3 8
1866-67	815,593	33,59,002	4 1 11	1,791,352	92,11,329	5 2 3
1867-68	966,179	51,38,531	5 5 1	1,987,273	77,67,790	3 14 6
1868-69	1,143,219	38,41,421	3 5 10	2,157,345	77,73,009	3 9 8
1869-70	1,637,485	55,91,345	3 6 8	1,734,207	65,86,690	3 12 9
1870-71	1,132,097	40,73,072	3 9 7	2,333,657	80,08,830	3 6 11
1871-72	1,045,463	33,60,866	3 3 5	2,704,660	91,67,768	3 6 3

The following table shows the countries to which grain was sent; it is worthy of note that the bulk of the exports (more than 71 per cent.) went to Ceylon:—

—	Detail of Exports of Food-grain in			
	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	CWT.	RS	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom	223,050	6,21,798	215,793	5,91,407
Arabia	7,331	29,371	62,343	2,43,862
Bourbon	12,550	42,033	21,851	63,327
Bombay	179,018	6,23,569	139,897	5,29,924
Ceylon	1,594,361	56,78,225	1,942,140	66,73,394
Cutch	..	...	25,632	1,10,824
France	51,378	1,27,630	49,023	1,17,581
Laccadive Islands	6,277	24,417	8,514	32,982
Maldive Islands	331	1,362	479	1,882
Mauritius	39,027	1,27,999	11,353	32,986
Penang	1,233	4,963	1,161	3,668
Persian Gulf	38,664	1,60,460	50,615	2,07,599
Spain	9,609	22,986	...	..
Goa	119,915	3,83,366	105,478	3,32,269
Turkey	304	2,130	11,555	48,461
Travancore	21,112	61,708	14,154	37,794
Indian French Ports	26,431	85,600	38,019	1,15,986
Other Ports...	3,066	11,213	6,653	23,872
Total ...	2,333,657	80,08,830	2,704,660	91,67,768

Bullion.

132. The imports of bullion increased by 22 lakhs and the exports decreased by 103 lakhs. Thus the imports exceeded the exports by nearly 36 lakhs. Table VII. in the Appendix gives particulars for 16 years past.

Land Customs.

133. There was an increase of £2,210 in receipts and of £242 in charges, resulting from activity of trade and the strengthening of the Customs establishment on the frontier between South Arcot and Pondicherry.

134. The sales for Home and Inland consumption, as well as for exportation, increased. Altogether they amounted to Indian Maunds 7,047,007, or 258,870 tons. The increase of Indian Maunds 241,749 was made up of Indian Maunds 14,463 in Home sales which have not yet recovered from the change in the monopoly price, of Indian Maunds 174,754 in Inland sales to Mysore and the Central Provinces, and of Indian Maunds 52,532 in exports. Salt.

Quantity of Salt sold for	1867-68	1868-69.	1869-70	1870-71.	1871-72.
	IN MDS	IN. MDS	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
Home consumption	3,367,710	3,422,570	3,381,936	3,347,045	3,361,508
Inland do.	3,286,245	3,283,290	3,003,992	3,102,693	3,277,447
Total ...	6,653,955	6,705,860	6,385,928	6,449,738	6,638,955
Exportation ...	195,176	219,972	472,180	355,520	408,052
Grand Total ..	6,849,131	6,925,832	6,858,108	6,805,258	7,047,007
	RS. A P.	RS A. P.	RS. A	RS. A.	RS. A.
Government price for salt per Indian Maund	1 11 0	1 11 0	{ 1 11 / 2 0 }	2 0	2 0

The manufacture which had been impeded by copious rain in 1870-71 proceeded briskly; and, owing to this cause chiefly, the charges increased from £127,223 to £154,431.

	Quantity manufactured. IN. MDS
1867 68	6,743,677
1868-69 .	6,039,997
1869-70	8,240,531
1870-71	5,445,601
1871-72 .	7,683,610

The revenue increased from £1,264,230 to £1,307,841, but the sales did not reach the figures given for the two years preceding the enhancement of price, viz., 1867-68 and 1868-69 Taking into consideration the increase in the population which must have occurred during the past three years, it would appear that the enhancement of the monopoly price has been followed by a decrease in consumption, but a transfer of supply at some points to the Bombay source may have affected the results. The subject has recently engaged the attention of Government, and the Board have been requested to deal with the question fully. Competition transferred much traffic in salt from the Madras Railway, which is supplied by the Chingleput stations, to the Great Southern, which is supplied by the Tanjore stations. A scientific officer was appointed to inspect the manufactories with the view of improving the methods used in making salt. Arrangements were under discussion for abolishing the monopoly and introducing the Excise Act in Malabar and South Canara.

135. Madras Act IV. of 1871 was in force during the whole year, though the increased taxation provided for by it did not commence until the 1st July. The districts of Nellore, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, the Neilgherries, and South Canara form single Local Fund Circles. Bellary has been divided into three, and the other districts into two each. There are thus 36 circles in the Presidency. Since the commencement of the current official year, however, the two circles in the District of Coimba- Local Funds.

tore have been compressed into one, the total number of Local Fund Circles being reduced thereby to 35. Each circle has a Local Fund Board presided over by the Collector of the district, which administers the Local Fund under the supervision of the Board of Revenue and Government. No part of the income of one circle can be spent in another without the express sanction of Government. The funds are raised by a tax not exceeding one anna in the rupee on the rent value of land (the rate now fixed is nine pies in the rupee in Godavery, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly, and one anna in the rupee in the rest of the Presidency), by tolls on carriages and animals where Government allow toll gates (which is only under exceptional circumstances), and by a house-tax which can only be levied in unions or groups of villages where Local Fund Schools are established. All roads and communications are superintended by the Local Fund Boards, and the portion of Provincial Funds which is available for roads is contributed by Government to the Local Fund and administered by them.

The funds are spent--

(1.) On roads and communications.
(2.) On education.
(3.) On hospitals, medicine, and sanitation.

Two-thirds of the land cess and all the tolls are reserved for the first of these objects. Most of the public bungalows, chuttrums, and dispensaries in the Presidency are now superintended by the Local Fund Boards, and they bear a large portion of the expense incurred in educational inspection and vaccination.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure during the year :—

	RS.
Balance on the 1st March 1871	12,29,378

RECEIPTS.

	RS.	
I.—Allotments from general revenue	12,77,413	
II.—Rates and taxes . . .	24,61,511	
III.—Fees in schools and training institutions	4,031	
IV.—Contributions from the funds of other circles and municipalities	200	
V.—Receipts of unions and endowed foundations ...	53,041	
VI.—Miscellaneous items	86,628	
		38,82,824
Total including Balance ...		51,12,202

CHARGES.

	Public Works.	RS.	
New Works.	Communications ...	11,05,780	
	Educational .. .	6,736	
	Sanitary and Miscellaneous	19,500	
			11,32,016

		RS.	RS.	RS.
Repairs ...	Communications ...	15,55,183		
	Educational ..	1,419		
	Sanitary and Miscellaneous	53,409		
			16,10,011	
Establishment	Establishment and Miscellaneous ..	5,99,549		
	Tools and Plant .	59,035		
	Contingencies .	43,879		
			7,02,463	
				34,44,490
II.—Education . .				1,58,868
III.—Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public and Charitable Institutions				1,64,378
IV.—Miscellaneous				54,173
				38,21,909
Balance ..				12,90,293

The next table shows the Special Funds controlled by the Board of Revenue. The Canal and Ferry Fund is a new fund which has come into existence under Madras Act I. of 1870. Notice was given that the assistance hitherto granted by Government to the Public Bungalow Fund would be withdrawn at the end of the year.

Special Funds.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance at the end of the year.
	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(a) Jungle Conservancy ...	2,76,471	1,59,847	4,36,318	1,35,859	3,00,459
Nanul Grass Fund ...	13,777	9,057	22,834	11,059	11,775
(b) Pound Funds	1,30,981	2,09,479	3,40,460	1,88,690	1,51,770
Public Bungalow Fund...	22,513	30,521	53,034	35,031	18,003
(c) Endowment Fund ...	1,21,898	1,40,274	2,62,172	1,68,009	94,163
(d) Village Service Fund ...	8,33,266	16,40,238	24,73,504	15,45,891	9,27,613
Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund in Chingleput District	3,467	45,700	49,167	38,390	10,777
Canal and Ferry Fund in the Godavery and Kistna Districts ...	3,071	13,501	16,572	1,144	15,428
(e) Irrigation Cess	25,535	24,046	49,581	20,588	28,993

136. A change made in the publication of the District Gazettes, by which the subscription is reduced and they are issued fortnightly instead of weekly, diminished the value of work done and

District Presses.

(a) Devoted to improvement and maintenance of *village* sources of timber and fuel supply.

(b) Surplus applicable to general purposes of public utility.

(c) The property of particular institutions.

(d) In course of appropriation to improvement of village service.

(e) A purely voluntary commutation payment for customary labor.

the income. The particulars for each district are shown in Table VIII. of the Appendix.

Wild animals.

137. The number of human lives destroyed by beasts of prey and poisonous snakes was 2,225, and the number of cattle 5,314. The value of crops lost by the ravages of wild animals was Rupees 49,347. The rewards paid by Government for killing quadrupeds amounted to Rupees 25,114. Only Rupees 27 was spent in rewarding the destruction of snakes.

Census.

138. The Census has been taken with signal success. The houses were numbered and the statistics of area, &c., collected before July. A deliberate house-to-house enumeration began on the 15th July, and was completed by the end of the month. After the results had been carefully tested, they were corrected by a rapid enumeration on the 15th November. A single establishment under a special officer is now employed in tabulating the results at Madras. The expenditure, including all preliminary operations and the preparation and publication of the report, will be about two lakhs. The direct tabulation of numbers is not yet finished, but the population of the Presidency is very nearly 31,312,150, distributed thus :—

Districts.	Population	Districts.	Population.
1. Ganjam	1,487,227	12. Tanjore	1,975,042
2. Vizagapatam	2,284,254	13 Trichinopoly . ..	1,197,936
3. Godavery	1,584,179	14 Madura	2,259,263
4. Kistna	1,439,252	15 Tinnevelly	1,689,421
5. Nellore	1,375,349	16 Coimbatore	1,754,705
6. Cuddapah	1,343,762	17 Salem	1,963,243
7. Bellary	1,653,154	18 South Canara	918,870
8. Kurnool	955,457	19. Malabar	2,274,466
9. Chingleput	940,744	20 Neilgherries	50,194
10. North Arcot	2,007,667	21. Madras	395,440
11. South Arcot	1,762,525	Total ...	31,312,150

The Census on four previous occasions gave the results marginally noted. The increment on this occasion for the period from April 1866 to November 1871, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, is 18 per cent. About half of this must be due to the correctness and completeness of the last Census, when travellers, the crews of ships in port, and many wild and wandering tribes were counted for the first time.

		Increment.
1851	22,301,697	Per Cent.
1856	23,127,855	3·7
1861	24,656,509	6·6
1866	26,539,052	7·6

Exhibitions and Shows.

139. A cattle show was held at Addanki in the Nellore District, and an agricultural exhibition at Nellore with success.

Inam Department.

140. During the year under review 809 Title-deeds, carrying an additional quit-rent of Rupees 2,101, were issued for Inams consisting of different tenures, as shown in the subjoined table. The examination of the fair registers and the fair copying of the rough registers were nearly completed.

Particulars.	Number of Title-deeds issued.	Total Extent.	Assessment.	Former Jodi: Payable to Government.	Former Jodi: Payable to Zemindars.	New Quit-rent on Inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by Inamdars whose Inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total Quit-rent payable to Government (Columns 5 and 7.)	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Devadayam ...	209	5,495	6,042	906	27	46	...	952	...	
Dharmadayam ...	63	162	196	7	...	1	...	8	...	
Dasabandham ...	6	53	71	3	...	...	...	3	...	
Police Inams enfranchised ...	7	2,351	1,330	352	...	485	...	837	...	16,911
Personal ...	524	4,842	9 701	841	385	1,569	15	2,410	55	
Village Service...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..	809	12,903	17,340	2,109	412	2,101	15	4,210	55	

141. Taking all the estates belonging to the same proprietor as one property, there were 25 estates under the management of the Board of Revenue in their capacity of Court of Wards at the beginning of the year; one of these, Bangari Polliem in North Arcot, was restored on the Minor's coming of age in May 1871, while two other estates, Sandiyur in Madura and Ettiapuram in Tinnevelly, were taken charge of. In the Administration Report of 1870-71 it ought to have been stated that two estates, viz., *Chundi* in Nellore and *Shealli* in Tanjore, were taken charge of, and Kapistalam and Bhavaniambapuram (not Bangari Polliem) relinquished. A table calculated for the revenue year (1st July 1870 to 30th June 1871), showing the financial position of the several estates on the latter date, is given in the Appendix.

Court of Wards.

142. The stamp revenues increased by £3,490 as shown above, *vide* table of general receipts. The revenue realized from stamps impressed or denoted on documents brought to the General Stamp Office for the purpose amounted to Rupees 2,21,843, being about 10 per cent. less than in the preceding year. The decrease cannot be accounted for with any certainty. The special adhesive (general or non-judicial) stamps, brought into use originally to a limited extent in August 1870, were found so convenient that the quantity affixed to documents amounted to Rupees 23,052, or about one-fifth of the stamp revenue realized in the office on the *general* or *non-judicial* stamps.

Stamps.

The quantities of the several descriptions of stamps received and issued during the year were as shown in the margin. The receipts were more than double those in the preceding year; owing to the first large receipts from England of Court

	Receipts.	Issues.
	RS.	RS.
General or non-judicial stamps.	14,01,018	13,20,518
Court fees stamps	3,31,85,503	20,12,965
Adhesive stamps of all other descriptions	17,05,370	14,14,118
Total ...	3,62,91,891	47,47,601

fees adhesive stamps. The issues, on the other hand, were much less. The large quantities of both general and Court fees stamps already in store in the districts rendered it unnecessary to make large issues. The new Court fees adhesive stamps of 21 values, which are eventually to be the only stamps used for Court fees, were brought into use during the last quarter of the year.

Government Farm.

143. The Farm Committee was dissolved during the year under review, and the direct management of the Sydapet Farm, with the general superintendence of District Farms to be started in Coimbatore, Bellary, Tinnevelly, and Ganjam, was entrusted to Mr. Robertson, the Superintendent of the Government Farm, under the supervision of the Board of Revenue. The rainfall, though above the average amount, was not seasonably distributed, and the results of experiments and the out-turn of crops were consequently injuriously affected. Experiments were made with different manures, but, owing to the above cause, were nearly useless. The box system of making farm manure has been found most successful. It has been shown that ground-nut cake is as efficient as horse-gram in keeping up the condition of working cattle, the cost being one-half, and that the cake combined with bran and green fodder increased the yield of cows' milk by 100 per cent. and the proportion of cream ten-fold. Experiments on special products were continued, and distribution of seeds made as follows :—Maize 269½ lbs., cotton 3,152 lbs., yellow cholum 157 lbs., Carolina paddy 156 lbs., and Chinese sugar-cane 107½ lbs. The Model Farm, which consists of 115 acres, pays in rent, rent charge, and interest a heavy charge of Rupees 7 per acre; and, owing to the unfavorable character of the season, was not so successful as it might have been. The year closed with a small deficit of Rupees 367. In connexion with the Experimental Farm several improvements were effected in agricultural machines, especially in harrows, cultivators, and drills, rendering them better adapted for cattle power. At the suggestion of a native smith a wheel was added to the "combined plough" brought out in 1870, whereby the draught has been materially lessened and the portability of the plough increased. Some new machines, notably a cylindrical chaff-cutter, have been introduced from America. The Implement Workshops have proved a most valuable adjunct to the farm, and turned out during the year 15 iron ploughs, 24 combined ploughs, 131 ploughshares, 6 iron cultivators, 3 maize shellers, 3 iron harrows, 1 winnowing machine, 1 corn crusher, &c., besides a large amount of repairs. Owing to an under-estimate of the cost of working up material, the prices were too low by 2½ per cent., and there has been a nominal loss of Rupees 80 in 1871-72. This, however, is more than counterbalanced by the reduced cost of repairs, the saving of time, and the facilities for making improvements in machines and implements.

CINCHONA.

Government Cinchona Plantations.

144. The unusual drought during December and three following months had the effect of retarding the growth of the young plants, but the older trees were not seriously affected, and, on the whole, the progress may be regarded as satisfactory. Operations were restricted, in a great measure, to conservancy; it having been decided that attention should be directed to the propagation of new varieties exclusively, the extensions were necessarily limited. Of the new varieties of *C. pitayensis*

900 seedlings were planted out and 12,213 propagated. Of *C. angustifolia* (lanceolata) the number planted amounted to 1,000 and the number propagated to 4,124, whilst 2,750 plants of *C. calisaya* have been added to the Neddiwuttum Plantation. During the present season the area allotted to each of the above three new species, namely, 5 acres, will be completely planted up, 15 acres of land on the Hooker Estate having been prepared for the purpose. The total expenditure was slightly in excess of that for the previous year, namely, Rupees 30,000 against Rupees 29,490. The total expenditure on the Government Cinchona Plantations from the commencement in 1860 up to the end of March last is stated to have amounted to Rupees 6,17,194. A first consignment of 7,294½ lbs. of dry bark was despatched to England for sale, and realized satisfactory prices, varying from 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. to 2*s.* 10*d.* per lb.; it is noteworthy, however, that the "unmossed" bark, contrary to Mr. McIvor's expectations, fetched a higher price than the "mossed"—a result which is attributed by him to the altered appearance of the bark, owing to its having been subjected to the mossing process; it would, of course, be premature to pass any judgment until the qualities of each description of bark have been thoroughly tested by further experiments. The comparative advantages of the coppicing and mossing methods have still to be ascertained. The yield of dry bark obtained from the mossed *succirubra* trees averaged about 3 lbs. per tree, or ½ lb. in excess of Mr. McIvor's estimate. The effects of the mossing process on the proportion of alkaloids, as well as on the weight of bark yielded, will be ascertained by experiments. The value of the bark supplied to the Government Quinologist and shipped to England for sale during the year under report is estimated at a little over Rupees 16,000, or rather more than half the year's outlay.

Experimental alkaloid manufacture.

145. Owing to the supply of branch bark from the plantations at Neddiwuttum being exhausted, the experimental alkaloid manufacture could not be carried on at the beginning of the year, and, looking to the considerable decrease of alkaloid in the barks which has been ascertained to occur during the rains, it was considered advisable to suspend operations till the close of the south-west monsoon. In October operations were commenced at Neddiwuttum, where it has been determined to carry on the manufacture for the future, with a view to a diminution of expenditure, the cost of carriage of bark to Ootacamund being saved. The bark was obtained under Mr. McIvor's mossing process. For the purpose of ascertaining the best mode of harvesting the bark, the rival systems of mossing and coppicing are now being subjected to trial; but for the present, as the latter process necessitates the cutting down of the trees, whilst the former involves the mere stripping off a portion of the bark which is renewed at the rate of about two-thirds of its original thickness within the year, it has been determined to work the plantations on the mossing principle until the coppicing system has proved its superiority. The total supply of green bark during the year was 35,072 lbs., of which but 22,243 lbs. was trunk-bark of various ages, the remainder being bark of prunings and twig-bark supplied for the preparation of Quinovin, the therapeutical value of which drug the Government are anxious to ascertain by experiment. The manufactory is not yet in a complete state for convenient working, but it will shortly be so. The

cause has been the extreme delay in the supply of apparatus. Manufacture has, however, been carried on since October, resulting in the supply of 100 lbs. of amorphous quinine to the Medical Stores, the value of which at the price of the sulphate of quinine, which it is intended to supersede, is Rupees 5,600, or Rupees 56 per pound. The expenditure incurred on the manufactory amounted to Rupees 8,841-9-11.

Analysis of bark with reference to changes produced by growth, &c.

146. Very numerous analyses were made during the year of the barks of the various kinds of cinchona growing on the plantations, with the view of ascertaining the changes produced by the growth of the trees and the respective qualities of the barks. In connexion with these experiments, the following results are worthy of note. Several analyses of the trunk-bark of the oldest trees of *C. succirubra* showed that, whereas the total amount of alkaloids had yearly continued to increase, the *annual increments* had steadily diminished in amount, a circumstance which indicates that the bark is arriving at its maximum yield. In fact, Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, considers it almost established that the bark of the oldest trees on the Government plantations (between eight and nine years) has reached the age of its greatest yield.

In regard to the qualities of the various kinds of bark, it has been ascertained that, for European quinine manufacture, the bark of *C. officinalis* is admirably suited, it being peculiarly rich in quinine and easy to work; it appears to be especially the bark for export to Europe. In total yield of alkaloids the bark of *C. succirubra* is the richest, but this consists chiefly of cinchonidine, cinchonine, and occasionally quinidine, alkaloids which are at present not of extensive therapeutical use. The most remarkable point about the plants of *C. calisaya* is the great number of varieties, displaying almost every habit; the bark of one of these varieties is found to be of excellent quality and far better suited for the manufacture of quinine than that of *C. succirubra*.

Effects of altitude and sunlight.

147. The effects of altitude and sunlight on the production of quinine are interesting. An analysis of the bark of *C. Peruviana* grown at Neddiwuttum showed that it contained a small amount of alkaloid soluble in ether, but it was not quinine. Further experiments, however, on the bark of the same species grown at the higher elevation of the Dodabet plantation showed that its character had quite altered, and that it yielded an appreciable amount of pure quinine. This instance of a total change of alkaloid by increase of elevation is remarkable.

Mr. Broughton also considers it established by experimental evidence that living cinchona bark is injuriously affected, as to yield of alkaloids, by exposure to the sunlight. An analysis of the yield of bark taken from the north and south sides of a tree, which was equally exposed on all sides, showed that the yield of alkaloids from the bark taken from the north side, on which the sun had been for the four months previous, was 0·68 per cent. less than that obtained from the bark on the opposite side of the tree, the decrease apparently consisting of quinine.

Another point brought to notice by Mr. Broughton is the apparent ready hybridisation between the species of cinchona, which points to the necessity of isolating plants of the more valuable kinds for the production of pure seed.

148. Various experiments were also made during the year with a view to ascertaining whether the action of manure tends to increase the amount of alkaloid in the bark of the cinchona trees to which it is applied For this purpose some plants of *C. succirubra* and *C. officinalis*, three years of age, were treated at the close of 1869 with 1 lb. of Ammonic sulphate, and certain others with 1 lb. of Peruvian guano. No change whatever was perceptible in the growth of the trees, but the analyses of the bark made at the commencement of the year 1872 showed an increase of total alkaloids to have resulted in every case. Mr. Broughton remarks, "The conclusion I derive from these experiments with *C. succirubra* is, that as the gain consists mainly of alkaloids other than quinine, it will not be profitable to manure this species with artificial manures, as the cost of the manure may be as great as the increase in the commercial value of the bark." The analysis of the bark of the trees of *C. officinalis* so treated showed that a much larger proportion of the increased yield of alkaloids was pure quinine. But the results of the application of farm-yard manure, which were tested at the same time, were even more satisfactory, for not only was a singular improvement in the quality of the bark apparent, but the manure had had the singular effect of causing the alkaloids to be *quinine*, instead of cinchonidine and cinchonine, thereby doubling the value of the bark in the English market.

Action of manure on yield of alkaloids.

The following general remarks of the Quinologist on the effects of the application of artificial manures may prove interesting :—

"The only perceptible change which appears in the crown-bark trees by these nitrogenous manures consists in the increased yield of alkaloids. There is no greater luxuriance of growth apparent, and it is only by analysis that a change is detectable in the bark. This result appears to me strongly to corroborate the hypothesis that it is by supplying the elements of the alkaloids in an appropriate form that the increased yield is produced. I have long been of opinion that the alkaloids in the bark of the trees are not specially active constituents in the processes connected with the life and growth of the plant, and this supposition is supported by the circumstance that the increased amount of alkaloid produced by the manure causes no change in the appearance and rate of growth of the tree. It is thus to be remarked that the action of manures on cinchona is peculiar, and specially supports the above hypothesis. It would be quite intelligible from the well-known action of manures upon growing plants that an increased growth of bark would be obtained. But this is not the result with cinchona; a larger yield is not obtained; but certain constituents of the bark are increased in quantity. That there is a certain similarity in composition between some constituents of the manure and the alkaloids appears thus a fair conclusion. The addition as manure of 1 lb. of guano to a tree of *C. officinalis*, as reported above, has caused an increase in the value of a pound of bark that may be moderately estimated at the present time to increase its market-value by 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The cost of the guano bought in England, with that of freight, insurance agent's commission, and carriage to the hills, was 2½*d.* per lb. It is thus evident that even employing guano, obtained at by no means the lowest cost, as manure to *C. officinalis*, the profit is certain and considerable. It is furthermore probable that the maximum effect of the manure has not been arrived at in

the foregoing experiments, since it is unlikely that the period of greatest yield would be hit upon by chance in the first trial. It thus appears to me that the action of manures promises a new direction in which the cultivation of the cinchona alkaloids can be still further improved."

Analysis of indigenous tobaccos.

149. During the past year very numerous examinations of the tobaccos of this Presidency were made. Their general characteristic was found to be a deficiency of potassic carbonate resulting from a comparative absence of potassic salts from the soils on which they were grown. To this cause, combined with an undue preponderance of calcium salts, Mr. Broughton ascribes the general inferiority of Indian tobaccos. The remedy suggested is the application to the soil of the ashes of wood or plants (burnt on the spot) if possible, in addition to cattle manure, with the view of increasing the amount of potash salts in the tobacco.

Examination of indigenous medicines.

150. The examination of Indian medicinal plants comprised the following :—

Andromeda Leschenaultii —From this common hill plant an oil is obtained, which Mr. Broughton was enabled to identify as methy-salicylic acid and almost identical with the Canadian oil of Wintergreen. Although the commercial demand for the oil is inconsiderable, it was found that methy-salicylic acid would, under suitable treatment, furnish carbolic acid equal to the purest kind obtained from coal-tar and employed in medicine, a discovery of considerable importance.

Azadirachta Indica or Nim tree —The bark of this tree is employed throughout India as a febrifuge Its effective constituent is an intensely bitter resin, but slightly soluble in water. The bark contains also a crystalline fat, entirely insoluble in water. It contains in addition traces of a non-sulphuretted oil and also tannin.

Cassia absus.—The powder of the seeds of this plant which is used in cases of ophthalmia contains no alkaloid. Its efficacy, which is undoubted, depends on the presence of a peculiar tannin.

The bark of the "Severn tree," an euphorbiaceous plant of Queensland, has long been stated by the Australian newspapers, &c., to be an inexhaustible source of quinine; a specimen of this bitter bark was obtained and found on examination to contain no cinchona alkaloid.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Progress of operations.

151. Survey operations were carried on during the year in the districts noted below* ; also on the Neilgherry Hills, in the Wynaad, and the Nellumboor Valley.

The progress of work in the plains was as follows :—

	Square Miles.
I.—Boundaries surveyed	3,097
II.—Extent mapped	972
III.—Mapping in progress	5,570

* Tinnevelly, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, Chingleput, North Arcot, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Ganjam

	Square Miles.
IV.—Area ready for settlement	2,106
V.—Extent topographically detailed	2,372
VI.—Village maps received for lithography	3,549
VII.— Do. do. lithographed	2,185
VIII.—Talook do. do.	3,706

The total expenditure on account of the District Survey Establishment amounted to Rupees 4,43,056-6-3.

The progress made on the hills, &c., is given below :—

—	Demarcated.	Surveyed.	Detailed.
I.—Government Reserve	7	28	29
II.—Forest Department blocks	5	5	10
III.—Quit-rent properties	60	56	67
IV.—Puttah lands	1,273	673	547
V.—Town lots	4	4	15
VI.—Waste land lots	26	25	19
VII.—Minor circuits	198	202	160
VIII.—Cultivation	9	6	4
IX.—Roads	81	78*	.

21,310 survey marks were erected during the year. The expenditure was Rupees 79,321-15-11.

152. The maps of two talooks (Trivellore and Ponnery,) completed in all respects at an average cost of Rupees 172, were received for lithography. The district maps† of Kistna, Bellary, and South Canara were lithographed; also eight Local Fund Circle and three Railway Station maps. On a requisition from the Director of Revenue Settlement the Neilgherry fuel reserve map‡ and four combined sketch maps§ of certain talooks in Nellore, Cuddapah, and Kurnool Districts were lithographed and supplied. Ninety-five maps of properties, &c., were supplied to the Commissioner of the Neilgherries for issue with title-deeds. The school map of the Neilgherries, comprising an area of 750 square miles, was compiled and lithographed.

Mapping.

† 22,935 square miles

‡ 168 square miles.

§ 7,105 square miles.

153. Demarcation operations were carried on, as usual, in the Chingleput, Ganjam, and Coimbatore Districts, and in the Periacolum Talook of the Madura District; also in the Zemindary tracts of Salem, Nellore, Tinnevelly, Kurnool, and Ganjam. Subjoined is the statement of work performed in the districts marginally named by separate establishments. In the other districts (Kurnool and Tinnevelly) Surveyors demarcate in addition to their special work.

Demarcation.

Chingleput.	Coimbatore.
Nellore.	Salem.
Ganjam.	Madura.

	Square Miles.
I.—Boundaries demarcated	1,874
II.—Fields demarcated	1,092
III.—In progress	135
IV.—Sketches handed over for survey	2,350
V.—Stones of all kinds erected	No. 538,601

* 107·5 linear miles.

Arrangements were made for commencing demarcation operations in the North Arcot District. The expenditure on account of demarcation, including cost and carriage of stones, was Rupees 87,667-7-2. The total expenditure of survey and demarcation, including cost of the Central Office, Lithographic Establishment, and measurement allowance, was Rupees 6,81,949-6-9, or Rupees 18,050-9-3 short of the budget grant.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Progress of operations.

154. Settlement operations were carried on during the past year in the Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Salem, Chingleput, and North Arcot Districts. The total out-turn stands thus:—

	Acres.		Sq. Miles.
Detail demarcation	452,105	=	706
Hill and waste demarcation not marked in detail	1,016,189	=	1,588
Actual classification	454,274	=	710
Area of villages classified after deducting hills and forests, rivers, &c. .	624,225	=	975
Survey	20,846	=	331

The classifiers likewise measured and calculated the areas of 110,653 minor properties or holdings in 38,405 survey fields, and made 2,192 experiments in the out-turn of crops, both these tasks appertaining to the Settlement Department. The out-turn of work contrasts favorably with that of the preceding year, owing mainly to the final disposal of important questions regarding Salem and North Arcot, which were under discussion during 1870-71, and unavoidably affected the result of that year's operations. There is a considerable increase in the number of demarcation field stones put down, the figures being 684,835 for the period under review, against 590,469 for the year preceding. The boundary, offset, and other marks for 1871-72 stand at 41,979, against 39,867 for 1870-71. These marks are of stone, of good size and quality, and firmly fixed in the ground.

The further work of the department may be thus summarised:—

Cuddapah and Kurnool.—The settlement report for the four talooks of Jammalmadugu, Koilguntla, Cuddapah, and Podatur was submitted to the Board of Revenue, the proposals resulting in an increase of Rs. 88,967, or 12 per cent. over the present revenue. The Acting Deputy Director has also been engaged upon the settlement report for the talooks of Sidhout, Budwail, and Pullempett, which will shortly be completed.

Nellore.—The report for the six talooks comprising the principal division of this district was furnished to the Board of Revenue, the increase in revenue to be derived from this scheme being Rupees 1,75,196, or 15 per cent. The settlement report for the sub-division will be submitted shortly. The assessment of the excess Inam areas was also carried out and yielded an additional item of revenue amounting to Rupees 25,863.

Salem.—The new settlement rates were introduced into the four talooks of Salem, Trichengode, Namcul, and Uttengherry, the result being an increase amounting to Rupees 3,412; but, when the modifications consequent upon the

discussions already referred to are considered, the result in this district is likely to be an increase of Rupees 35,000 over the present realizations, after making good the sum of Rupees 89,000 which had been taken as an asset of revenue, but which, it was subsequently determined, must be credited to the "Village Service Fund."

Chingleput.—The Commissioner's report upon the Red Hill Tank project and the Acting Director's report upon the revenue derivable from the extensive improvements to the Chembrambaukum reservoir were laid before Government.

Finally, the new survey areas were introduced into the following talooks :—

Sydapet and Ponnery .	of Chingleput.
Jammalmadugu, Cuddapah, and Podatur .	of Cuddapah.
Bowany .	of Coimbatore.
Koilguntla	of Kurnool.

155. In the Printing Department the prescribed number of registers for 160 villages were struck off, thus completing the whole of the diglott registers for Kurnool proper, with the exception of three villages. For the Ahtoor Talook of Salem the diglott registers of 100 villages are now in the Central Office under examination previous to printing. Printing.

156. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rupees 2,62,040, being Rupees 15,517 less than that of the year preceding. This diminution in outlay is owing mainly to temporary vacancies in the higher-paid appointments, and to a diminution of the outlay on the Tinnevelly District, the establishment having been reduced, pending orders upon the settlement proposals. In the above total expenditure is included the sum of Rupees 9,965, being the payment of the small settlement establishment retained under the Collector of Tinnevelly. Expenditure.

FORESTS.

157. During the year under review proposals for re-organizing the Forest Department of this Presidency were submitted to the Government of India, and, being approved, the new system has been introduced since its close. The change consisted mainly in placing the District Forest Officers directly under the Collector of the District, who was thus recognized as the guardian of the public rights in forests, as of all other State interests. The officer hitherto designated Conservator of Forests is converted into a general inspecting and advising officer, and the effect is to enlist the influence and sympathy of the officers who are most immediately in relation to the people in the cause of forest conservancy without infringing communal rights, or subordinating higher interests and requirements to the mere money question of forest net revenue. Re-organization of the department.

158. The financial results of the year 1871-72 were satisfactory. A statement of receipts and expenditure is given below ; the year's cash transactions exhibit a surplus of Rs. 73,165-11-6. If credit is taken for an increase in the value of stock during the year to the extent of Rupees 4,960-1-10, the balance in favor of the department amounts to Rupees 78,125-13-4. Financial results.

RECEIPTS.	RS. A P.	EXPENDITURE.	RS. A. P.
		A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKING.	
I. Sale of timber brought to Depôt by Govt. agency	1,16,187 4 7	I. Timber expenses for felling, cutting, clearing, &c. ...	93,310 11 2
Value of timber supplied to D. P. W. and other Depts.	84,316 12 2	II. Purchase of elephants, cattle, &c.	3,580 5 9
II. Sale of timber, fire-wood, &c., removed from the forests by purchasers including seigniorage ...	1,73,724 11 9	III. Feed and keep of do. ...	19,050 14 2
IV. Permit fees, rent of jungles, and privileges ...	35,280 15 4	IV. Rent of leased forests and seigniorage paid for timber felled in leased forests ...	9,177 0 0
VI. Sale of fruits, babool pods, and other minor forest produce ...	4,658 9 3	V Charges connected with collection of revenue on grass, fruits, &c.	1,851 13 8
VII. Sale of confiscated drift and waif timber .	2,876 15 6	VI Plantations, reserved tracts, Railway fuel	49,936 1 6
VIII. Fines and forfeitures.	103 9 2	VII Forest work, viz., cutting of creepers, &c ...	3,266 5 5
IX. Miscellaneous receipts.	1,733 12 9	VIII. Forest survey, &c ...	... ...
		IX. Experiments to test the value of timber of different kinds	125 0 4
		X Communications, &c. ...	14,516 0 11
		Total ...	1,94,814 4 11
		B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.	
		I. Salaries	1,23,401 9 4
		II. Travelling allowances including batta, &c	19,124 12 3
		III. Contingencies	8,376 4 6
		Total ...	1,50,902 10 1
Total	4,18,882 10 6	Grand Total .	3,45,716 15 0

Forest Revenue for 1871-72.		VALUE OF STOCK.	
		At the commencement of the year.	At the close of the year.
	RS A P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Receipts	4,18,882 10 6	4,30,698 3 0	4,35,658 4 10
Expenditure	3,45,716 15 0		
Balance in favor of Govt...	73,165 11 6		
Add increased value of stock	4,960 1 10	Increased value of stock	4,960 1 10
Net Revenue ...	78,125 13 4		

159. As regards plantations, the operations of the department in the year under report were confined mainly to conservancy, the extensions in the majority of the ranges being inconsiderable. Progress was made in demarcating and fencing the sites selected as Railway fuel reserves. The system of working the Government Forests by Departmental Agency is gradually superseding the license and voucher system, under which private parties fell timber on permits in tracts set apart for the purpose—a method of supplying the market which is open to much abuse.

Progress of operations.

SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

160. The Imperial and Provincial assignments for Public Works were Rupees 48,42,200 and Rupees 9,13,610, respectively, distributed as follows :— **Imperial and Provincial Grants.**

		RS.
Imperial		
Military		4,40,000
Agricultural	Ordinary	14,94,200
	Extraordinary	15,75,000
Civil Buildings		1,40,000
Tools and Plant	Ordinary	70,000
	Extraordinary	20,000
Establishment	Ordinary	8,40,000
	Extraordinary	2,63,000
	Total	48,42,200
Provincial		
Civil Buildings		6,50,000
Miscellaneous Public Improvement		39,500
Communications		30,450
Tools and Plant		30,000
Establishment		1,63,660
	Total	9,13,610

161 The following table exhibits a comparison between the grant and outlay from Imperial Funds in 1870-71 and 1871-72. This comparison is not practicable in the case of Provincial expenditure, the distinction between Imperial and Provincial Services having been only introduced in the latter year. The allotments in each case are as they stood at the close of the years referred to:— **Comparison between grant and outlay.**

Head of Service.		1870-71.		1871-72.	
		Grant	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
IMPERIAL.		RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
New Works.					
Military		3,34,015	3,32,353	2,12,229	2,10,667
Civil Buildings		14,113	14,113	1,04,264	32,310
Agricultural	Ordinary	3,48,169	3,23,686	2,85,896	2,38,317
	Extraordinary	18,80,000	4,76,334	15,12,000	5,63,857
Repairs.					
Military		2,26,503	2,23,005	2,27,771	2,22,485
Civil Buildings		2,547	2,547	5,676	2,855
Agricultural		11,80,981	11,44,826	12,17,264	11,22,500
Establishments.	Ordinary	14,79,862	14,75,473	8,53,000	5,89,994
	Extraordinary	3,00,000	1,34,877	2,63,000	1,97,131
Tools and Plant.	Ordinary	1,62,560	1,47,772	88,760	61,759
	Extraordinary	20,000	15,202	20,000	6,532
	Total	59,48,750	42,90,188	47,89,860	32,49,407

Head of Service.	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
PROVINCIAL.				
New Works.				
Civil Buildings	5,10,589	4,99,216	5,65,710	4,72,236
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	25,796	44,749	33,451	32,853
Communications	2,12,256	6,24,922	13,131	13,023
Repairs.				
Civil Buildings	95,891	89,257	1,22,723	1,12,183
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	7,090	32,694	6,318	5,020
Communications	8,70,828	9,14,912	25,650	24,604
Establishments			1,63,660	1,81,191
Tools and Plant			80,298	47,147
Total	17,22,450	22,05,750	10,10,941	8,88,557

The following table exhibits the allotments and expenditure from Local Funds :—

	1871-72.	
	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS	RS
New Works	23,12,807	14,30,382
Repairs	19,27,447	17,35,585
Establishments	7,21,012	9,60,923
Tools and Plant	44,386	31,254
Total	50,05,652	41,58,144

MILITARY.

162. The project for the supply of water to the cantonment has been completed. The water in the tank, which stood at a height of 11′ 3″ above the floor of the sluice, which is four feet below the tank-bed, was let into Fischer's tank, and thence into the Native Infantry goontah and the fort ditch. The former has water sufficient to last till the next rains, while the latter holds a six months' supply.

BELLARY—Cantonment water-supply.

	RS.
Estimate	69,300
Expenditure in 1870-71	67,444
Do. in 1871-72	12,264

163. The construction of a new building for the European Main Guard was decided on in 1869, as it was the only British Guard in the fort, within which are the Arsenal, the Commissariat Stores, two large Powder Magazines and other buildings, where much valuable Government property is stored. The main walls of the building have been raised from the basement to the level

European Main Guard.

	RS.
Estimate	25,260
Expenditure to 1870-71	14,268
Do. in 1871-72	7,450

of the coping. The verandah has been built and roofed in, and the roofing of the main building has made good progress. The out-houses are nearly completed.

164. Seven new double latrines were in progress during the year for the use of the European Infantry. Of these four were completed and handed over to the Barrack Department in September, and a fifth was completed in February. A latrine for the Royal Horse Artillery has also been completed.

Latrines.	RS.
Estimate	17,140
Expenditure to 1870-71 ...	13,346
Do. in 1871-72 ...	3,151

165. A Female Hospital for European Troops, designed to provide accommodation for 26 patients, has been completed and handed over to the Military authorities.

Female Hospital for European Troops.	RS.
Estimate	38,000
Expenditure to 1870-71 ...	36,059
Do. in 1871-72 ...	2,531

166. Three blocks of family quarters for the Garrison Battery were completed and handed over to the Barrack Department, and the fourth is about two-thirds completed.

Family quarters for Garrison Battery.	RS
Estimate .	43,500
Expenditure to 1870-71 ...	21,599
Do. in 1871-72 ...	8,399

167. It has been necessary to direct the removal of masses of prickly-pear which covered the ground and impeded ventilation around the lines of the Native Regiments stationed at Bellary, and the sanitary condition of which has been considered a source of danger to the men of the regiments.

Removal of prickly-pear.	RS
Expenditure .	2,500

Complete estimate called for.

168 A guard-room* for the Royal Artillery has been nearly completed, and a rest-house† has been built at Gooty.

GOOTY—Royal Artillery Guard-room and Rest-house.	RS.
* Estimate ..	16,560
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ...	5,999
Do in 1871-72 .	8,117
† Estimate ...	6,660
Expenditure in 1871-72 ..	5,412

169. The additions and improvements to the gas works,* which were commenced in May 1870, have been completed. The distribution pipes remain to be laid down. Quarters† for the 2nd Captain of the Battery of Artillery were also completed, and certain alterations‡ and additions to the Mint buildings have been carried out to adapt them for the use of the Military Clothing Department.

PRESIDENCY—Gas works, quarters for 2nd Captain, R.A., and Mint buildings.	RS.
* Estimate	11,205
Expenditure in 1870-71 ...	10,041
Do. in 1871-72 ...	2,851
† Estimate	8,400
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ...	7,385
Do. in 1871-72 ...	994
‡ Estimate	15,320
Expenditure in 1871-72 .	15,113

170. The construction of three blocks of double-storied barracks with the necessary auxiliary buildings for a second Field Battery of Artillery at Saint Thomas' Mount was sanctioned in 1868, and has been uninterruptedly continued since that time. The lower stories of three blocks and the upper stories of two have been nearly completed, and the work is in an advanced state.

SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT—New Barracks.	RS.
Estimate	2,05,010
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ...	1,20,177
Do. in 1871-72 ...	40,000

171. The Serjeants' Mess and Recreation-room* for Cavalry on the Race-course was provided with a cook-room. Quarters† for the two Serjeants of the Cavalry and Artillery Hospitals at the Race-course Barracks have been erected; a school-room‡ for adults and children of the European Infantry Regiment was commenced in October, and work to the extent of Rupees 14,170 was executed. At the end of the official year the timber of the roof was being put in place.

BANGALORE—Additions to the Race-course Barracks.

	RS
* Estimate	4,560
Expenditure	4,085
† Estimate...	5,700
Expenditure	5,685
‡ Estimate	22,000

172. During 1871-72 the large dining hall (105′ × 40′) with the three large stores underneath it, the school library and reading-room, each 19′ × 18′, the large main staircase, several passages and smaller staircases, the latrine and wash-houses, the covered play-ground (364 square yards in area), and the masters' cook-rooms of the male branch were completed, thus finishing off the whole of this building. A large piece of ground which was a swamp was reclaimed, levelled, and drained to form an open play-yard of 3½ acres in area for the boys. Up to 31st March 1872 the following buildings were entirely finished:—

OOTACAMUND—Lawrence Asylum.

	RS
Estimate . .	6,49,447
Expenditure up to 1870-71	8,51,996
Do. in 1871-72 .	25,721

Male branch with all its out-houses, &c., including Principal's and Masters' quarters, &c.; hospital with Mistress and Matron's quarters; two sets of police lines containing quarters for 55 men, and now partly occupied by the school-cattle and some of the native school servants; two blocks of servants' quarters for 20 men in each, one occupied by the Serjeants of the institution and the other by the Public Works Department; Principal's cook-house and stables; the Asylum Workshops, now partly occupied by prisoners and the Public Works Department Steam Workshops. The female branch has not yet been commenced, its design being still under consideration. The female branch, the increase and distribution of the water-supply, and the enclosure of the burial-ground still remain to be undertaken in order to complete the project.

173. The floors of the European Infantry Barracks at Cannanore, which were orginally of granite, were re-placed by planking, as the stone was found to get very cold during the rains. The completion of the work is deferred to allow of the planking shrinking to the full extent before being permanently nailed to the flooring joists.

CANNANORE—European Barracks.

	RS
Estimate . . .	31,180
Expenditure up to 1870-71 .	21,500
Do. in 1871-72	2,173

AGRICULTURAL.

174. In this district works for the improvement of the system of irrigation in the eastern* and western† sections of the Godavery Delta have been under execution from Loan Funds. In the former section the present area of irrigated lands is shown to be about 123,007 acres, while the ultimate area is estimated at 188,170 acres. In the event of the whole of the expected increase of

GODAVERY—Works from Loan Funds.

	RS.
* Estimate . .	10,80,800
Expenditure up to 1870-71 .	1,60,977
Do. in 1871-72	95,233
† Estimate .	13,04,610
Expenditure up to 1870-71	1,61,634
Do. in 1871-72	63,995

area, viz., 65,163 acres, being brought under cultivation, the returns from the water-rate of Rupees 4 on the first crop alone would amount to 20 per cent. on a total outlay which is expected to amount to a little over 13 lakhs of rupees before the work is completed. Although the extension of irrigation is likely to be only gradual, there is every reason to hope that, when the circumstances of the country are so much improved, as they will be by the carrying out of the contemplated works, the outlay will prove amply remunerative. In the western section the works which are under execution are designed to extend the area of irrigation from 202,000 to 296,000 acres, to perfect the system of drainage and to improve and extend the system of navigation. The revenue derivable from the principal crop alone will, it is anticipated, ultimately give a return of upwards of 20 per cent. Many of the original works are worn out, others need to be superseded by more efficient structures, and almost everywhere the experience gained of the wants and requirements of this important tract of country requires to be made use of.

175. The following is a return of the traffic on the Godavery canals, compared with that of 1870-71 :— **Return of traffic on Godavery Canals.**

—	1871-72.					1870-71.				
	Laden Boats	Unladen Boats	Transit Boats	Rafts.	Total.	Laden Boats.	Unladen Boats.	Transit Boats.	Rafts.	Total.
Dowlaishweram lock	5,637	2 820	696	939	10,092	4,806	2,265	3,830	2,228	13,129
Bobberlunka lock	1,906	1,338	3,901	991	8,112	1,354	2,010	2,309	816	6,489
Vepshweram lock.	6,018	3,213	5,701	1,265	16,227	4,414	2,732	5,564	863	13,573
Ellore Lock, Godavery portion	491	148	2,462	14	3,115	2,119	977	3,831	519	7,446
Nundamoor aqueduct	4,569	2,031	4,726	481	11,810	2,549	913	3,025	583	7,070
Ellore aqueduct	1,631	500	4,781	167	7,085	341	76	1,402	207	2,026
Total	20,285	10,053	22,273	3,860	56,471	15,583	8,973	19,961	5,216	49,733

176. In this district the following works have been under execution from Loan Funds :— **KISTNA—Works from Loan Funds.**

		RS.
1. Enlargement of the channels in the Masulipatam section of the Kistna Delta.	Estimate	1,83,100
	Expenditure up to 1870-71 ..	1,22,326
	Do. in 1871-72 ...	21,227
2. Ryves' canal ..	Estimate	4,14,193
	Expenditure up to 1870-71 ..	1,19,697
	Do. in 1871-72 ...	41,710
3. Enlarging the head of the Seetanagram main canal.	Estimate	2,76,400
	Expenditure up to 1870-71 ..	2,12,206
	Do. in 1871-72 ...	5,469
4. Irrigation channel on the west side of the Masulipatam canal.	Estimate	49,860
	Expenditure up to 1870-71..	45,799
	Do. in 1871-72 ...	3,993

As explained in previous reports, these works are designed to develop and to perfect the system of irrigation and navigation in the Kistna Delta. The enlargement of the Masulipatam main canal from the 4th to the 12th mile at Kankipad has been in progress. Ryves' canal project provides for modifying and enlarging certain channels on the left bank of the Kistna in furtherance of the general scheme of irrigation in the delta of that river under the command of the anicut at Bezwada During the year a new head sluice was almost finished; the shutters to be worked by screw gearing were under preparation. The main canal from the Komatigunta calingulah to Murravada has been almost completed to a width of 30 feet. The widening of the head of the Seetanagram main canal has been completed in the 1st to 4th, 6th, and 7th miles. Much progress could not, however, be made during the year, owing to the work being below ordinary water-mark. All the masonry works included in the project have been completed Considerable progress has been made in widening the main canal on the Bezwada side of the Kistna. The quay wall for the accommodation of the canal traffic has been built to the full height for an average length of 380 feet with nine cut-stone steps, and foundations for another 200 yards in length have been excavated. The road from the anicut bridge to join the Masulipatam road has been finished, and five tunnels have been built.

Works from ordinary grant.

177. The following works have been under execution from the ordinary grant for agricultural works:—

		RS
Budam project in the Western Delta of the Kistna.	Estimate ..	46,420
	Expenditure up to 1870-71 ...	2,975
	Do. in 1871-72 ..	19,121
Restoration of the Pedda Cuncherla tank in the Kistna District.	Estimate	23,730
	Expenditure in 1871-72 ...	4,788

The object of the first work is to remove the very injurious obstruction offered to the proper drainage of the country by the Dompakoda calingulah, and to supply the lands in its neighbourhood with water direct from a channel connected with the Kistna anicut. The restoration of the Pedda Cuncherla tank, which breached in 1854, was also undertaken during the year.

Return of traffic on Kistna Canals.

178. The traffic on the canals in the Kistna District during the year has been as follows, as compared with the previous year:—

—	1870-71. Value.	1871-72. Value.
	RS.	RS.
Nizampatam canal	3,29,863	3,41,212
Masulipatam do. . .	18,60,669	12,64,881
Ellore do. . . .	26,44,141	43,88,815
Commamoor channel	42,251	73,813
Total	48,76,924	60,68,721

Besides this, Government treasure to the amount of Rupees 9,16,000 and Rupees 3,82,000 was carried through the Masulipatam and Ellore canals, respectively.

179. In this district the Survapully project designed to develop irrigation under the Pennair anicut by the enlargement, improvement, and extension of the main channel and some of its branches, and by adding to the capacity of the Survapully tank, has been in progress, and all the masonry works connected with the project have been completed. The Idagaly, Ipur, Pudiparty, and Vallur channels, and Survapully high level channel have been completed and opened for irrigation.

Nellore.	RS.
Estimate	4,20,060
Expenditure up to 1870-71 .	2,55,333
Do. in 1871-72	80,000

180. In these districts the expenditure on irrigation was chiefly confined to repairs. The restoration of the Gootloor* tank was the only work of importance in progress in the Bellary District The raising of the calingulah to three feet above the level of the previous year helped to store sufficient water for 436 acres of land

Bellary and Cuddapah	RS
* Estimate . .	60,500
Expenditure up to 1870-71	48,522
Do. in 1871-72	3,345

181. The chief works in progress in this district have been the Madras water-supply and the Chembrumbaukum tank projects. In connexion with the former, the head sluice and anicut across the Cortelliar have been completed. The embankment of the Cholaveram reservoir has been formed throughout to a level only one foot below the full height. The waste weir has been built up to the full height. The earth-work and revetment for the embankment of the Red Hill reservoir has been completed to the full height for half its length, and the other half is approaching completion. The earth-work and the revetment for the Soorapadoo bund, which closes a distinct valley, have been raised to the full height, and the irrigation sluice has been completed.

Chingleput.	RS.
Estimate .	12,25,558
Expenditure up to 1870-71	9,66,727
Do. in 1871-72	80,994

The enlargement of the Chembraumbaukum tank is being proceeded with on a more limited scale than that on which it was originally undertaken. It is designed to hold 102·911 millions of cubic yards of water, and the estimate amounts to Rupees 4,14,000.* The progress has been as follows:—Seven-eighths of the earth-work required to complete the bund to the full section have been executed. Three-fourths of the excavation necessary for widening, deepening, and bringing the Bungaroo supply channel to a proper gradient have been completed.

	RS.
* Expenditure up to 1870-71 .	2,38,129
Do. in 1871-72 . .	33,948

182. The construction of a flush-dam across the Cheyaur and the improvement of the existing channel from that river for the purpose of augmenting the supply of the Poloor tank have been in progress on an estimate of

North Arcot.	RS.
Estimate	... 11,650
Expenditure in 1871-72 ...	... 5,650

Rupees 11,650, of which Rupees 5,650 has been expended. The channel from the Seeaur to the Seeshamangalum tank in the Wandewash Talook of the North Arcot District is being restored, the object of the work being to secure the present average area of cultivation and to extend irrigation. The returns are computed at 12 or 14 per cent. on the estimate.

	RS.
Estimate	10,375
Expenditure in 1871-72	3,000

183. In this district the anicut across the Vellaur river at Palandorai in the Chellambram Talook is under construction. The object of this work is the better supply of a number of tanks in the western part of the Chellambram Talook by means of an anicut across the Vellaur, from which main and branch channels are to be taken, and masonry works to regulate the distribution have to be constructed. The progress during the year was small; this result is ascribed to continued wet weather and heavy freshes in the river. A little has been done along the whole length of the channel, but no portion has been completed. An anicut across the Manimuthanady at Mamathoor has also been in progress. It is a work similar to the last, but on a somewhat smaller scale. By the end of March 1871 the work was completed with the exception of a small portion of the main and branch channels, and most of the tanks were well supplied during the whole season. Rupees 4,899 has been expended in improving the Allangal channel, which is an old channel from the Pooniar with numerous branches to tanks in the Villapuram Talook of South Arcot.

South Arcot.

	RS
Estimate	1,98,235
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ...	36,834
Do. in 1871-72 .	34,254

	RS.
Estimate	55,800
Expenditure up to 1870-71 .	48,914
Do. in 1871-72 ..	3,341

	RS.
Estimate	15,330
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ...	8,144
Do. in 1871-72 ...	4,899

184. In this district Rupees 1,01,791 have been expended on regulating works for the principal branches of the Vennaur, the chief branch of the Cauvery. These works have for their object the regulation of the Vennaur river and its principal branches, viz., the Vettaur, Pamanyaur, Coriaur, Pandaviaur, and Vellayaur. The regulating works at the Vettaur head were commenced in March 1871, and the foundations for the Vennaur portion laid within the working season of that year. At the end of March 1872 the foundations to the Vettaur sluices were nearly completed, and good progress made in the cut-stone works to the Vennaur sluices; it is expected that the Vennaur sluices will be fully completed before the arrival of the freshes in 1872, and, as work can be continued without interruption in the Vettaur during the freshes, the whole of the works at the Vettaur head will be completed within the official year 1872-73. The regulating works at the Coriaur and Pamaniaur heads were commenced in April 1871; but, owing to the early floods, operations in the bed of the river had to be suspended in June of the same year. Since work has been resumed good progress has been made.

Tanjore.

	RS.
Estimate	1,97,240
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ...	28,170
Do. in 1871-72 ..	1,01,791

185. The only irrigation work of any importance was the improvement of the Nunja Voikal, for which an estimate of Rupees 12,500 was sanctioned in April 1870, with the view of remedying the defective supply thereto which had for years past been subject of complaint.

Trichinopoly.	RS.
Expenditure up to 1870-71	4,701
Do. in 1871-72... ...	3,000

186. In this district the Streeviguntum anicut works on the Tambrapoorny have been advanced with an expenditure of Rupees 98,949. The project is designed to utilize a large quantity of surplus water which was ascertained to be available after the irrigation of land by means of the several native anicuts across the river, and a tract of country of about 32,000 acres, of which 8,300 are already imperfectly irrigated, will be readily commanded. The north channel and the north tank-banks have been completed, the catch-water drain above Tuticorin and the Poriaur channel on the south side have likewise been completed. The construction of the lower retaining wall was resumed just before the close of the year under review.

Tinnevelly.	RS.
Estimate	8,31,600
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ..	5,58,095
Do. in 1871-72	98,949

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Imperial.

187. The construction of Telegraph Offices at Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Bellary, and Negapatam was proceeded with, the allotment and outlay on each being shown in the margin. The allotment for the Rajahmundry office was fairly worked up to. The small outlay on the Cocanada office is due chiefly to the delay caused by the site originally selected having been abandoned in favor of another which was reported by both the officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments to be in every respect more desirable. The acquisition of the site was not completed till near the close of 1871. The grant for the Bellary office was not made by the Government of India until September 1871. The Municipal Commissioners and the Collector at first raised objections to the site selected by the Telegraph Department for the building; they have since been induced to give their consent, but, as the ground was not made over until March, the outlay fell considerably short of the allotment. The allotment for the Negapatam office was made simultaneously with that for the Bellary office. The small outlay was due to the site not having been finally determined on until February 1872.

Telegraph Offices.	Allotment RS	Outlay. RS.
Rajahmundry	5,000	4,593
Cocanada	14,940	9,145
Bellary .	11,000	3,000
Negapatam	11,000	4,170

Provincial.

188. The additions and improvements which have been in progress for providing better accommodation for the Revenue Board, the Revenue Settlement, and the Revenue Survey Departments at Chepauk were completed during the year, with the exception of the railings

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE AND SENATE-HOUSE—Madras.	RS.
Estimate	1,78,400
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ..	1,55,998
Do. in 1871-72 ...	12,686

between the columns of the verandah of the Revenue Survey Office. Good progress has been made with the record-tower and with the masonry drain of the spiral staircase which has been raised 43 feet with the necessary iron ties. Of the total year's outlay, amounting to Rupees 12,686, a portion has been expended in accommodating the offices of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, the Superintending Engineer of the 4th Division, &c., in the Revenue Board Office buildings. The construction of the Senate-house is being carried out under the superintendence of the Government Architect. The whole of the heavy work in the foundations has been completed, the plinth raised, and the centre portion brick-work is now some 15 feet over ground level. A large quantity of heavy stone-cutting has been completed, and the flooring of the great hall will be shortly commenced.

	RS.
Estimate	2,55,896
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ..	42,259
Do. in 1871-72 ..	15,264

COURT-HOUSE—Bellary.

	RS
Estimate	46,020
Expenditure up to 1870-71 .	34,965
Do. in 1871-72 ...	10,998

189. The new Court-house at Bellary was sufficiently complete to admit of its being occupied by the Judge on the 6th February 1872.

COLLECTOR'S CUTCHERRY—Sydapet.

	RS.
Estimate .	17,100
Expenditure up to 1870-71	7,927
Do. in 1871-72 ..	8,085

190. The alterations and additions which are being carried out to the Collector's Cutcherry at Houses' Gardens, Sydapet, in the Chingleput District, are approaching completion.

191. A sum of Rupees 10,717 has been expended in improving the old Jail at Bellary. One work-shed was commenced and finished, and another has nearly been completed. The cooking-shed, Dresser's quarters, and the hospital cook-room were completed, and other minor works have been carried out.

DISTRICT JAIL—Bellary.

	RS
Estimate	95,000
Expenditure up to 1870-71	65,080
Do. in 1871-72	10,717

192. The improvements which have been in progress during the year at the Penitentiary, with a view to providing increased accommodation, consisted of the formation of a road to the new Warders' quarters, the enclosure of the burial-ground adjacent, and the construction of a workshop and latrines.

PENITENTIARY—Madras.

	RS.
Estimate	1,19,650
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ...	88,627
Do. in 1871-72 ...	4,918

193. Of the grant of Rupees 55,400 for the Vellore Central Jail, Rupees 52,993 were expended, but chiefly in paying for works carried out by contractors in the previous year. The works completed during the year under review were the out-houses of the quarantine ward, two wells, four bathing cisterns, main iron gate to guard-room, two female solitary cells, laying pipes for the male and female wards, part of tile-drainage within the enclosure, and altera-

CENTRAL JAILS—Vellore.

	RS.
Estimate	3,75,294
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ..	3,19,070

tions to the guard-room. The new Central Jail at Trichinopoly was commenced in December 1866, and the following works were completed during the year:—No. 7 male ward, No. 4 single work-shed, watch-tower, juvenile ward, juvenile work-shed, solitary work-shed, solitary cells, palisading works, and radiating walls. The whole of the works of the Central Jail included in the sanctioned estimate have now been completed, with the exception of door and window hooks required to be fixed to the wards. The Central Jail at Cannanore, which affords prison accommodation for 862 males and 32 females with the necessary out-offices, and lines for 50 policemen, has been completed, except fixing gates to the palisading of the female ward, and putting on some of the gate-bolts.

Trichinopoly.

	RS.
Estimate .	3,79,297
Expenditure up to 1870-71	3,67,036
Do. in 1871-72	11,856

Cannanore.

	RS
Estimate	3,27,000
Expenditure up to 1870 71	2,79,923
Do. in 1871-72	31,159

194. The construction of a Lunatic Asylum at Madras, which was commenced in February 1867, was completed in March 1872 at a total cost of Rupees 2,30,387 * The works which were carried out during the year were the stables and coach-house for the Apothecary attached to the Asylum, bathing platforms, and cisterns. All original buildings connected with the Lunatic Asylum at Calicut and one well have been completed. Two wells are in progress, as are also additions and alterations consisting of iron-grated doors, strengthening bars and hooks to windows, and asphalting The iron-grated doors and other alterations have been delayed in consequence of the difficulty of getting skilled labor during the busy mercantile season. Twelve iron-grated doors are, however, ready.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS—Madras and Calicut.

	RS
* Estimate	2,13,500
Expenditure up to 1870-71	2,28 171
Do in 1871-72	2,213

	RS
Estimate	38 350
Expenditure up to 1870 71	28,522
Do. in 1871 72	6,150

195 The works carried out in connexion with the Subsidiary Jail at Arconum, which has been nearly completed, consisted of the addition of two wards to the main building and the erection of a detached ryots' shed. The walls of the Ahtoor Cutcherry in the Salem District have been raised and three-fourths of the roofing fixed. At Namkul the walls of the main building and the out-offices, with the exception of the ryots' shed, as also half of the compound wall, are completed. The Subsidiary Jail and out-houses at Tripatore, the out-houses in connexion with the Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry at Vaniembady, the

TALOOK CUTCHERRIES AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS—North Arcot

	RS.
Estimate	11,130
Expenditure up to 1870-71	7,515
Do. in 1871-72	2,318

Salem

—	Estimate.	Expenditure to 1870-71	Expenditure in 1871-72.
	RS.	RS.	RS
Ahtoor Cutcherry...	25,670	16,989	5,497
Namkul do.	25,800	10,841	3,889
Tripatore	3,999	2,484	1,459
Vaniembady do.	9,520	7,089	2,339
Gossoor	7,400	5,780	1,620

Subsidiary Jail at Oossoor have been finished, and Rupees 1,320 were laid out on improvements to the Subsidiary Jail at Denkencottah. The Subsidiary Jail buildings at New Town, Cuddalore, which were for a long time at a standstill, have been completed. The Talook Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails marginally noted have been in progress in the Coimbatore District. The first of these buildings has been completed, with the exception of the public latrine. The jail wards and police guard-room of the Cutcherry at Erode have been roofed in; plastering the walls and flooring are in progress; the walls of the treasury and tower have been built; terracing has been finished, and parapets built: the remainder of the building is ready for being roofed in; more than half the required number of doors and windows has been made. The hospital shed attached to the Talook Cutcherry is almost finished, as are also the public and jail latrines. At Dharapoorum the Subsidiary Jail and Guard-room have been roofed in, and the walls plastered during the year; the flooring of the treasury-rooms has been completed, and the flooring of the cells is in progress; the doors and windows for the Cutcherry portion have been made; and the wood-work of the roofing over the Record, Sheristadar's, Cashier's, and Clerks' rooms has been taken in hand and nearly completed. All the out-houses have been completed. The Talook Cutcherries at Tellicherry and Munjerry have been finished. The completion of the Goodalore Cutcherry has been retarded, owing to the want of funds, while the very unfavorable weather that prevailed all through 1871 interfered with the operations in connexion with the Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry at Vythery. The Sub-Magistrate's house at Vythery is almost ready to be handed over for occupation.

South Arcot.

	RS.
Estimate	6,410
Expenditure in 1871-72	998

Coimbatore.

—	Estimate	Expenditure to 1870-71.	Expenditure in 1871-72
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Pollachy Cutcherry.	25,010	20,167	4,181
Erode do. ...	25,560	16,301	5,458
Dharapoorum do ...	25,040	16,131	4,985

Malabar and Wynaad.

—	Estimate.	Expenditure to 1870-71.	Expenditure in 1871-72.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tellicherry . .	30,000	25,124	4,267
Munjerry . .	25,000	18,326	6,882

196. The construction of a Civil Dispensary at Conjeveram has been in progress on an estimate of Rupees 14,500, of which Rupees 4,999 have been expended during the year in the construction of the foundation of the main building, and of the out-offices of the wards which are ready to receive the roofing. Most of the wood-work is ready. The Civil Dispensary at Manantoddy has been completed, with the exception of the roof of one of the out-houses, at an aggregate outlay of Rupees 1,189. The private subscriptions for the Civil Dispensary at Vythery having been realized and a grant-in-aid made, the work was commenced immediately after the rains. Its progress has been

DISPENSARIES—Conjeveram, Manantoddy, Vythery.

	RS.
Estimate	8,750
Expenditure...	3,000

retarded by the difficulty of getting materials, but every exertion is being used to get the main building so far completed as to be roofed in before the monsoon.

197. A new pier having been built at Calicut, it was determined to construct a new Custom-house* contiguous to it, the old Custom-house being transferred to the Salt Department. The whole of the masonry of the sheds, compound walls, and south sea wall is complete, and most of the timber for roofing has been collected.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE—Calicut.

	RS.
* Estimate	35,136
Expenditure in 1871-72 ..	18,228

198. A sum of Rupees 10,000 has been expended during 1871-72 in advancing the improvements which have been in progress. The front waggon vault has been fitted with iron ties; has been plastered and colored ornamentally; and is almost finished. The south-west octagon dome has been put into good order; plastered and colored ornamentally A new longitudinal supporting wall has been built, and this hall may be said to be one-half completed.

RESTORATION OF TEROOMALAYNAICK'S PALACE—Madura.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

199. The upper portion of the Ootacamund lake has for years been gradually filling up with the silt brought down by the supply-channels, and tall weeds of vigorous growth have sprung up all over the morass as well as in the water itself. In this way the whole of the upper portion of the lake had become an unsightly and unhealthy place, which could be turned to no useful purpose, and which was growing rapidly worse every day. Efforts have, therefore, for some time past been made to fill up a certain defined portion of this upper part of the lake with soil cut from a large hill close by, to define and revet the sides of the supply-channels, and in this way to produce a perfectly dry well-drained piece of ground. To assist this project a sluice was built this year at the tail of the lake with a shutter, so as to lower the water nine feet below summer level. The water being lowered it is intended to excavate from the portion of the lake which is not to be reclaimed, throwing up this earth on to the part which is to be raised and levelled, its margin being well defined, and to eradicate from the portion to be submerged all weeds, &c., and thus effect a great improvement in the sanitarium of Ootacamund. During the year 1871-72 about three acres of land were reclaimed. In connexion with the scheme a detached swamp of one acre in extent was also reclaimed, a channel, 15 feet wide, being dug through it with properly sloped banks. The present state of the reclamation scheme may be stated to be 20 acres of swamp reclaimed, 270 running yards of supply-channel revetted with stone, and a sluice constructed for lowering the waters, so as to admit of the excavation of the shallow portion below water-level.

NEILGHERRIES—Reclamation of the swamp at Ootacamund.

	RS
Estimate	23,000
Expenditure up to 1870-71	18,512
Do. in 1871-72	2,734

200. The water-supply of Ootacamund is divided into two branches quite distinct from one another. The north and largest branch consists of a fine reservoir with an earthen dam 70 feet high at the highest part. The

OOTACAMUND—Water-supply.

	RS.
Estimate	18,192
Expenditure up to 1870-71 ..	13,086
Do. in 1871-72 ...	4,621

reservior thus formed is provided with an outlet tower fitted with iron valves, and the dam is pierced by two 8-inch iron pipes at a depth of 19 feet below the water-level, the water thence passes in an open supply-channel cut out of the hill-side into the town of Ootácamund. About half a mile from the reservoir it enters a bricked tunnel 360 feet long, which during the year was lined with masonry, and subsequently falls down to the lower level of the bazaar by a series of masonry steps formed in different places. In the native bazaar the water is conveyed to three masonry cisterns provided with filters and taps. In other places open dipping tubs only have as yet been made. This branch is as yet incomplete, although nearly finished. The supply-channel has been levelled, drained, &c., and a masonry drop, 50 yards long, constructed to take the water safely down a fall of 30 feet. The south branch, which was completed in 1869-70, is exactly similar to the north; it has a reservoir with outlet tower, &c. The water on this side does not flow to the bazaar, but supplies numerous houses of residents; it has no tunnel, but passes by a high aqueduct over the Coonoor road about 30 yards long and 50 feet above the roadway. The present state of the water-supply project is briefly as follows:—The south supply-channel has been completed and handed over to the Municipality; all the main and difficult works of the north supply-scheme have been finished, and the greater part of the supply-channel formed: it remains only to complete the supply-channel.

201. 44,505 cubic feet of *débris* have been raised during the year by dredging from the inner angle of the reef channel and a quantity of stone removed by blasting at a cost of Rupees 1,119. In connexion with the work* of deepening the channel from 12 to 14 feet, Rupees 1,280 were expended on blasting operations.

Paumben Channel.	RS.
Estimate	43,340
Expenditure up to 1870-71	40,505
Do. in 1871-72 ..	1,119
* Estimate	22,810
Expenditure up to 1870-71 .	4,606
Do. in 1871-72 ...	1,280

REPAIRS.

The total expenditure under repairs was Rupees 14,90,947 as follows:—

	RS.
Imperial.	
Military	2,23,485
Agricultural	11,22,500
Civil Buildings	2,855
	13,48,840
Provincial.	
Civil Buildings	1,12,483
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	5,020
Communications	24,604
	1,42,107

LOCAL FUNDS.

The budget allotment from Local Funds was Rupees 39,76,070, to which further assignments were added during the year, aggregating Rupees 10,29,582, thus increasing the available funds for expenditure by Public Works Officers to Rupees 50,05,652, against which the actual outlay was Rupees 41,58,144.

RAILWAYS.

MADRAS RAILWAY

202. The number (832) of miles open for traffic remains the same as at the close of the year 1870-71. With the following exceptions the line has been maintained in good working order.

Open Mileage and Condition of Line.

On the Bellary Branch the temporary roadway over the Huggry was twice washed away (on the 11th May and 30th June 1871), through communication being thereby interrupted for an aggregate of fifty-two days. The construction of the new Huggry bridge is in progress. On the 6th June, on the same branch, one of the piers of a bridge, spanning one arm of a small river about nineteen miles east of Bellary, was carried away. The failure was attributable to insufficiency of waterway and to the absence of an apron. The bridge was temporarily restored, and traffic resumed on the 22nd June. On the South-West Line, on the night of the 15th November, traffic was interrupted between Coimbatore and Somanoor. The water in the Nellumboor tank, lying immediately above the line of railway, about nine miles from Coimbatore, first topped, and then breached the tank bund. Eight chains' length of the railway bank were carried away; but the bridges, though exposed to very great scour, were uninjured The watchman on duty discovered the state of affairs in time to prevent any accident. The bank was restored by noon on the 18th, and the night train from Madras passed over at 1 P.M on the same day.

The Cheyaur bridge, temporarily restored, was re-opened for traffic on the 15th June 1871, under stringent precautionary rules for the protection of the travelling public. Plans and estimates (amounting to Rupees 5,19,232) for a new bridge on iron cylinder piers have been submitted. The excavation of the foundations for the piers of the new bridge was commenced in April 1871. Iron girders have been substituted for the brick arches of the bridge over the Palar river, which had begun to show symptoms of failure.

203. At the commencement of the year under review the Madras Railway was open to Raichore; but on the Great Indian Peninsula Line there was a gap between the left bank of the Kistna and Chicksagoor on the right bank about three miles from the river; the traffic was, therefore, carried by the Madras Railway Company as far as Chicksagoor, thence by cart to the river, and across by ferry. On the 1st May 1871 a temporary roadway was opened across the Kistna, and through communication by rail between Madras and Bombay was thus established. On the 7th of the same month the temporary roadway was carried away by a flood; but was soon restored, only, however, to be once more washed away on the 5th June. From that time to the end of the year the roadway was flooded. Through communication has since been successfully maintained. Through booking between the Great Indian Peninsula and the Madras Railway Companies was commenced on the 1st January 1872.

Through Communication with Bombay.

204. The rates in force for the conveyance of passengers and goods remained the same as in the previous year. The following table exhibits the passenger traffic and earnings for 1871-72 as compared with the year preceding.

Passenger Traffic compared with previous year.

Class.	Passengers.				Receipts.			
	1871-72.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1870-71.	
	Total Number.	Number per Mile open to Traffic.	Total Number	Number per Mile open to Traffic.	Total.	Per Mile open to Traffic.	Total.	Per Mile open to Traffic.
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Passengers—								
First Class ...	10,519	12 7	9,979	13 6	1,39,698	167·9	1,21,615	165·2
Second do. ...	119,995	144·0	105,550	143 4	1,80,931	217·5	1,57,612	214·2
Third do. ...	1,954,642	2349 4	1,736,559	2359·4	15,89,470	1910·4	13,95,401	1895·9
Cooly do. ...	269,540	324 0	220,516	299 6	1,06,337	127·8	89,052	116·9
Total ...	2,354,696	2830 1	2,072,604	2816·0	20,16,436	2423·6	17,60,680	2392·2
Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...	2,55,421	307·0	2,77,713	377·3
Total ...	...	...	...	...	22,71,857	2730·6	20,38,393	2769·5

It will be seen that there is, in each class of the passenger traffic, a slight improvement in proportion to the mileage worked over. As compared, however, with the results in 1868-69 and 1869-70, in which years the total receipts from passengers per mile worked over were Rupees 2,776 and Rupees 2,582 respectively, the results for 1871-72 are not favorable. This falling off must be attributed chiefly to the greater extent of mileage which has been opened in the last few years, namely, 187 miles in the four years ended 1871-72, as against seventy-four miles in the four years ended 1868-69. The traffic over this newly opened length has barely had time to develop; but it is probable that the next few years will show a considerable increase in the passenger traffic.* The improvement in the cooly class traffic is most satisfactory. This class has been in operation this year as well as last between Madras and Jollarpett only; so that the increase is altogether independent of any extension of open mileage. The steadily progressive improvement in this class of traffic is exhibited in the following figures :—

Half years ending	30th June 1869.	31st Dec. 1869.	30th June 1870.	31st Dec. 1870.	30th June 1871.	31st Dec. 1871.
Receipts from Cooly Class ...	RS. 27,760	RS. 34,845	RS. 40,774	RS. 42,574	RS. 48,735	RS. 52,924

Goods Traffic compared with previous year.

205. The following table exhibits the goods traffic and earnings for 1871-72 as compared with 1870-71.

* The return of traffic up to the 1st June shows an increase in the receipts of the current year of 17·1 per cent. over the receipts for the corresponding period of 1871.

Class.	Weight in Tons.				Receipts.			
	1871-72.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1870-71.	
	Total.	Number per Mile open to Traffic.	Total Number.	Number per Mile open to Traffic.	Total.	Per mile open to Traffic.	Total.	Per mile open to Traffic.
Merchandize,					RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
Government Stores ...	335,036	402·7	286,004	388 6	35,89,996	4314·9	27,64,311	3753·9
Live Stock ...	1,170	1·4	896	1 2	17,404	20·9	18,523	25·1
Railway Materials	3,884	4·7	23,838	32·4	52,640	63 3	2,47,959	336·9
Total ...	340,090	408·8	310,738	422·2	36,60,040	4399·1	30,30,793	4117·9
Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...	11,057	13·3	10,060	13·7
Total ...	...	. .	...	...	36,71,097	4412·4	30,40,853	4131·6

The goods traffic receipts per mile worked over show an increase of Rupees 281 over the corresponding receipts for 1870-71; but, as compared with the figures for 1869-70 (taking the figures as given in last year's report), there would seem to be a positive decrease of 124,091 tons in weight carried, and of Rupees 2,26,760 in receipts; it should, therefore, be explained that, in the first place, the number of tons given as carried in 1869-70 is the sum of the weights carried on the two lines (North-West and South-West); so that every ton of goods passing from the North-West Line to the South-West Line, or *vice versâ*, is counted twice over; the numbers are, therefore, altogether exaggerated, and cannot be compared with the figures for 1871-72; in the second place the receipts from the carriage of railway material for construction purposes were Rupees 5,85,412 in 1869-70, against Rupees 52,640 in 1871-72. If the receipts from this source be deducted in each year, the goods receipts for 1871-72 will show a positive increase of Rupees 3,06,012, but still a decrease of Rupees 325 per mile worked over (Rupees 4,412 against Rupees 4,737). This decrease may, like that in the passenger traffic, be partly accounted for by the fact that the traffic has not as yet had time to develop, and also by the unfavorable seasons during the last few years, especially in the Bellary District. There are already signs of substantial improvement in the goods traffic,* which may be fairly attributed in a great measure to the very numerous reductions effected and special rates introduced during the past year.

206. The increase in the merchandize receipts, as compared with last year, has taken place chiefly in the following staples. Description of Merchandize carried.

* The receipts up to the 1st June show an increase of 14·8 per cent. over the receipts for the corresponding period of 1871.

Staple.	Receipts in 1870-71.	Receipts in 1871-72.	Increase in 1871-72.
	RS.	RS	RS.
Betel	51,627	66,346	14,719
Cotton	2,18,076	5,77,066	3,58,990
Grains of all sorts	35,776	68,349	32,573
Gunnies	28,239	45,479	17,240
Jaggree	46,861	77,836	30,975
Rice	2,48,076	5,88,834	3,40,758
Skins	50,312	78,192	27,880
Total ...	6,78,967	15,02,102	8,23,135

On the other hand there has been a decrease of Rupees 48,176 in receipts from salt traffic (Rupees 3,11,478 against Rupees 3,59,654).

Cotton Traffic.

207. The traffic in cotton calls for special notice at a time when the opening of the railway to Raichore has brought the port of Madras into direct communication with the great cotton-producing districts of Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah, as well as the Raichore Doab. The following figures show the quantity of cotton carried and the receipts therefrom during the last four official years :—

Official Year.	North-West Line open to	Tons of Cotton carried	Receipts.
		Tons.	RS.
1868-69	Cuddapah and Tadpatri.	23,112	7,83,758
1869-70... ...	Ghooty	17,999	6,57,783
1870-71	Ghooty, Toongobudra	8,142	2,18,073
1871-72... ..	Bellary and Raichore	18,347	5,77,066

These figures show that, though there is, as compared with 1870-71, a great increase both in tonnage and receipts, yet there is, as compared with 1868-69, a falling off in tonnage, and (in spite of the greatly increased open mileage on the North-West Line) a falling off in receipts also; this falling off in receipts is accounted for by the change which has come over the nature of the cotton traffic. In 1868-69 all but a small fraction of the cotton was carried loose; in 1871-72 upwards of two-thirds were more or less pressed and carried, therefore, at reduced rates. This change has been brought about by the introduction of the differential rates marginally noted in favor of pressed cotton, which stimulated the introduction of cotton presses into the cotton districts. Though the Railway Company may possibly have lost by the change a certain amount of gross revenue, they have, on the other hand, been saved from the necessity of making large additions to their rolling stock and goods shed accommodation; they have been able to reduce greatly the proportion of tare; and the danger of fires (with loose cotton very great) has been reduced to a minimum. There can, moreover, be little doubt that, if this change had not been encouraged by the Madras Railway Company, a very large proportion of the cotton trade would have been diverted to Bombay. The following figures show the gradual nature of the change

				Pies per Ton per Mile
Loose Cotton				42
A. pressed to 10 lbs. per cubic foot				28
B. do.	15	do.	do.	22
C. do.	19	do.	do.	19
D. do.	25	do.	do.	16
E. do.	35	do.	do.	14

Official Year.	Loose Cotton.	Pressed Cotton.	Total.	Proportion of Pressed Cotton to Total.
1868-69	21,970	1,142	23,112	4 9
1869-70	16,287	1,712	17,999	9 5
1870-71	3,632	4,510	8,142	55 4
1871-72	3,531	12,816	18,347	69·8

208. The following table exhibits the working expenses in the several departments, and the profits for the year under review as compared with the year before :— Working Expenses and Profits.

Department.	1871-72.			1870-71.		
	Total Expenses	Expenses per Mile open to Traffic.	Per-centage of Gross Earnings.	Total Expenses.	Expenses per Mile open to Traffic.	Per-centage of Gross Earnings.
	RS	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Maintenance of Way, &c ..	*9,76,039	†1,400	15 82	7,96,599	‡1,200	15·15
Locomotive	11,57,233	1,391	18 76	10,31,570	1,402	19·62
Carriage and Waggon	1,75,176	210	2 84	1,50,312	204	2 86
Traffic	4,91,889	591	7·97	4,51,722	614	8 60
General Charges	1,97,611	238	3 20	1,76,740	240	3 36
Special and Miscellaneous ...	88,454	107	1·44	2,32,268	315	4 42
Total ...	30,86,435	3,709	50·03	28,39,211	3,858	54 01
Balance, being Profits ...	30,83,183	3,706	49 97	24,17,921	3,285	45·99
Gross Earnings ...	61,69,618	7,415	100·00	52,57,132	7,143	100·00

It will be seen that, considering the increased mileage worked over, there is no appreciable alteration in the expenses of the Locomotive, Carriage and Waggon, Traffic, and General Departments; the increase of Rupees 200 per mile maintained (or Rupees 1,40,000 altogether) in the Engineering Department is explained by an increase of upwards of Rupees 2,25,000 under the head "Repairs of Bridges." Owing to expenditure in connexion with the Cheyaur Bridge and on account of protective works (principally on the North-West Line), there will be considerable expenditure on this account during the first half of the year 1872-73. There have been decreases under other heads. Of the decrease (Rupees 1,43,814) in special and miscellaneous expenses Rupees 1,40,096 is accounted for by a reduction in the demand for rates and taxes.

209. During the year Rupees 24,200 have been paid as compensation to the relatives of passengers who lost their lives in the Cheyaur bridge accident in 1870. Cheyaur Bridge Accident Compensation.

210. The total expenditure on capital account up to the 31st March 1872 has been Rupees 19,77,87,202 The profits for the year, Rupees 30,83,183, are, therefore, equivalent to a dividend at the rate of £2 17*s.* 3*d.* per cent. per annum. Dividend.

* Including Rupees 1,15,368 expenditure in connexion with Cheyaur Bridge.

† Per mile maintained out of revenue ... ... 697 miles.

‡ Per mile maintained out of revenue ... ... 664 miles.

Progress of Works.

211. The Madras Central Station is almost completed, and the opening of the station to traffic is only delayed on account of the water-supply and the lighting of the station, and the doubling of the line from the Salt Cotaur Junction.

The passenger station at the Toongabudra river has been completed.

The passenger buildings at Raichore are finished. Of the goods sheds, watering arrangements, staff quarters, engine sheds, &c., about ninety per cent. is completed.

Neilgherry Branch.

212. On the Neilgherry Branch about seventy per cent. of the earthwork, in cuttings and embankments, has been executed; 5·5 miles of way have been ballasted; and three miles of rails have been laid. On seven large bridges (three of four and three of two sixty-four feet openings, and one of three thirty feet openings) about fifty-five per cent. of the masonry in the piers and abutments has been completed. About eighty-five per cent. of the platforms at Tudalore and Karamadi Stations have been finished. The passenger buildings, goods sheds, watering arrangements, staff quarters, engine sheds, &c., have not been commenced. It is expected that this branch will be completed by the end of March 1873.

Transfer of Telegraph to Government

213. It has been decided that the Company's line of telegraphs shall be transferred to the Government Telegraph Department who will maintain the line, leasing to the Company such wires as may be required for working the traffic of the railway, and for the Company's own business generally.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

Open Mileage and Condition of Line.

214. The number (168) of miles open for traffic upon this line is the same as at the close of the last official year. The line has been maintained in good working order throughout.

Passenger Traffic compared with previous year.

215. The rates charged for passengers and goods remained the same as in the previous year. The following table exhibits the passenger traffic and earnings for 1871-72 as compared with the year preceding:—

Passengers.	YEAR 1871-72.				1870-71.	
	NUMBER.		RECEIPTS.			
	Number.	Number per Mile.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Number.	Receipts.
Passengers—			RS.	RS		RS.
First Class	1,965	11·7	9,320	55·5	1,105	6,229
Second do.	12,260	73 0	12,417	73·9	10,555	11,104
Third do.	815,197	4852·4	4,12,154	2453·3	766,048	3,86,087
Total ...	829,422	4937·1	4,33,891	2582·7	777,708	4,03,420
Miscellaneous	...	...	19,016	113·2	...	27,368
Total ...	...	...	4,52,907	2695 9	...	4,30,788

The figures for the year under review compare favorably with those for 1870-71. The passenger receipts were swelled to the extent of some Rupees 15,000 by the larger attendance at the Srirungum festival in December, but, apart from this, the traffic in all three classes, but more especially in the first class, shows a considerable improvement.

216. The following table exhibits the goods traffic and earnings for 1871-72 as compared with the year preceding :— Goods Traffic compared with previous year.

Goods.	YEAR 1871-72.				1870-71.	
	NUMBER.		RECEIPTS			
	Number.	Number per Mile.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Number.	Receipts.
	TONS.		RS.	RS.		RS.
Merchandize	74,659	444 4	3,23,829	1927·6	66,572	3,13,613
Live Stock	...	...	354	2·1	...	582
Railway Materials	448	2 7	2,285	13·6	599	2,010
Total ...	75,107	447·1	3,26,468	1943·4	67,171	3,16,205
Miscellaneous	...	...	850	5 1	...	335
Total ...	...	...	3,27,318	1948·3	...	3,16,540

The goods traffic also compares favorably with that for 1870-71. There is an increase of Rupees 10,216 in the receipts from the carriage of merchandize. The principal fluctuations have been in the receipts on account of cloth, grain, granite stones, and salt. There is an increase of nearly Rupees 20,000 in the receipts on account of salt, which seems to be partly due to the larger tonnage secured by the reduction of the rate for salt from twelve pies to eight pies in the latter half of the year, considerably more than one-third of the increase having taken place during the months of January, February, and March 1872. According to the latest returns the improvement in the salt traffic is still continuing, and increased receipts under this head may be looked for in the future. The receipts from grain have diminished by about Rupees 15,000 owing to the absence of activity in the grain markets.

217. The working expenses in the several departments and the net profits for the two years, 1870-71 and 1871-72, are shown in comparison in the following table. Working Expenses and Net Profits.

—	1871-72.			1870-71.
	Amount.	Amount per Mile.	Percentage of Gross Earnings	Amount.
	RS	RS.		RS.
Maintenance of way, &c	1,07,787	642	13·54	1,09,639
Locomotive Expenses	1,70,045	1,002	21·36	1,68,199
Carriage and Waggon Expenses	37,112	221	4·66	26,064
Traffic Expenses	64,322	383	8·09	67,553
General Charges	60,230	352	7·57	54,686
Special and Miscellaneous Charges	15,270	91	1·92	21,778
Total ...	4,54,766	2,691	57 13	4,48,219
Profits ..	3,41,179	2,031	42 87	3,17,004
Gross Earnings ..	7,95,945	∴	100·00	7,65,223

The maintenance, locomotive, and traffic expenses call for no special remark. The excess in the carriage and waggon department is due to an increase of Rupees 18,836 in the charges for repairs and renewal of vehicles, the Company's rolling-stock having now attained an age at which extensive repairs have become necessary. The excess in the general charges is caused by a larger share of the home and Indian management having been debited to revenue. Work having been commenced on the Southern extension, a larger share of these charges will now fall on capital, and revenue will to that extent be relieved. The saving in special and miscellaneous expenditure is due to a diminution of Rupees 6,119 in the demand on account of rates and taxes, and to the fact that the expenditure for 1870-71 includes an item of Rupees 820 for boats purchased for the use of employés.

Dividend.

218. The net profits for the official year amount to Rupees 3,41,179 which is at the rate of £1 16*s.* 10*d.* per cent. on the total capital expenditure Rupees 1,84,65,731.

Damage by Cyclone.

219. On the 6th November 1871 a cyclone swept over the eastern portion of the Tanjore District, causing damage to the Company's workshops and other buildings at Negapatam, to the estimated amount of ten thousand rupees.

Southern Extension.

220. Working plans and estimates for the Southern extension on the Indian gauge (5′ 6″) from Trichinopoly by Dindigul and Madura to Maniachee, with branches from that point to Tuticorin and Tinnevelly were submitted shortly before the close of the last official year; but it having been decided that the extension should be on the metre gauge (3′ 3⅜″) these plans and estimates were returned to be re-cast. Revised plans and estimates were submitted in August 1871, and within a few days of the close of the year under review the sanction of the Government of India was accorded to the extent of Rupees 93,50,000, and work was at once commenced. The telegraph will be erected by the Government Telegraph Department, and such wires as the Company may require for their own business will be leased to them.

221. Pending the receipt of the Government sanction to the Southern extension estimates a portion of the Engineering staff was employed in making working surveys for the proposed line from Tanjore in a north-easterly direction by Combaconum and Mayaveram to join, somewhere near Chellumbrum, the extension southwards of the proposed Carnatic Railway. Plans and estimates for this extension have been submitted.

Northern Extension.

CARNATIC RAILWAY.

222 The number (nineteen) of miles open for traffic upon this line remains the same as at the close of the last official year. The line has been maintained in good order.

Open Mileage and Condition of Line.

223. The rates and fares in force at the commencement of the official year continued unchanged until the 1st September, on which date through booking of goods with the Madras Railway was introduced, and the Madras Railway rates were made applicable to through traffic so booked On the 1st January 1872 the Madras Railway goods rates were generally introduced on this line.

Rates and Fares.

224. The traffic and receipts for the year under review as compared with the previous year are exhibited in the following table :—

Traffic and Receipts compared with previous year.

Description.	1871-72				1870-71.			
	Number of Passengers or Tons of Goods	Number per Mile.	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.	Number of Passengers or Tons of Goods	Number per Mile	Receipts.	Receipts per Mile.
Coaching.	No	No	RS.	RS.	No	No.	RS.	RS.
Passengers—								
First Class ...	428	22 5	391	20·6	295	15 5	306	16 1
Second do.	6,197	326 2	3,269	172 0	5,135	270·3	2,825	148 7
Third do. ...	85,546	4502·4	28,479	1498 9	73,696	3878 7	26,582	1399 0
Total ..	92,171	4851·1	32,139	1691 5	79,126	4164 5	29,713	156·38
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	464	24·5	. .	...	472	24 9
Total ...	...	...	32,603	1716·0	..	...	30,185	1588 7
	Tons.				Tons			
Goods	1,988	104·6	2,849	149 9	2,402	126·4	3,606	189 8
Electric Telegraph ..	...	...	80	4·2	...	...	45	2·4
Sundries	...	...	94	4 9	...	...	523	27·5
Grand Total ...	...	...	35,626	1875 0	. ...	...	34,359	1808·4

Although there appears an increase in both the number of, and receipts from, passengers, yet neither in number nor in receipts does the passenger traffic for 1871-72 compare favorably with that for 1868-69 or 1869-70, in which year the numbers were 95,126 and 99,464, and the receipts Rupees 39,072 and Rupees 37,984 respectively. This great decrease, during the last few years, is not due to any falling off in the ordinary traffic, but to the very large diminution in the numbers attending the annual festival at Little Conjeveram in May and June. If the festival traffic in each year be deducted, the ordinary

passenger traffic will be found to have been pretty constant. As compared with the year 1870-71, there is a considerable falling off both in the weight of goods carried, and in the receipts therefrom, and a still greater as compared with 1869-70, when the goods traffic was at a maximum, Rupees 6,699 having, in that year, been realized from the carriage of 5,416 tons of goods. There is no apparent reason for this great decrease; but it is satisfactory to observe that since October 1871 the goods traffic has shown, and at this moment continues to show signs of improvement.

225. The working expenses during the year under review as compared with those for the year before are shown in the margin. It will be seen that there is in every department a great saving in the year under review. This saving is in a measure due to a reduction of establishments, but chiefly to a more favorable distribution of establishment charges between capital and revenue, and to the absence in 1871-72 of exceptional items of expenditure incurred in 1870-71.

Working Expenses and Profits.

Department.	1871-72.		1870-71.	
	Expenses	Percentage of Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Percentage of Gross Earnings
	RS.		RS.	
Maintenance of way, &c.	4,736	13 29	6,367	18 53
Locomotive	6,036	16 94	7,794	22 68
Carriage and Wagon ...	622	1 75	986	2·87
Traffic	2,937	8·34	3,750	10 91
General	7,781	21·84	16,823	48·96
Special and Miscellaneous	31	0·09	2,104	6·14
Total ...	22,143	62 15	37,829	110 09
Net Profit...	13,483	37 85	.	...
Loss	...	...	3,470	10·09
Gross Earnings ...	35,626	100 00	34,359	100·00

Dividend.

226. The total capital expenditure up to the 31st March has been Rupees 8,41,586; the net earnings of the year Rupees 13,483 are, therefore, equivalent to a dividend of £1-12-0½ per cent. per annum on the capital expended.

Employment of Engineering Staff.

227. The Engineering staff has been engaged in the survey of a line on the metre gauge from Madras by Chingleput to Cuddalore, and of an extension southwards, either by Chellumbrum or by Woodiarpolium, to meet the proposed Great Southern of India Railway at Tanjore or Trichinopoly. It is hoped that plans and estimates will be shortly submitted.

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Estimates sanctioned.

228. The total of the estimates sanctioned at the beginning of the year amounted to Rupees 1,17,12,518-10-1, of which the sum of Rupees 22,071-9-1 was for revenue account, the remainder being for construction. These estimates provided for the construction of the main canal up to the end of the 10th section in the 186th mile, and for the head-works and anicuts across the Toombuddra at Soonkasala; one at Jootoor, the head of the 7th section; one at Rajoly, the head of the 9th

section; one across the Pennair at the head of the 10th section near Adimapully; and also one across the same river at Somaisweram at its entry into the Nellore District, as well as for station buildings and a considerable portion of the distribution works. There were sanctioned in 1871-72 estimates for—

	RS.	A.	P.
Main supply	1,093	6	4
Distribution	76,240	0	0
Breach repairs	1,470	0	0
Buildings	6,714	0	0
Line of telegraph	22,560	0	0
Revenue account	6,209	5	4
	1,14,286	11	8
Deduct savings effected from the estimate sanctioned for the Jootoor Anicut	5,062	0	0
Total ...	1,09,224	11	8

The annexed table shows the original estimates of the cost of the various works, and in juxtaposition the estimates as they now stand. Those altered during 1871-72 are shown in italics.

Description of Works.	Original Estimates.			Present Estimates.			Increase.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Kurnool anicut	3,03,080	0	0	3,03,080	0	0	...	...	
One mile of canal from anicut ...	65,000	0	0	65,000	0	0	...	...	
Soonkasala anicut and head-works...	1,25,000	0	0	4,85,122	0	0	3,60,122	0	0
1st Section, Main Canal, 15 miles ..	4,60,000	0	0	10,73,686	12	10	6,13,686	12	10
Hindry aqueduct	1,45,000	0	0	2,76,250	0	0	1,31,250	0	0
2nd Section, Main Canal, 14 miles ...	5,34,000	0	0	19,63,370	0	0	14,29,370	0	0
3rd do do 11 do ...	1,88,500	0	0	9,75,790	0	0	7,87,290	0	0
4th do. do. 17 do ...	2,71,560	0	0	11,80,393	0	0	9,08,833	0	0
5th do do. 12 do. ...	2,50,003	5	4	8,80,738	2	9	6,30,734	13	5
6th do. do 19 do. ...	3,04,258	5	4	9,40,615	11	8	6,36,357	6	4
7th do do. 23 do ...	2,34,893	5	4	7,43,421	5	4	5,08,528	0	0
8th do. do. 28 do. ..	4,37,140	0	0	7,80,111	0	0	3,42,701	0	0
9th do do. 35 do. ...	8,02,811	0	0	9,45,837	0	0	1,43,026	0	0
Adimapully anicut and head-works across the Pennair	3,00,000	0	0	3,44,440	0	0	44,440	0	0
10th Section, Main Canal, 8 miles ...	1,94,330	0	0	2,57,437	0	0	63,107	0	0
Somaisweram anicut	1,41,357	1	7	1,71,727	1	7	30,370	0	0
Distribution works	1,27,725	2	6	2,86,028	3	9	1,58,303	1	3
Buildings	84,965	14	1	1,07,112	1	5	22,146	3	4
Line of telegraph	44,116	0	0	72,000	0	0	27,884	0	0
Revenue account	28,220	14	5	28,280	14	5	60	0	0
Breach repairs of August 1870 ...	68,570	0	0	68,570	0	0	...	...	...
	51,10,801	0	7	1,19,49,010	5	9	68,38,209	5	2
Deduct retrenchment from 4th Section, Main Canal-Rs 1,24,872 Do. do. Buildings „ 2,395	...	...	...	1,27,267	0	0	1,27,267	0	0
Net Total ...	51,10,801	0	7	1,18,21,743	5	9	67,10,942	5	2

Expenditure.

229. The total cash expenditure on all accounts during the year was Rupees 5,48,341-2-4 as shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Construction, including special superintendence and sundries	2,18,944	6	9
General management	68,535	7	6
Executive establishment	36,915	0	9
Stores	3,396	9	10
Store charges	11,894	10	2
Revenue account	49,031	15	5
Breach repairs of 7th August 1870 ...	18,023	14	6
Miscellaneous advances	16,726	11	6
Bank of Madras for refunds	16,261	7	6
Government of Fort Saint George revenue advance account	20,279	6	0
Government of Fort Saint George revenue account	326	12	10
Refunds to Government	747	13	7
Deposit or suspense account	66,256	14	0
Home payments for India	1,000	0	0
Total ...	5,28,341	2	4

During the year Rupees 5,28,341-2-4 were expended in India, and the cash balance at the year's end was Rupees 30,285-4-6: the total expenditure in India from the commencement amounts to Rupees 1,51,29,354-7-8.

STATE OF WORKS. —Main Canal.

230. As stated in last year's Administration Report, the sanctioned works in connexion with the main canal were completed by the end of June 1871, but much is still required in the way of consolidation of the banks before the full supply which the canal is intended to carry can be admitted with safety, and the canal has not yet been tested in the manner prescribed by Government. At the end of August and the beginning of September 1871 heavy rain fell at Kurnool, and the water rose in the 2nd section of the canal to a height of six feet above bed level, or to within two feet of the maximum level at which the canal is to carry water. A little rubble was removed from the aprons of the Kaderbagh aqueduct and of calingulah No. 13, but the banks were uninjured. On the 3rd September 1871, owing to neglect on the part of a subordinate, the water in the 6th section is said to have risen above the intended maximum level, and a breach occurred, and another breach occurred close to Cuddapah, where the soil is very bad; the breaches were easily closed, and the supply for irrigation was not impeded. The leakage through the canal banks, especially where water is impounded in tanks, is stated to be diminishing. Considerable progress was made in enlarging the weirs which had proved to be insufficient to carry the drainage across the canal, but they are still incomplete.

Distribution works.

231. About 500 miles of distribution channels have been completed up to date, but they were not in a sufficiently advanced stage of progress to admit of their being utilized to any great extent in 1871-72.

232. The daily average labor employed on the Company's canal works during the past and four preceding years is shown below :—

Average labor employed on the canal works.

——	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Coolies	6473 55	9968 68	9467 24	3960·41	906 64
Artificers	189 98	610 95	1078·34	361 86	49·60
Carts	178 08	382 19	477 61	121 91	22 64
Cattle	438·19	690 52	901 65	246 04	62 76

233. The returns received from the Collector of Kurnool show that the total collections on account of irrigation and town water-supply up to 31st March 1872 amounted to Rupees 60,838-6-9, and those of the year to Rupees 12,980-15-0. A sum of Rupees 1,017-2-10 was also collected by the officers of the Company under the head Miscellaneous. There were no collections on account of irrigation in the Cuddapah District up to 31st March 1872.

Collections on account of irrigation and town water-supply.

234. The areas supplied with water and the adjusted demand on this account in the Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts for 1871-72 are shown below :—

Areas irrigated and adjusted demand.

Kurnool.

	Acres.	RS	A.	P
For rice lands, 1st crop	2131 45	12,571	5	11
„ do 2nd do.	277 27	1,425	7	3
„ sugar-cane	4 64	27	13	5
„ occasional floodings	1851 59	2,678	11	4
„ floodings for land made over to the Company	953·42	945	5	11
„ town-supply	...	4,000	0	0
Total ...		21,648	11	10

The full demand was Rupees 32,035-0-5, but remission had to be granted to the extent of Rupees 386-4-7 in consequence of the supply to some of the lands having failed before the crops arrived at maturity.

Cuddapah.

	Acres	RS.	A	P.
For rice lands, 1st crop	1366·72	8,203	2	4
„ occasional supply	1711·53	3,426	2	6
„ irrigated by both Government and canal water ...	192·80	231	14	3
Total ...		11,861	3	1

The monsoon in a great measure failed, and certain Government tanks which are not dependent upon the canal obtained a supply from it; the amount to be credited to the canal on this account has not been stated by the Collector.

Drafts by the Agent.

235. Up to the close of 1870-71 the sums drawn from the Government Treasury in India by the Company's Agent amounted to Rupees 90,86,968-3-8, and during 1871-72 Rs. 1,42,881-8-8 were drawn, making a total of Rupees 92,29,849-12-4 from the commencement up to the end of 1871-72. Of the £600,000 raised on loan in England, Rupees 52,67,375-4-0 have been remitted to the Agent in India.

Audit.

236. The following is a summary of the audit of expenditure incurred by the Company :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount drawn from Government up to 31st March 1871	90,86,968	3	8
Do. do. from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872...	1,42,881	8	8
Amount remitted to the Agent by the Board up to 31st March 1871	51,76,311	6	9
Do. do. from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872...	91,063	13	3
Refunds to Government up to 31st March 1872 ...	5,340	7	7
Value of stores supplied by the Board of Directors up to 31st March 1871	4,32,479	12	0
Do. do. from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872...	0	4	0
Amount under suspense account up to 31st March 1872...	943	3	10
Bills drawn on the Board of Directors for sums received from employés in India up to 31st March 1872 ...	1,20,494	7	8
Amount drawn from Government of Fort Saint George for revenue account up to 31st March 1872... ...	93,236	5	7
Do. do. for revenue advance account up to 31st March 1872	8,427	9	0
Interest account	1,492	10	2
Agent's Liabilities ...	1,51,59,639	12	2
Expenditure debited to permanent heads of charge in the accounts up to 31st March 1871	1,40,96,774	14	5
Do. from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872 ...	5,11,054	13	1
Do. under floating heads in the accounts up to 31st March 1872	2,18,004	6	11
Do. on general plant in use on works... ...	1,26,068	11	10
Amount remaining to be accounted for by the Agent...	2,07,736	13	11
Total ...	1,51,59,639	12	2

Extent of land made over to the Company.

237. The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the Revenue authorities during the year, and the total extent transferred up to date, together with the amount of compensation paid, are shown below.

Land transferred during the year.			*Total transferred up to date.*			*Total compensation paid.*			
		Acres.			Acres.		Rs.	A.	P.
Under class	A...	447·41	Under class	A...	13902 59	Compensation ...	89,297	7	11
Do.	B...	51·77	Do.	B ..	3537 89	Deduct amount realized by sale of trees,&c.	2,956	11	5
Do.	C ..	1·96	Do.	C ..	165 49				
Do.	D...	10 03	Do.	D .	66·07				
			Total ...		*17672·04	Net amount paid .	86,340	12	6

Compensation, it must be observed, was only granted for 7081·57 acres, while for the rest of the land taken up other lands were granted in exchange.

The Conservancy staff was appointed in July 1871, its cost is Rs. 6,066 per mensem.

* Out of this area 297 36 acres were re-transferred to Government.

SECTION VI.—MARINE.

MARINE ACTS.

238. Two new Acts affecting Marine Administration were passed during the year, viz., "The Merchant Shipping Act of 1871," which is to be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and came into operation on 1st January 1872, and "Act No. VII. of 1871" to amend Madras Act V. of 1863 (An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier, to regulate the traffic, and to provide for levying tolls on the same) and to provide for its extension to other piers. The object of this Act is fully stated in the Legislative Section.

Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Amendment Act of 1862.

At Madras 144 European seamen were relieved under this Act at a total cost of Rupees 4,428-6-0.

Act XXII. of 1855

A Draft Bill is in course of preparation for the purpose of embodying the Port Rules in this Act.

Native Passengers.

239. The total number of native passengers on board ships, licensed under Act XXV. of 1859, arriving during the year, was 68,435, against 69,894⅓ in the previous year, showing a slight decrease. The total number of departures was 76,402½, against 67,444 in the previous year, showing a considerable increase. The passenger traffic between the Southern ports and Ceylon continues to increase, the arrivals being 16,899 and the departures 8,430 in excess of the preceding year. On the other hand the traffic with the coast and Bengal has declined, the arrivals being 9,311 and the departures 1,551 less than the year before. There has been a slight expansion of passenger traffic between the Northern ports and Rangoon, Moulmein, and ports on the opposite coast.

Vessels registered.

240. The number of vessels registered at Madras and the out-ports of the Presidency under Act No. X. of 1841 was 100, the aggregate tonnage being 9,171, and the amount of fees collected Rupees 1,257-12-0.

General Port Fund.

241. The net balance to the credit of the General Port Fund at the close of the last official year was Rupees 1,41,169-9-4; the year under report closed with a balance of Rupees 19,557-0-1. The total receipts amounted to Rupees 1,65,735-1-7, or Rupees 5,560 less than the year before, and the disbursements to Rupees 2,45,256-5-11, or Rupees 46,190 in excess of the previous year's expenditure.

Boat Rules for out-ports.

242. These rules have been found to work well, and appear to meet all requirements, no complaints having been preferred from any port at which they are in force, with the exception of one solitary instance, viz., Pentacottah.

Weather and wrecks.

243. With the exception of a heavy gale on the 6th and 7th November, the force of which appears to have been felt on the coast from Negapatam to Pondicherry, the weather on this side of the bay has been favorable. In this gale the *Belvidera* was wrecked at Pondicherry, and the steamer *Yeddo*, which had put to sea from that port on the approach of bad weather, was stranded on the Coleroon shoal, but was subsequently got off. These casualties having occurred in foreign territory, it did not come within the province of the Marine Department to take any

measures relative to official inquiries under the Merchant Shipping Acts. The usual table of wrecks is appended. None of the cases call for special remark.

244. To effect the reliefs of the season, two steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company were engaged—the *Arcot* of 1,781 and the *Himalaya* of 1,341 tons register. The *Arcot* came on pay on the 10th January and was discharged on 18th March; the *Himalaya* was on pay from 16th January to 24th February. The hire of the vessels and cost of coal during the above periods were as under:— Reliefs.

		RS.	A.	P.
Arcot	Hire	97,897	8	8
	Coal	8,610	0	0
Himalaya	Hire	43,246	2	1
	Coal	10,080	0	0
	Total ...	1,59,833	10	9

When effecting the relief of the 27th Regiment M. N. I., advantage was taken of the opportunity to send 61 male and 11 female convicts to Port Blair, who would otherwise have had to be sent by the Rangoon Contract Steamer at a very considerable cost.

245. The amount credited to the Port Fund on account of flotsams and jetsams was Rupees 2,341-4-7. Flotsam and Jetsam.

246. In the Appendix will be found a complete list of the various lights in the Presidency, with their range and visibility. All the new lights have proved satisfactory. Light-houses.

247. Table IV. in the Appendix gives full particulars regarding the trade and navigation for each port in the Presidency The marginal table shows the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon throughout the Presidency. Navigation.

Vessels.	Number	Tonnage	Dues
			RS
British .	1,850	12,42,953	85,607
	80	29,047	...
	1,930	12,72,000	
Foreign ...	574	1,22,732	12,588
	754	25,560	...
	1,328	1,48,292	
Native ...	11,899	5,09,712	28,055
	16,863	7,37,745	...
	28,762	12,47,457	
Total ...	32,020	26,67,749	1,26,250

The British vessels numbered 1,930 of 1,272,000 tons burthen, or an average of 659 tons. 1,850 vessels paid port dues at the rate of 13 pies per ton. Eighty vessels of 29,047 tons entered at ports where no dues are collected 779 British vessels called at ports in the Malabar District (256 of these at Cochin); 237 entered at Mangalore; and 296 at Madras. Of the foreign vessels, 1,137 entered at ports in South Canara, and of these 411 paid port dues at Mangalore, and 726, or nearly two-thirds, entered at ports where there are no dues. The average burthen of the foreign vessels was 112 tons, and they paid pies 19 per ton in dues The average burthen of country craft was 43 tons, and, including all country vessels, the dues were four

pies per ton; but more than half of these vessels frequented ports where no dues are levied; and, if these be deducted, the rate on the remainder becomes 10 pies per ton. At the ports (enumerated in the margin) where dues are imposed the rate authorized is two annas per ton at all except Madras, Cocanada, Coringa, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, and Beypore, where three annas per ton are levied. The reason why the collections per ton fall short of these rates is that European vessels going up the coast to take in a cargo for Europe and the coasting steamers are exempted from paying port dues on re-entering the ports they originally left within a limited period, and, further, the bulk of the country craft pay only half the prescribed rates of port dues. The dues collected were ·07 per cent. of the value of imports and exports at all ports, and ·08 per cent. on Rupees 1,44,287,870, the value of the trade of the places at which dues are levied. The sea-borne trade of these ports is 83 per cent. of the whole.

Eastern Group.

Ganjam.	Madras.
Gopaulpore.	Cuddalore.
Calingapatam.	Tranquebar.
Bimlipatam.	Negapatam and Nagore.
Vizagapatam	Tuticorin.
Cocanada.	
Masulipatam.	

Western Group.

Cochin.	Tellicherry.
Calicut and Beypore.	Cannanore
	Mangalore.

248. The subjoined table exhibits the tonnage, the value of, and duty on, the imports and exports of the whole Presidency for the years 1870-71 and 1871-72, and of the 11 principal ports during the year under review.

Trade.

All Ports.	Tonnage.	Value.			Sea Customs Revenue		
		Imports.	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports.	Total.
		RS.	RS	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
1870-71 ..	2,671,270	6,89,42,652	7,83,34,746	14,72,77,398	18,92,414	9,36,939	28,29,353
1871-72 ...	2,667,749	6,80,77,718	10,43,38,380	17,24,16,098	16,28,113	12,86,620	29,14,733
Madras ...	403,579	3,31,49,846	2,97,69,211	6,29,19,057	13,20,771	3,64,306	16,85,077
Cochin ...	149,345	71,25,839	1,10,33,888	1,81,59,727	31,348	81,234	1,12,582
Tuticorin ...	92,435	24,13,545	84,44,869	1,08,58,414	1,02,185	28,133	1,30,318
Calicut ...	160,597	33,97,048	72,11,052	1,06,08,100	19,022	13,396	32,418
Cocanada ...	129,876	14,86,581	82,52,876	97,39,457	12,119	69,267	81,386
Tellicherry ..	107,452	43,93,425	47,29,598	91,23,023	7,191	19,051	26,242
Mangalore...	209,520	20,33,360	53,65,806	73,99,166	8,978	18,924	27,902
Negapatam..	106,022	18,15,165	37,28,336	55,43,501	75,710	1,79,946	2,55,656
Bimlipatam..	104,816	11,37,608	29,09,999	40,47,607	4,674	56,949	61,623
Masulipatam	40,236	11,69,589	20,70,495	32,40,084	158	5,074	5,232
Vizagapatam	98,933	17,46,671	6,59,101	24,05,772	154	3,700	3,854

There was a decrease during the year under review in the tonnage entering the ports of 0·1 per cent., but an increase of 17 per cent. in the value of the year's trade, and of 3 per cent. in the Sea Customs Revenue. The import duty was 2·3 per cent. on the value of the imports, the export duty 1·2 per cent. on that of exports, and the whole duty 1·6 per cent. of the whole trade. The sea-borne trade of Madras is, it will be seen, more than a third of the whole, and the customs revenue nearly three-fifths of the total amount of duty. Cochin and Tuticorin maintain the second and third places respectively among the ports in this Presidency. The effect of the export duty on grain is shown in the amount of customs duty at Negapatam, which is 4·8 per cent. on its export trade; and the freedom of cotton from export

duty is shown in the small amount (0·3 per cent. on the value) levied on exports at Tuticorin. 81 per cent. of the whole duty on imports, it will be observed, is levied at the port of Madras.

The out-ports may, from the foregoing table and remarks, be classified as follows :—

1st-class.	2nd-class.	3rd-class.
Cochin.	Cocanada.	Negapatam.
Tuticorin.	Tellicherry.	Bimlipatam.
Calicut.	Mangalore.	Masulipatam.
		Vizagapatam.

Of the minor ports of this Presidency, the following are worthy of notice :— Cuddalore exhibits an increase in the value of this year's trade of 124 per cent. ; Ponany of 81 per cent ; and Badagherry of 45 per cent. The trade of Pentacottah was five times as great as that of 1870-71, and at Gopaulpore, Trimulvassel, Muttupattai, Paumbon, Davipatam, Quilandy, Tanur, Kalai, and Coolasagarapatam the trade of the year under review compares favorably with that of the previous year On the other hand there was a decrease at Ganjam of 92 per cent., at Calingapatam of 32 per cent., and at Cottapatam of 29 per cent., and there was a falling off likewise at the ports of Epurupollem, Nagore, Cannanore, and Barcur.

249. Particulars of interest connected with the administration of the several ports in order are subjoined.

PORT CONSERVANCY.

250. The light-house and machinery are in good order engaged for 75 males, 1 female, and 2 children from the Vagrants' Home. Of these 32 embarked for England, 37 for the Australian Colonies, 6 for Mauritius, 2 for Alexandria, and 1 for Suez. In consequence of the misbehaviour of 10 men, who were embarked on the P. and O. Steamer *Geelong* for Australia, it was decided that not more than four or five are hereafter to be sent together in the same ship. It is to be regretted that the pier is still not as much utilized as it ought to be for the landing and shipment of goods. The total receipts were Rupees 25,363, against Rupees 18,932 in the year before. The total tonnage passing over the pier was 77,086, of which 64,678 tons were private cargo and 12,408 tons Government cargo. There was, therefore, a decided improvement in the year under review.

Passages were

Madras.

251. The erection of the flagstaff at this port was completed under the supervision of the Conservator, and a third-class country-made white light has been exhibited therefrom since September last, which is *reported* to have been seen 13 miles. Though there is a decrease in the number of vessels, yet the *tonnage* shows an increase of 766 tons, and the Port Dues also exceed the collections of last year by Rupees 636-15-0. The number of native passengers embarked for Moulmein and Rangoon is greatly in excess of former years, 1,605 adults having been embarked in six vessels aggregating 1,792 tons

Gopaulpore.

252. During the past year 699 emigrants were shipped for Burmah and 312 returned from thence, while 489 adults and 97 children were shipped for Madras by the Mauritius Emigration Agent.

Vizagapatam.

253. Great changes having taken place in the position of the shoals in the vicinity of Hope Island, it has been resolved to abandon the site of the old Hope Island light, and a new light-house will be erected about five miles north-eastward of that position. In consequence of this alteration of arrangements, the indent for the new fixed white dioptric light has been cancelled, as the revolving light, which was removed from Hope Island, can be utilized in lieu thereof. During the past official year 330 vessels, aggregating 142,511 tons, visited the port, of which 151 were British and Foreign ships, with a tonnage of 115,249, and the remaining 179 vessels, with a total of 27,262 tons, were native coasting craft. The departmental boats, as well as the Cocanada and Hope Island Light-houses, are in a fair state of repair. 4,606 Natives of all ages embarked for Burmah, while the number who returned from thence was 1,212.

Cocanada.

254. It having been found that the ruby shades of the Masulipatam lantern were too opaque, thus diminishing the illuminating power of the light, they have been temporarily removed; but, as it is considered unadvisable to have a white light in such close proximity to Point Divi and Cocanada, at both of which places white lights are exhibited, 100 red chimneys have been indented for, and it is hoped that the substitution of these will remedy the defect before experienced. The red anchorage buoy has been laid down in $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water, the flagstaff and light bearing W. by. N. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. A beacon has been erected at the mouth of the river for the guidance of boats entering it from the offing. Nine extra steamers touched here during the year, taking in seeds and other cargo for Calcutta.

Masulipatam.

255. In the cyclone of 6th November last the sea rose to a considerable height at this port, the water at one time being five inches deep in the Custom House. In February last Porto Novo was added to the list of ports from which passengers may be shipped in a greater number than one to every four tons burden, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act XXV. of 1859, and in the same month it was brought under Act XXII. of 1855, sanction for the adoption of the Port Rules having been accorded at the same time under Sections 3 and 7 of the Act.

Porto Novo.

256. The fort and town being endangered by the erosion of the coast, an estimate, amounting to Rupees 15,000 for constructing protective groynes, was submitted to Government, and it was decided that they should be constructed as an emergent work out of the Public Works Department budget, the primary object of the charge, viz., the protection of the fort and town being unconnected with the Marine Department.

Tranquebar.

257. The cyclone of 6th November was felt at this port, and four native craft were blown out to sea, but all subsequently returned to the coast. The rainfall was 8 inches in 16 hours.

Negapatam and Nagore.

258. Seven new buoys, received from England during the year, were painted and placed in position. 2,723 vessels, aggregating 239,376 tons, passed through the channel, one of which was the *Harefield*, a steamer of 1,000 tons, bound from England to

Paumben.

Akyab. This vessel is 218 feet long, and was drawing 11 feet; but before entering the channel, her water ballast was pumped out, thus reducing her draught to 9 feet 4 inches. She was piloted through by the Master Attendant himself. The Government share of the pilotage for the year was Rupees 21,529-4-7, being an increase of Rupees 2,711-0-7 over last year's receipts under this head. The collections on 697 vessels that used the Keelacarry Passage amounted to Rupees 710-15-0, and the tolls for the use of warps and grapnels aggregated Rupees 1,819. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rupees 24,059-3-7. The old wooden posts for marking the channels have been replaced by iron ones, and the latter are found to answer extremely well. The light-house and lantern are in perfect order. A new flagstaff, the height of which is 111 feet above the level of the sea, has been erected at a cost of Rupees 400. Five vessels, aggregating 1,013 tons, were licensed for the conveyance of passengers to the Straits and Rangoon

Tuticorin.

259. The sandy island called Moorum Shullu Thevoo, to the south of the port, having been submerged, a tripod beacon has been erected thereon as a guide to vessels making the anchorage from the southward. The light is still displayed from the temporary platform, and has been satisfactorily reported on It is hoped that the new light-house, for the construction of which Rupees 10,000 was sanctioned in February last, will be completed within the present official year. The sum of Rupees 1,600 was also sanctioned in February last for the removal of sunken rocks in the harbour The export trade of the port has considerably increased, 87,331 bales of cotton having been shipped in 1871-72, being 27,057 bales in excess of the previous year, and the Sea Customs revenue exhibits an increase of Rupees 15,718. The collections on account of Port Dues amounted to Rupees 10,845-2-4 Eight vessels were registered under Act X. of 1841, and licenses under Act XXV of 1859 were issued to 254 vessels engaged in the native passenger trade between this port and Ceylon. 14,625 passengers embarked for Ceylon, and 13,007 returned from thence.

Cape Comorin.

260. The Master Attendant having again addressed Government on the subject of placing a first-class light on Cape Comorin, and one of the fourth order on Cadiapatam, the correspondence was referred, through the Secretary of State for India, to Captain A. D. Taylor, of the late Indian Navy, for an opinion thereon, and the Secretary of State was also requested to submit the subject to any other persons in England, who might be considered competent to deal with it. During the current year a reply to the reference was received, and it was decided, in conformity with the suggestions of the Trinity Board, in modification of the original plan, that a fourth order bright revolving light shall be shown at Cape Comorin at an elevation of not less than 150 feet above sea level, and a first order bright light near Crocodile Rock at an elevation of 200 feet, supplemented by an auxiliary red light in a window at the base of the tower.

Cochin.

261. The total amount of port dues collected during the past year was Rupees 15,662-10-0, which was levied on vessels aggregating 101,900 tons. The number of vessels piloted in and out of

the harbour was 114, the amount of fees being Rupees 3,670, of which three-fifths were paid to the pilots, and two-fifths to Government as usual. The light-house, light, and out-buildings are in good order, and the light has been favorably reported on by the commanders visiting the port. All the works for the protection of the town from the encroachment of the sea are progressing most favorably.

Calicut and Beypore.

262 The Beypore pier has been dismantled, its maintenance being no longer necessary The Calicut pier has been worked at a disadvantage, as landing and shipping operations are still carried on at the old Custom House, Beach The light continues to be favorably reported on, and the light-house is in good order.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL.

263. The principal event of the year was the *decentralization* which marked its commencement, whereby certain services were transferred from the detailed control of the Government of India to that of the local Government, a not lump grant being substituted for several grants proportioned to the several heads of charge. The heads so transferred were (from Law and Justice) Jails and Registration, Police, Education, Medical Services (excluding only the salaries of Civil Surgeons), Printing and Public Works (excluding those connected with Railways, Canals, and Military Buildings); certain other small charge items were also transferred from time to time. Tables showing the estimated and actual income and expenditure for the year are annexed.

Separation of Provincial from Imperial Services.

Statement showing the Estimated and Actual Income for 1871-72.

Heads of Receipts.	Estimated Income.	Actual Income.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I.—Land Revenue	4,38,00,000	4,44,03,120	6,03,120	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions, &c.	34,46,000	34,26,430	...	19,570
III.—Forest	4,95,000	4,18,130	...	76,870
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	58,00,000	57,08,920	...	91,080
V.—Assessed Taxes	6,90,000	10,25,550	3,35,550	...
VI.—Customs	29,50,000	31,32,290	1,82,290	...
VII.—Salt...	1,33,00,000	1,30,78,410	...	2,21,590
VIII.—Opium		*Nil.*		
IX.—Stamps	38,30,000	39,90,250	1,60,250	...
X.—Mint	6,000	2,130	...	3,870
XI.&XII.—Post Office and Telegraph ...		*Nil.*		
XIII.—Law and Justice	10,04,000	5,12,160	...	4,91,840
XIV.—Marine	25,000	49,610	24,610	...
XV.—Interest	1,66,000	1,73,740	7,740	...
XVI.—Miscellaneous	25,00,000	28,01,300	3,01,300	...
Public Works—Gain by Exchange.	2,64,400	16,45,230	13,80,830	...
Total ...	7,80,76,400	8,03,67,270	29,95,690	9,04,820
Military Department	17,80,000	19,19,020	1,39,020	...
Public Works do.	50,000	50,000	...	...
Postal do.	6,40,000	6,99,780	59,780	...
Telegraph do.	4,42,000	3,58,280	...	83,720
Total ...	29,12,000	30,27,080	1,98,800	83,720
Provincial Services.				
II.—Jails	1,50,000	2,64,850	1,14,850	...
III.—Registration Department	3,54,300	3,54,750	450	...
IV.—Police	21,320	82,460	61,140	...
V.—Education	94,500	2,52,590	1,58,090	...
VI.—Printing	36,200	28,030	...	8,170
VII.—Medical	7,000	1,29,560	1,22,560	...
VIII.—Ecclesiastical	...	2,660	2,660	...
IX.—Miscellaneous	...	36,320	36,320	...
X.—Public Works	...	54,100	54,100	...
Total ...	6,63,320	12,05,320	5,50,170	8,170
Local Funds.				
Local Fund Receipts	60,93,870	49,82,760	...	11,10,610
Grand Total ...	8,79,45,090	8,95,82,430	37,44,660	21,07,320

Statement showing the Estimated and Actual Expenditure for 1871-72.

—	Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
		RS	RS	RS	RS.
2	Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	8,75,000	7,09,510	...	1,65,490
3	Refunds	2,80,000	2,48,370	...	31,630
4	Land Revenue	43,42,000	42,37,580	...	1,04,420
5	Forest	3,87,000	3,46,910	...	40,090
6	Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,75,000	1,71,010	...	1,03,990
7	Assessed Taxes	45,000	34,980	...	10,020
8	Customs	1,68,000	1,50,220	..	17,780
9	Salt	15,00,000	15,44,150	44,150	...
10	Opium		*Nil.*		
11	Stamps	1,70,000	1,57,960	...	12,040
12	Mint	56,750	54,740	...	2,010
13 &14	Post Office and Telegraph ...		*Nil.*		
15	Administration	14 02,000	13,22,940	...	79,060
16	Minor Departments ...	1,61,000	1,69,110	8,11	...
17	Law and Justice	37,47,000	33,31,490	...	4,15,510
18	Marine	73,000	63,090	...	9,910
19	Ecclesiastical	4,00,000	4,06,400	6,400	...
20	Medical	3,16,200	3,00,830	...	15,370
21	Political	1,03 000	90,400	...	12,600
22	Allowances and Assignments ...	27,98,000	27,38,420	...	59,580
23	Superannuation, &c.	20,97,000	17,61,220	..	3,35,780
24	Miscellaneous	9,65,250	9,50,180	...	15,070
25	Allotments for Provincial Services	76,70,250	76,70,250	...	...
	Public Works—Loss by Exchange	2,42,800	14,87,240	12,44,440	.
	Total ...	2,80,74,250	2,79,47,000	13,03,100	14,30,350
	Deduct Allotment for Provincial Services	76,70,250	76,70,250	...	...
	Total ...	2,04,04,000	2,02,76,750	13,03,100	14,30,350
	Military Department	2,94,87,210	2,84,52,270	...	10,34,940
	Public Works do.	50,80,300	50,80,300	...	...
	Postal do.	8,00,000	6,94,160	...	1,05,840
	Telegraph do.	4,10,000	5,22,110	1,12,110	...
	Total ...	3,57,77,510	3,47,48,840	1,12,110	11,40,780
	Provincial Services				
1	Jails	9,00,000	8,23,380	...	76,620
2	Registration Department... ...	2,38,420	2,37,690	...	730
3	Police	36,52,640	33,96,290	...	2,56,350
4	Education	8,64,730	8,53,680	...	11,050
5	Medical	5,14,390	5,43,610	29,220	...
6	Printing	2,63,320	2,47,160	...	16,160
7	Ecclesiastical	...	30	30	...
8	Miscellaneous	70,000	93,190	23,190	...
9	Public Works	19,12,130	18,14,090	...	98,040
	Total ...	84,15,630	80,09,120	52,440	4,58,950
	Local Funds.				
1	Public Works	49,62,010	49,31,070	...	30,940
2	Education	2,69,510	1,54 060	...	1,15,450
3	Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public & Charitable Institutions ..	2,78,640	1,63,440	...	1,15,200
4	Miscellaneous	29,500	28,380	...	1,120
	Total ...	55,39,660	52,76,950	...	2,62,710
	Grand Total ...	7,01,36,800	6,83,11,660	14,67,650	32,92,790

Comparison of the actuals of 1871-72 with the estimate of the year and the actuals of the previous one.

—	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS
Imperial Services other than Military	8,03,67,270	2,02,76,750
Public Works ..	19,19,020	2,84,52,270
Postal, &c.	50,000	50,80,300
Telegraph	6,99,780	6,94,160
Provincial Services...	3,58,280	5,22,110
Local Funds... ...	12,05,320	80,09,120
	49,82,760	52,76,950
Total ...	8,95,82,430	6,83,11,660

264. The total revenue realized during 1871-72 was Rupees 8,95,82,430, while the total expenditure during the same period was Rupees 6,83,11,660. It is necessary, however, to explain that the books of the year are not closed, and that the figures here given may yet be modified, and that, as in past years, those given for Public Works are a mere estimate.

—	Actuals, 1870-71	Actuals, 1871-72
	RS	RS
Receipts	7,92,19,910	8,03,67,270
	Increase.	11,47,360
Expenditure	1,97,99,820	2,02,76,750
	Increase.	4,76,930
	Net gain.	6,70,430

As compared with the actuals of 1870-71 corrected by the omission of the transferred services, the financial results of the past official year show, with reference to Imperial Services, an improvement of Rupees 6,70,430.

265. The chief items of receipt under which the actuals show improvement are noted in the margin. The increase under Land Revenue is about 1·4 per cent., and looking to the fact that this revenue is chiefly dependent upon the state of the season, in reference to which no idea could be formed at the time the estimate was framed, the variation is too small to require explanation : the gross collections in 1870-71 were less by Rupees 4,25,100. The excess under Assessed Taxes was due to the collections of a large amount of arrears for the year 1870-71 when the rate was 3¼ per cent. The collections for Customs show improvement, not only over the estimate, but also over the actuals of the previous year, which is due to increased activity in trade. The actuals under Stamps, though showing an improvement over the Budget estimate, were about the same as the collections of the previous year. The increase under Miscellaneous is exceptional, as it includes recoveries for certain payments in past years wrongly charged to Government instead of to Local Funds; while that under Public Works (Gain by Exchange) is the result of the transfer from public debt to the head Account Current, London, of Railway revenue and advance accounts with their balances outstanding on 31st December 1870.

Excess of actual receipts over the Budget Estimate.

	RS.
I.—Land Revenue ...	6,03,120
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	3,35,550
VI.—Customs	1,82,290
IX.—Stamps	1,60,250
XIV.—Marine	24,610
XVI.—Miscellaneous ...	3,01,300
Public Works—Gain by Exchange ...	13,80,830

266. The principal items of receipt under which the actuals fall below the estimate are those noted in the margin. Under Tributes and Contributions from Native States, the falling off was due to the last instalment of peishcush and subsidy from the Cochin Government being received in April 1872 instead of in March 1872. Under the head Forest, though the receipts are below the estimate, they exceed the actuals of the previous year by Rupees 78,340. The falling off under Abkari was due to the failure of contractors on account of the high rentals at which the farms were taken when they were last leased The receipts under Salt show an improvement of Rupees 4,36,110 over those of the previous year: the estimate was rather high. Under Law and Justice, Court Fees are shown as having returned less than the estimate, but this and the corresponding short charge result from delay in introducing the new system of serving processes by a fixed establishment, the gross pay of which would appear as a charge in the accounts. Thus to some extent net receipt has been shown instead of gross receipt and gross charge.

Decrease of actual receipts with reference to the Estimate.

	RS.
II.—Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	19,570
III.—Forest	76,870
IV.—Excise on Spirits, &c. ...	91,080
VII.—Salt	2,21,590
XII.—Law and Justice	4,91,840

	Estimate. RS	Actuals. RS
1870-71...	1,30,00,000	1,26,42,300
1871-72...	1,33,00,000	1,30,78,110

267. The charges have generally shown a saving in respect of the several Budget Grants, the only heads under which the expenditure exceeded the original allotments being those noted in the margin. The increase under Salt is in the item of petty construction and repairs, which, in consequence of the neglected state of works during previous years, had to be pushed on rapidly in 1871-72, while under Minor Departments it is due to adjustments on account of the Agra and Jubbulpore Exhibitions, and to the insufficient provision made for the Solar Eclipse expedition. The increase in the Ecclesiastical Department is comparatively insignificant, and is due to the increase to Presidency house-rent granted in arrears after the estimate was submitted; that in Public Works (Loss by Exchange) is due to the same cause as on the receipt side.

Excess of actual charges over Budget Grants.

	RS.
IX.—Salt	44,150
XVI.—Minor Departments.	8,110
XIX.—Ecclesiastical ...	6,400
Public Works—Loss by Exchange ...	12,44,440

268. Of the items which show a saving, those noted in the margin show proportionately the largest variations. The estimates under Interest on Service Funds, &c., were rather high, having been based on the actuals of 1870-71; moreover, there was a not inconsiderable saving through the neglect of the authorities of the Civil Fund to cash interest warrants before the close of the year; and further, a sum of Rupees 19,000 provided to meet possible arrears of interest on notes of the Medical Retiring Fund turned out not to be wanted. Under Land Revenue the reduced expenditure was chiefly the result of savings in the pay of the different Revenue Establishments: the reduction under Excise on Spirits and Drugs occurred in the item of purchase

Decrease of actual charges with reference to Budget Grants.

	RS.
2. Interest on Service Funds, &c.	1,65,490
4. Land Revenue	1,04,420
6. Excise on Spirits, &c. ...	1,03,990
17. Law and Justice	4,15,510
23. Superannuation, &c.... ...	3,35,780

of arrack, which has been noticed in the Revenue Section. The short charge on account of Process Service Establishment under Law and Justice has been explained along with the corresponding short receipt.

Provincial Services.

269. The total receipts on account of Provincial Services, including the Imperial allotment, was Rupees 88,75,566, and the total expenditure Rupees 80,09,122, the opening and closing balances being respectively Rupees 3,34,670 and Rupees 12,01,114. An abstract account of Provincial and Local Funds is given in the table annexed to para. 161.

Cash Balance and Remittances to other Presidencies.

270. The actual cash balance on the 31st March 1872 was Rs. 2,94,40,022, the total amount remitted to other Presidencies during the year being Rupees 2,57,54,206, exclusive of copper and uncurrent silver coins to the value of Rupees 1,88,811 remitted to Calcutta, Bombay, and Coorg.

	Uncurrent Silver.	Copper
Calcutta ...	5,524	32,000
Bombay	71,287	...
Coorg		80,000

Comparison of Cash Balances for the past five years.

271. The opening and closing balances in the several treasuries for the last five official years are shown below :—

Years.	Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Cash Balance at the close of the year.
	RS.	RS.
1867-68	2,59,24,400	2,53,21,400
1868-69	2,53,21,400	2,22,31,500
1869-70	2,22,31,500	2,45,75,300
1870-71	2,45,75,300	2,90,96,023
1871 72	2,90,96,023	2,94,40,022

Demand for small silver coins in the Mofussil.

272. The demand in the Provinces for small silver coins was, during the year under review, larger than in the previous one, as the value of small silver issued in 1871-72 amounted to Rupees 5,02,000, or Rupees 99,200 in excess of the issues in 1870-71 A supply of small silver coins to the value of rupees three lakhs was received from Bombay.

Circulation of Copper.

273. As usual there was no demand for copper, with the exception of single pie pieces, the market being still glutted with it, on which account but small despatches of this coin were made during the past year to district treasuries, viz., Rupees 49,450; although the treasuries noted in the margin were relieved of a portion of their copper balances, there is still in hand a very large stock. The total copper balance in the Presidency on the 31st March last was Rupees 13,21,706, against Rupees 14,05,281, the balance of the previous year. Rupees 1,12,000 worth of half and quarter annas were supplied to Calcutta and Coorg, and about Rupees 20,000 worth of single pie pieces were received from the Government of Punjaub for supply to the Treasury Officers of this Presidency.

	RS.
Vizagapatam ...	32,000
North Arcot ...	30,000
South Arcot ...	50,000
	1,12,000

Copper Straps.

274. Of the large quantity of copper straps lying in the Mint vaults, 850 candies were sold during 1871-72, 50 candies at an average of Rupees 163-11-2 per candy, and the remaining 800 candies at Rupees 165.

Supply Bills on Mofussil Treasuries.

275. The total sum drawn away from the treasuries in the Mofussil during the year by supply bills was Rupees 69,23,425, upon which a premium of Rupees 7,072 was realized.

Branches of the Bank of Madras conducting Government Treasury work and the balances held by them.

	RS.		RS.
Madras Bank	76,94,009	Berhampore	11,96,415
Trichinopoly	6,52,911	Guntoor ...	4,43,395
Cabcut ...	4,92,075	Mangalore .	9,57,019
Bellary ...	8,66,001	Masulipatam	3,06,652
Cocanada ...	12,19,135	Madura ...	12,03,463
Ootacamund	1,46,233		
Tuticorin ...	3,42,973		1 65,73,991
Cochin ...	87,219		
Negapatam...	9,66,491		

276. Madura has been added to the list of Treasuries mentioned in last year's report, the Government balance and Treasury work at that station having been transferred to the Sub-Agency of the Bank of Madras established there. The total Government cash balance in the hands of the Madras Bank and its branches on the 1st April 1872 is noted in the margin.

ASSAY.

Continuance of local assay.

277. It having been decided to abolish the Bullion Depôt in the Assay Office of the Madras Mint, the Government of India, for the convenience of the public of Madras, sanctioned, as an experimental measure, an arrangement under which bullion is still received by the Accountant-General, and a certificate of its value granted by the Chemical Examiner, who is charged with the duty of conducting the process of assay. This arrangement has been in force since 30th May 1871; and an improvement in the results of the local assay of bullion being perceptible towards the close of the year, the sanction of the Supreme Government was solicited to the continuance of the experiment for another year.

Silver bullion.

278. The standard weight of silver bullion melted and assayed was tolahs 86,909, most of which was received during the last three or four months of the year. The seigniorage recovered on the above and credited to Government amounted to Rupees 1,823-9-5.

Receipts and expenditure.

279. The establishment charges amounted to Rupees 3,300; the miscellaneous receipts were Rupees 4,242. 8,960 lbs. of coinage copper straps were sold to the Agent of the Great Southern of India Railway, Negapatam, and the value, inclusive of charges, Rupees 3,886-0-9, remitted to the Bank to the credit of Government. About 559,500 lbs. of copper were also delivered to merchants from time to time on the written orders of the Accountant-General, in whose department the value of the copper was received.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Operations of the Exchange Department.

280. The business of the Exchange Department during the year was greater than in the previous year, as will appear from the following table, which shows the receipt and issue of notes and cash.

——	1870-71.	1871-72.
	RS	RS.
Notes issued in exchange for cash or other notes	3,64,76,530	4,10,61,010
Cash issued in exchange for notes	18,40,410	26,13,320
Notes received for cash or other notes	3,78,59,270	4,33,41,990
Cash received for notes issued	4,57,770	3,32,340

281. The following table shows the nominal and actual circulation of notes on the last day of each month of the year :— Notes in circulation.

Circulation, 1871-72.

Last day of the month of	NOTES IN NOMINAL CIRCULATION.				
	Madras.	Calicut.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Total.
1871.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
April	97,11,020	11,94,250	12,83,310	4,16,190	1,26,04,770
May	1,29,11,590	13,85,910	13,03,070	3,82,340	1,59,82,910
June	1,22,08,270	15,22,100	13,29,280	2,95,530	1,53,55,180
July	1,17,34,160	14,72,060	8,85,530	3,44,990	1,44,36,740
August...	1,21,29,760	14,47,930	6,75,380	3,92,900	1,46,45,970
September	1,17,00,470	11,96,280	6,16,530	3,57,680	1,38,70,960
October...	1,14,32,490	13,73,930	6,02,540	3,94,370	1,38,03,330
November	1,13,31,830	15,35,410	5,78,850	4,10,660	1,38,56,750
December	1,07,02,220	13,77,180	6,69,150	3,25,370	1,30,73,920
1872.					
January	1,04,97,530	13,03,540	8,05,830	3,79,010	1,29,85,910
February	1,05,19,820	14,76,060	8,80,160	3,67,110	1,32,43,150
March	87,11,180	16,55,640	7,21,130	3,76,720	1,14,64,670

Circulation, 1871-72.—(Continued.)

Last day of the month of	STOCK HELD AT					Notes in active circulation.
	Madras Bank and other Treasuries.	Calcutta and Branch Circles.	Madras and Branch Circles.	Bombay and Branch Circles.	Total.	
1871.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
April	45,89,660	9,97,190	15,23,970	2,04,090	73,14,910	52,89,860
May	78,56,750	5,04,580	18,22,540	900	1,01,84,770	57,98,140
June	76,62,780	4,09,920	19,81,840	360	1,00,54,900	53,00,280
July	67,30,070	2,14,420	14,64,620	460	84,09,570	60,27,170
August ...	74,43,590	2,10,920	13,61,150	1,120	90,16,780	56,29,190
September ...	68,75,830	1,79,590	9,33,280	2,230	79,90,930	58,80,030
October ...	68,08,060	1,85,980	8,57,160	6,620	78,57,820	59,45,510
November ...	46,76,710	1,96,580	11,67,090	1,360	60,41,740	78,15,010
December ...	58,66,960	2,09,330	11,34,060	610	72,10,960	58,62,960
1872.						
January ...	65,99,820	2,09,740	6,00,370	4,770	74,14,700	55,71,210
February ...	67,92,970	2,05,760	8,22,400	2,590	78,23,720	54,19,430
March	54,58,090	2,14,790	5,62,600	4,360	62,39,840	52,24,830

It will be observed that there was a considerable increase in the circulation of notes of the Madras and Calicut Circles during the year, except in March last when the Madras circulation fell by 18 lakhs. This was owing to the withdrawal of silver to the amount of 15 lakhs by the Madras Bank against notes, and the receipt of notes for three lakhs from Calicut and Trichinopoly against their notes cancelled here. The circulation of Trichinopoly notes was considerably less than in the previous year, and that of Vizagapatam continues to show no improvement whatever.

Receipt and issue of notes by each Circle Office of the Madras Presidency.

282. The number of notes of each circle received and issued in exchange for cash or other notes during the past, as compared with the previous year, is shown in the following table :—

—	Notes received.				Notes issued.			
	1870-71.		1871-72.		1870-71.		1871-72.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS		RS.
Madras	2,81,357	3,64,47,490	2,98,958	4,89,49,250	2,87,330	3,83,67,350	3,01,473	4,88,46,640
Calicut	45,454	30,78,910	40,241	31,73,460	42,809	30,62,370	45,734	37,44,090
Trichinopoly ...	12,763	17,79,510	18,742	16,51,880	14,681	15,87,990	11,932	11,72,810
Vizagapatam .	8,718	6,95,730	11,108	8,68,910	10,801	7,50,230	11,150	8,41,900
Total . .	3,48,292	4,20,01,640	3,59,049	5,46,43,500	3,55,621	4,37,67,940	3,70,289	5,46,05,440

Receipt of Circle Notes at the Head Office, Madras.

283. The following table exhibits the value of notes of other circles received at the Presidency during the year :—

—	1870-71.	1871-72.
	RS.	RS
Calicut	18,64,250	24,38,480
Trichinopoly	14,76,090	7,92,220
Vizagapatam	2,53,260	2,24,130
Calcutta	18,890	68,230
Bombay	32,950	69,64,080
Allahabad...	1,750	5,710
Lahore	1,200	5,390
Nagpore	3,870	20,240
Kurrachee	366	14,270
Akola	1,150	4,630
Total ...	36,53,270	1,05,337,80

Notes of the Calicut Circle to the amount of 17¼ lakhs were cancelled here on receipt of silver from the Bank of Madras, a like sum being issued from the Calicut reserve to the Branch Bank at that place. Notes to the value of 1¼ lakhs were cancelled in exchange for a like amount of Madras Notes cancelled at Calicut, and Currency Bills for Rupees 41,000 were issued on the Calicut Office. Trichinopoly Notes for Rupees 4,00,000 were disposed of to the Bank of Madras, and Currency Bills for Rupees 1,73,000 were issued on the Trichinopoly Office, and Madras Notes were exchanged for Rupees 1,75,000. A sum of Rupees 5,00,000 was brought to the Head Office, Madras, from Trichinopoly against its notes held here at a cost of Rupees 953-7-0. The Vizagapatam Circle Office was relieved of Madras Notes to the amount of Rupees 3,20,000 held by it, through the agency of the Government Treasury, under orders from the Accountant-General. The receipt of notes of Bombay Circle during the year amounted to Rupees 69,64,080, against Rupees 32,950 in the previous year. The several Banks in Madras presented them largely to be exchanged for Madras notes. They were mostly received in the denomination of 1,000 rupees, and appear to have come down to Madras in heavy remittances from Bombay. They were all cut notes, and thus rendered unfit for re-issue.

Issuing and cashing of Currency Notes by Government Treasuries in the interior.

284. The issuing and cashing of notes freely at all Treasuries in the Provinces during the year worked most satisfactorily, as will appear from the table given below. It will be seen that the total receipt of notes was Rupees 38,56,370 in excess of that of the preceding year, and the issue Rupees 35,19,000. There is a considerable improvement in this transaction annually, which clearly shows that the Currency Notes are acquiring the ready confidence of the public:—

—	1870-71.	1871-72.
	RS.	RS.
Notes received by all Government Treasuries in exchange for silver	42,16,530	77,81,250
Notes received in payment of claims	94,63,420	97,55,070
Total ...	1,36,79,950	1,75,36,320
Notes issued in exchange for silver	80,80,450	1,01,52,850
Do. do. in payment of claims	53,69,240	68,87,840
Total ...	1,34,49,690	1,70,40,690

Currency Notes stopped.

285. The following table shows the extent of the work of the department in this respect during the year, together with the number of stopped notes still outstanding:—

—	10 Rs.	20 Rs.	50 Rs.	100 Rs.	500 Rs.	1,000 Rs	Total No.	Total Value.
	No.	No	No.	No.	No	No	No.	Rs.
Number of stopped notes of each denomination and gross value on the 1st April 1871	230	100	66	92	12	6	506	28,800
Number of notes of each denomination and gross value stopped during the year—								
Whole	26	24	30	57	9	6	152	18,440
Half	53	74	29	53	4	2	188	12,220
Mismatched notes received in course of business ...	1	1	4	3	..	1	10	1,530
Mismatched notes paid by adjustment of other halves during the year . ..	2	2	2	4	...	1	11	1,560
Do do. on Bond do ...	2	2	...	1	...	...	5	160
Number of entire notes lost for which the value was paid on Indemnity Bond	1	. .	...	2	...	...	3	210
Half notes cashed on Indemnity Bond ...	38	35	20	49	7	2	151	12,480
Stopped notes still outstanding in the book—								
Whole notes ..	76	55	43	76	10	5	265	21,610
Half do ..	134	60	23	25	..	...	242	6,190
Mismatched notes	9	1	2	1	...	..	13	310

It will be observed from the above table that the value of whole notes lost during the year exceeded the half notes, as was the case last year. Whole notes lost and not presented within five years were, under orders from the Head Commissioner, cashed on Bonds of Indemnity executed by the parties who lost the notes with two approved sureties in each case to the extent of Rupees 210. Similarly half notes were cashed to the amount of Rupees 12,480.

Currency Notes cancelled.

286. The number and value of notes withdrawn from circulation and cancelled, as compared with the figures for the preceding year, is shown in the following table:—

—	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		RS.		RS.
Madras...	1,54,385	1,41,30,470	1,81,757	2,17,69,470
Calicut	35,995	20,35,730	34,807	26,73,050
Trichinopoly	11,814	18,54,280	13,879	12,48,490
Vizagapatam	3,828	2,66,240	5,859	3,81,810
Total ...	2,06,022	1,82,86,720	2,36,302	2,60,72,820

From the above it will be seen that 30,280 notes, amounting in value to Rupees 77,86,100, were cancelled in excess of the number and value during the previous year. This work is increasing annually.

287. The following table shows the number of cut and uncut notes received by this office during the year, the object being to show the proportion the former bears to the latter:— Currency Notes cut.

—	1871-72.					
	CUT NOTES.		UNCUT NOTES.		PROPORTION OF CUT NOTES TO THE ENTIRE OR UNCUT NOTES.	
	No. of Notes.	Value.	No. of Notes	Value.	No. of Notes.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Madras Circle ...	45,217	92,27,350	1,36,434	1,25,33,150	33·142	73·624
Calicut do.	23,338	20,13,880	11,433	6,56,150	204·128	306·923
Trichinopoly do	4,073	578,870	9,798	6,69,130	41 569	86·510
Vizagapatam do.	5,239	367,470	611	13,970	857·446	2630·422
Total ...	77,867	1,21,87,570	1,58,276	1,38,72,400	...	...

Proportion of total cut to total uncut notes :—number 49·196, value 87·854.

288. In January 1872 the Government of India sanctioned the establishment experimentally of Currency Agencies at the following stations, viz.:— Currency Agencies.

Cuddapah ... ... } Madras Circle.
Bellary . ... }
Bangalore ... ... }

Negapatam ... ... } Trichinopoly do.
Tuticorin ... ... }

Ootacamund ... ... } Calicut do.
Manantoddy ... ... }

Cocanada ... ... Vizagapatam do.

Nothing, however, was done before the end of the year under report.

289. The investments in Government Securities at the end of the year stood at Rupees 20,28,580-10-6, as follows:— Government Securities.

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras Circle	17,28,403	15	9
Calicut do.	1,00,058	14	3
Trichinopoly do. . . .	1,00,058	14	3
Vizagapatam do. .. .	1,00,058	14	3
Total . .	20,28,580	10	6

290. The following table of receipts and disbursements shows that, after covering all expenses, Government realized a profit from Madras Currency Notes of Rupees 41,278-10-9. Profit derived by Government from Madras Currency Notes.

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Profit by interest on Government Securities of the Madras and its Branch Circles ...	81,143	3	9			
Sale proceeds of mango-wood boxes and gunny, &c.	106	5	1			
				81,249	8	10

Disbursements.

Deputy Collectors in charge of Circle Offices .	3,580	10	4			
Establishments including circles, but not including any part of the Assistant Accountant-General's pay . ..	25,058	10	0			
Temporary Establishment	594	3	3			
Contingencies, including circles	3,913	7	2			
Total Cash Payments .	33,146	14	9			
Cost of note forms received from England, including freight .	5,886	6	8			
Cost of rubber rollers for the note-stamping machine supplied by the Mint Master, Calcutta	7	8	0			
Official postage	140	7	4			
Stationery	592	13	4			
Printing charges	196	42	0			
				39,970	14	1
Profit .				41,278	10	9

Composition of Currency.

291. An attempt has been made to ascertain the composition per cent. of currency employed in business transactions in the Madras Presidency. The following table, for which returns have been furnished by all the branches of the Bank of Madras, by two other Banks, and by some European firms, exhibits the *average* at each of the four places mentioned therein :—

Number of Firms furnishing Returns.	Description of Firm.	AVERAGE TOTAL TRANSACTIONS—RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.		
		Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bills, &c.
5	Madras Banks	31·20	23·86	44·94
5	Calicut Banks	49 92	6·01	44·07
4	Trichinopoly Banks	44 02	3·89	52·09
5	Trichinopoly Merchants	63·98	...	36 02
5	Vizagapatam Banks...	52·16	2·24	45·60
5	Vizagapatam Merchants	49 89	1·38	48·73

SECTION VIII.—POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE.

292. It must be premised that the Administration Reports of the Travancore and Cochin States have reference to the Malayalum year 1046 ending the 14th August 1871.

Period to which report refers.

293. The administration of civil justice is conducted by a Sadr Court, 4 Zillah Courts, and 20 Munsiffs' Courts. The subjoined table shows the work performed by the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts during the year under review, in comparison with the previous year:—

CIVIL JUSTICE—Original Jurisdiction.

Courts.	1045.					1046.			
	Pending.	Filed, with re-admitted Suits.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Filed, with re-admitted Suits.	Total of Columns 5 and 6.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Zillah Courts	1,563	1,349	2,912	1,794	1,118	1,422	2,540	1,715	825
Munsiffs' Courts	9,546	17,252	26,798	20,819	5,979	19,535	25,514	20,799	4,715
Total .	11,109	18,601	29,710	22,613	7,097	20,957	28,054	22,514	5,540

The proportion of contested suits is not given, but probably a large number were not contested. The average number of suits disposed of monthly in each of the 20 Munsiffs' Courts was 86, and in each of the Zillah Courts 36; but the numbers vary very greatly both as regards the different Courts and the individual Judges. The suits newly instituted in the year were in the proportion of 1 to 61 of the population—a very high average, though not so high as in Cochin.

294. The subjoined table shows the results of appeals from the Munsiffs' Courts to the Zillah Court and from the latter Court to the Sadr Court.

Appellate Jurisdiction

Appellate Court.	Number of Appeals preferred during the year.	Per-centage of Appeals to Appealable Decisions.	No. of Appeal Decrees.	Decisions confirmed.	Per cent.	Decisions modified.	Per cent.	Decisions reversed.	Per cent.
Zillah Court	1,156	8	1,143	743	65	109	9½	291	25½
Sadr Court .	512	17	543	387	71	82	15	74	13½

The subjoined table shows the working of the Sadr Court:—

Nature of Suits.	1045.			1046.			
	Filed inclusive of Arrears.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Filed.	Total of Columns 3 and 4.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Appeals	798	319	479	443	922	439	483
Special Appeals	192	68	124	69	193	104	89
Reviews ...	6	5	1	1	2	1	1
Total	996	392	604	513	1,117	544	573

The number of cases disposed of during the year was 39 per cent. in excess of the work done the year before, the progress made being chiefly due to the system of divided sittings which the Judges adopted throughout the year. In addition to the above, 104 applications for the admission of special appeals out of 297 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 193.

Duration of suits. 295. The average duration of suits is given below:—

	1045.		1046	
	M	D.	M.	D.
Sadr Court	7	5	12	24
Zillah Court, Appeals	2	9	2	14
Do. Original	9	11	7	23
Munsiffs' Courts	5	10	1	7

But contested and uncontested suits are here massed. If the uncontested suits are withdrawn, and the average struck on the contested suits only, the result shows less favorably, especially in regard to the Munsiffs' Courts.

Value of suits. Nature of claim, &c. 296. The value of suits instituted in the Munsiffs' Courts was Rupees 7,54,592, and in the Zillah Courts Rupees 9,43,612. About 14 per cent. of the suits filed in the Munsiffs' Courts referred to real property, and 86 per cent. to simple monetary transactions. Of those filed in the Zillah Courts upwards of 57 per cent. had reference to immoveable property. Of 512 appeals to the Sadr Court, above 84 per cent. related to immoveable property, leaving rather less than 16 per cent. relating to money claims.

The number of suits decided in favor of the plaintiff in all the Courts bore a ratio of 78 per cent, and those for the defendant of 22 per cent. The collections in the Judicial Department under all the items of income amounted to Rupees 1,18,693, which exceeds the sum realized in the year before by about Rupees 3,336. The increase is owing to the value of suits of 1,046 exceeding that of those filed in the previous year. No information is afforded with regard to execution of decrees.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. 297. The Second Judges of the Zillah Courts usually sit on the criminal side under much the same system as that pursued in Cochin.

The following statement exhibits the work performed by the Zillah Criminal Courts.

—	Number of Committals during the year.	Pending from last year.	Total Cases.	Total Prisoners.	Number of Convictions	Number of Acquittals.	Number remaining untried.	Number of Cases decided.	Number left pending.	Average Duration of Cases.
Zillah Court.	342	37	379	822	348	337	137	336	43	20 days.

Further 195 cases were referred by the Zillah Criminal Courts for the decision of the Sadr Court with the following results:—

—	Pending from previous year.		Filed during the year.		Disposed of during the year		Decision confirmed.	Decision modified.	Decision reversed.	Prisoners punished.	Prisoners released.	Prisoners left for trial.	Average Duration of Cases.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons							
Sadr Court	2	9	195	480	190	453	117	50	23	248	205	36	days. 15

In four cases appeals were preferred from the decisions of the Criminal Courts, of which two were modified and two reversed.

In 20 cases the offenders were convicted of culpable homicide, and of these six persons were sentenced to death. Five were executed during the year, and one after its close There were two gang robberies, against five in the previous year.

Operations of the Magistracy and Police.

298. The Dewan is head of the Magistracy and Police. His powers extend to the award of three months' imprisonment, 50 rupees fine, and 12 stripes. The four Dewan Peishcars have more limited magisterial powers. They can imprison for two months, fine 25 rupees, and inflict 10 lashes. The Commercial Agent, Conservator of Forests, and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills have also limited magisterial powers. The Tahsildars are heads of Police, and there are besides 17 Police Ameens. They can imprison for one month, fine up to 5 rupees, and inflict six lashes. Appeals lie to the Dewan Peishcars and Dewan. The latter's decision as Magistrate is final. The Police and Magistracy disposed of 19,733 cases during the year. The number of persons charged was 36,852. Of these, 2,565 (about 7 per cent.) were females. The convictions and acquittals by the Magistracy were respectively $59\frac{1}{2}$ and $40\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The offences charged may be classified as noted in the margin. Three were offences relating to false coins; the rest were of a miscellaneous character. Of the 5,330 offences against the person, about $96\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were petty assaults. The average time occupied in the disposal of cases by the Magistracy was nine days, and in committal to the Zillah Criminal Courts 20 days. A slight increase was made to the Police force. The cost of each man seems to be about Rupees 77 per annum. The strength is in the pro-

27 per cent. were offences against the person.

7 per cent. against property.

11 per cent. connected with disputes regarding possession of landed property.

1 per cent. connected with smuggling.

portion of 1 to every 737 of the population, which ought to be a very ample provision.

Jails.

299. The number of convicts in the several jails at the close of the year was 499, or 19 more than in the previous year. There were 24 deaths during the year (or about 5 per cent. of the average daily strength). The average cost of maintenance was about 64 rupees per head.

Registration of Assurances.

300. There were 38,188 registrations in the year, the value of all the transactions registered being 142 lakhs. The collections of the department amounted to Rupees 71,038 (although the fees are by no means excessive) and the disbursements to Rupees 33,331, leaving a net profit of Rupees 37,707. The working of the Registration Department seems to have been very satisfactory.

Land Revenue.

301. The total revenue for the past five years is shown in the margin. Owing to a failure of the first crop of the year, taxes on wet lands to the extent of about 44,000 rupees had to be remitted, which accounts for the decrease, as compared with the figures for the previous year. Some extension of cultivation is reported, but the land revenue does not show much tendency to expand; increased attention to the conservancy of existing and the completion of projected irrigation works in the south will add to the welfare of the people and the revenue of the State. Coffee cultivation is progressing. The tax received from coffee estates in the year was Rupees 2,880, which shows an increase of Rupees 780 over the previous year.

—	Wet.	Garden.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1042	11,44,384	4,04,120	1,29,150	16,77,654
1043	11,13,006	4,02,804	1,53,506	16,69,316
1044	11,60,632	4,03,998	1,23,950	16,88,580
1045	11,43,993	4,01,701	1,21,256	16,66,950
1046	11,01,719	4,01,823	1,40,412	16,43,954

Customs.

302. The revenue derived was on exports Rupees 3,06,997 and on imports Rupees 8,18,044, which gives a total of Rupees 11,25,041,* showing an increase in favor of the year under report of Rupees 26,902. The exports are mainly copra, coir, cocoanut oil, areca-nut, ginger, coffee, pepper, &c.; the imports, tobacco, opium, salt, piece-goods, &c. The value of the exports is given at Rupees 65,70,573, that of the imports at Rupees 52,12,900. There was a net decrease in the export duty of about Rupees 4,000, mainly due to a large falling off in copra, coir, and pepper, which was partly counterbalanced, however, by considerable increases in coffee, areca-nut, and lard. The fall in pepper is noticeable, as the abolition of the monopoly was looked to as likely to stimulate this branch of production. Whether the fall in exports of the produce of the cocoanut tree was due to season, decrease of demand, or the action of the export duties is a question that deserves serious attention. The increase in the import duty was almost entirely due to tobacco, and is highly satisfactory as far as it goes, but a further increase under this head may be looked for with continued vigilance on the part of the Customs Department.

* Irrespective of the amount received from the British Government under the Interportal Convention.

303. The total sales of salt during the year amounted to 4,142 garces, or 51 garces more than the quantity sold in the preceding year. The revenue realized therefrom was Rupees 10,03,336, which is 46,108 rupees in excess of that for the previous year. The increase is owing to larger consumption and enhanced prices in the ratio of about one to three; fifty-six per cent. of the quantity of salt sold was the produce of the country, while the remaining portion was imported from Bombay. The amount consumed gives an average of 32 lbs. per head of the population—a very liberal allowance. Arrangements for extended local manufacture have been made.

Salt.

304. The timber trade was not brisk, and a good deal of timber of the previous year's felling remained unexported. The teak plantations are reported to continue to thrive.

Forest.

305. The crop for the year under report was 234 candies, against 77 for the previous year, and the sale proceeds were Rupees 3,83,944, against Rupees 1,85,818. There was an increase in the cultivation to the extent of 540 acres, and several applications for fresh land were made.

Cardamoms

306. It is worthy of remark, as indicating gradual progress in this particular direction, that the number of private despatches conveyed by the district post was over 191,000, or 4½ per cent. in excess of the number for the previous year. A similar increase in the current year would bring the numbers up to two lakhs. The expenditure being Rupees 17,298, and the revenue Rupees 11,195, the difference (Rupees 6,102) represents the cost to the Sirkar of the carriage of its official correspondence.

District Post.

307. The education of the Second Prince was a good deal interrupted by ill-health. That of the Third Prince was carried on as usual. The educational institutions in Trevandrum were as noted in the margin, while in the districts there were 16 English, 28 Vernacular, and 3 Village Schools established and maintained by the Sirkar. The number of students under instruction in the High School at the end of the year was 105, in the junior department 436, and in the Preparatory School 234. At the University Examination held in December 1870, 18 students passed the Matriculation and one the First in Arts Examination. There were seven candidates for the B.A. degree in February 1871, of whom three passed in the third class. In the course of the year the Maharajah instituted a Scholarship in connexion with the Madras University, to enable one of his subjects to study as an Engineer, or for the medical profession. The amount of the endowment was Rupees 10,000. The Girls' Schools continued to make very satisfactory progress. There was a falling off in the number of pupils in the English District Schools as marginally noted. This is partly owing to the establishment of Vernacular Schools at the stations of the English Schools. The impression seems also to obtain that a course in the Vernacular Schools is a surer road to employment under the Sirkar than is offered by the English Schools, and, not unnaturally

Education.

The High School.
The Girls' School.
The Vernacular Normal School.
The Central Vernacular School.
Two Vernacular Girls' Schools.
One Hindustani School.

At the end of	1045 .	1,130
Do. do.	1046 ..	892

perhaps, the local Administrative Officers seem more interested in the Vernacular than in the English Institutions. Forty-four boys from the District Schools were admitted during the year into the High School, of whom 16 or 36 per cent. were found qualified to join the highest class of the junior department, 23 or 52 per cent. were placed in the second class, and five in the lower classes. The result is satisfactory, as showing that the education imparted in the District Schools is sound. There were 53 Malayalum and Tamil Schools in working order at the end of the year. Of these, 18 were receiving grants-in-aid, and the others were Government Institutions. The number of pupils under instruction at the end of the year was 3,075, against 3,639 in the year preceding.

The total amount expended on education during the year was Rupees 72,365. The amount of fees received being Rupees 9,995, the net expenditure was Rupees 62,370. The net cost per annum of each pupil at the High School was Rupees 25, at the District English Schools Rupees 13, and at the Vernacular Schools Rupees 7½. Some liberal grants-in-aid are given, but much benefit would result from the establishment of a regular system for general application throughout the province. No real advance has been made in throwing open the public schools to all classes of the community; a few schools were thrown open, but the great mass remain closed to the lower castes.

Medical Department.

'308. The working of the Medical Department for the year under review shows an unprecedented advance Last year, the total number of patients treated in the Travancore Hospitals amounted to 46,019, while in the year under review it was 66,757, showing an increase of no less than 20,732 patients treated. All castes and classes share in the benefits of this institution There is a handsome and capacious Civil Hospital at Trevandrum, besides seven others, public and departmental. There are thirteen out-station hospitals, and the arrangements are on a most liberal scale. The charges (exclusive of the cost of buildings which has been considerable) amounted to Rupees 1,17,154, as shown in the margin. Four obstetric nurse pupils passed creditable examinations at Trevandrum during the year. Two were deputed to out-hospitals. The importance of spreading a knowledge of proper treatment in midwifery is very great, for the native practice is known to be rude in the extreme. A building at Trevandrum was taken up to serve as a Lunatic Asylum during the year. 73 patients were admitted, of whom 27 were discharged cured, 7 were relieved, 2 died, and 37 remained at the end of the year. The building is quite unsuited for the purposes of an asylum; the provision of suitable premises has long been talked of, and has been too long delayed. The attention of the Dewan, the Durbar Physician, and the Chief Engineer has been requested to the subject. The number of vaccine operations performed during the year was 72,464, showing an increase of 15,871 operations over those of the preceding year. The per-centage of success reported was 98·06.

	RS.
Salaries ...	33,401
Medical supplies.	46,840
Dieting ..	26,769
Vaccination ..	10,144
Total ..	1,17,154

Public Works.

309. The expenditure in the Engineer's Department, including salaries of establishment and value of stock, tools, and plant, was Rs. 12,44,274, that in the Mahramut Department Rs. 1,60,796.

The following abstract shows the expenditure as allotted under the several main heads:—

Repairs and Maintenance.

	RS.
Communications	87,565
Civil Buildings	4,307
Irrigation Works	12,620
Military Buildings . ..	943
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,166
Total ..	1,07,601

Original Works.

	RS.
Communications	4,92,588
Civil Buildings	1,62,600
Irrigation Works	6,582
Military Buildings	6,105
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	49,390
Surveying and Tracing ..	22,530
Total ..	7,39,795

There has been a steady increase over past years in the operations of the department. The districts to the north can hardly be said to have been taken up as yet, but a good deal of work was effected on the Peermade Ghaut line. From the backwater terminus at Cottyam, or the important native town of Chunganacherry, a little further south, cart traffic is easy to the coffee estates on the crest of the ghauts, some 3,500 feet above the sea, and preliminary operations for carrying on the line across the plateau to descend to Gudalur and the Cumbum Valley in Madura are well advanced. Though this line can hardly be as immediately important as the one from Quilon noticed below, it will have a marked effect on the country and demands careful attention. From Cottyam southwards sections of a main line traversing the interior in a northerly and southerly direction were partially commenced. These will not only form a main line of importance, but will be especially useful in establishing direct communication between towns and markets on the main easterly and westerly lines, and in acting as feeders to the different lines of water communication to the coast. On the highly important line from Quilon through the Arienkaul Pass to Shencottah on the Tinnevelly side of the ghauts there was an expenditure of about one lakh and thirteen thousand rupees. In the latter part of 1869 a circuitous track, painfully traversed by pack bullocks, bore what direct traffic existed between the important districts east and west of the pass. In 1870-71 carts were using the new line, traversing many miles of hill and forest, and the markets of the west coast towns were beginning to be sensibly affected by the direct communication. Branch roads north and south of this line are being rapidly opened, and will, as they extend, enhance the value of the main line; one debouches direct on Trevandrum. The southern road from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly by Arambooly received attention, and the fine bridge at Coolitory (eleven 60-feet spans) was almost completed. It was opened to traffic early in the current year. Further south an important road from the foot of the Ashamboo Hills to the coast was open for traffic throughout, and enabled the coffee planters to despatch the season's crop on carts. Various other new roads of short length, but of much local importance in the neighbourhood of Trevandrum, Quilon, Allepey, and Cottyam, were commenced or completed. The Wurkullay Barrier Canal absorbed a lakh of rupees during the year. A very large amount of earth-work was got through, but the progress did not otherwise come up to the Chief Engineer's expectations. Under Buildings, the only

item that calls for special remark is the new College at Trevandrum. This promises to be a very handsome structure both as regards design and execution of details. The difficulty of procuring skilled labor for the stone-work caused much delay, and though great progress has been made during the current year, the building is still some way from completion. Rupees 10,000 and odd were spent in preliminary operations in connexion with the Perinjany reservoir project, a highly important work, which it is most desirable to push on as soon as the necessary data can be obtained if they go to show that it can be undertaken with a fair prospect of success and at a reasonable expenditure. The cost of establishment in the Public Works Department is given at about 10 per cent. on the outlay—a very low rate. No detailed information is given regarding the expenditure in the Mahramut Department. It appears to have been incurred in the maintenance of pagodas, palaces, and some public buildings, in village communications, and in the highly important work of repairing tanks and channels in Nanjenaud, a district in the southern division of Travancore, where a larger expenditure on irrigation works seems urgently called for.

Financial.

310. The total revenue of the State for the year under review amounted to Rupees 52,44,472, the largest ever realized, being Rupees 1,10,465 in excess of the receipts for the past year. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 52,92,560, which, though lower than the disbursements of the year before by nearly a lakh and a half, is still higher than the receipts of the year by Rupees 48,088. The deficit, if such it can properly be called, arises simply from the unprecedentedly liberal outlay on public works.

The main items of revenue and expenditure are given below :—

	RS.		RS.
Land Revenue	16,43,954	Public Works	11,68,728
Salt	10,03,336	Subsidy to British Indian Government	8,10,652
Tobacco	8,10,511	Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments	5,65,867
Miscellaneous	4,86,687	Dewasom or Religious Institutions	5,52,827
Cardamoms and other goods ...	4,09,923	The Palace	4,99,549
Customs	3,55,244	Cost and charges of goods sold ...	4,13,909
Interest on Government Securities	1,59,079	Ootooporahs or Charitable Institutions	3,05,950
Judicial Fees	1,20,813	Contingent charges	1,96,598
Timber	1,20,174	Nair Troops	1,77,597
Arrack and Opium	1,05,494	Judicial Establishment	1,57,415
Arrears of revenue collected this year	29,257	Police do.	1,32,956
		Education, Science, and Art ...	1,23,244
		Pensions	1,21,517
		Elephant and Horse Establishment	65,696
Total ...	52,44,472	Total ...	52,92,560
Balance as per last year's account.	42,69,115	Part of inefficient balance now charged to account	17,627
		Balance to be carried to next year's account	42,03,400
Grand Total ...	95,13,587	Grand Total ...	95,13,587

The item of Land Revenue was seriously affected by the unfavorable season in the south, where the assessment to the extent of about Rupees 44,000 had

to be remitted. This head of revenue might be expected to show more marked improvement than it exhibits. The return in the year under review is lower than that for any of the immediately preceding five years, yet annual additions to the land registers are reported. The Resident is of opinion that with more active attention to the existing irrigation works in the south, the provision of further water-supply which is under consideration, and an inspection of the garden lands, which according to the revenue system of the country the State may institute periodically and might have instituted some years ago, a legitimate and very considerable increase of the land revenue may be looked for. In the salt revenue also an increase may be confidently anticipated by better management and extension of the local manufacture. Practical steps have been taken towards this end in the current year. The cardamom revenue may fluctuate, but there is no reason to anticipate a falling off in the average returns. As regards expenditure the amount entered in the year under review on Public Works should be looked upon as above the ordinary standard of expenditure from the current annual revenues Moreover the works in respect of which by far the greater portion of these charges was incurred are not of a class that can be called immediately and directly reproductive, though their influence will tell, and indeed is telling indirectly on the finances of the State by contributing to the increase of its material prosperity The expenditure on the Huzzoor and Cutcherry Establishments is already liberal. The Dewasom (temple) expenditure is incurred by the State in consideration of temple lands which the Government administers as a trustee, and, though the claim on account of the Ootooperahs (feeding establishments) is not so clear, even this charge can hardly be debited altogether to spontaneous charity. The palace expenditure is conducted with a strict regard to economy.

General remarks.

311. On the whole the administration of the province may be regarded as highly satisfactory, and it is due to Sir T. Madava Row (who, since the expiration of the year to which this report relates, has resigned the office of Dewan of Travancore), to record how greatly the present prosperity of the State is the result of the striking ability, firmness, and integrity which he brought to bear on the administration.

COCHIN.

CIVIL JUSTICE.—Original Suits.

312. The administration of civil justice is conducted by an Appeal Court (three Judges), two Zillah Courts (two Judges each), and five Munsiffs' Courts. The original jurisdiction of the Zillah Courts embraces all ordinary suits, where the value exceeds 200 rupees, and they possess appellate jurisdiction in respect of suits disposed of by the Munsiffs when the value exceeds Rupees 10. The Appeal Court has no original jurisdiction. As the Limitation Regulation II. of 1867-68 was to come into effect at the commencement of the current year (15th August 1871), a number of suits that would have lapsed, had they not been preferred prior to that date, were brought on the Courts' files, resulting in an increase over the previous year in the number of suits filed in the Munsiffs' and Zillah Courts of rather more than 68 and 105 per cent. respectively. Of the 9,502 suits pending at the commencement of, and filed during the year in the five Mun-

siffs' Courts, 7,108 were disposed of against 4,736 in the previous year, showing an increase of 71 per cent; 2,394 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Although this was 1,636 in excess of those remaining at the close of the previous year, the amount of work performed during the year was considerably greater than in the preceding one. The average number of contested suits decided monthly in each of the five Munsiffs' Courts was 20. In the two Zillah Courts, of 1,578 cases pending at the beginning of the year or instituted during it, 740 were disposed of against 508 in the previous year—an increase of over 46 per cent. The average number of suits disposed of monthly in each Court was 30. The suits newly instituted in the year in the Munsiffs' and Zillah Courts were in the proportion of 1 to 11½ of the population, indicating an extraordinary amount of litigation, but this result was due in a great measure to the action of the Limitation Regulation noticed above. The value of the original suits filed in the year is given at Rupees 14,50,324. Of the 7,108 cases disposed of by the Munsiffs, only 1,200, or 17 per cent., and of the 740 cases disposed of by the Zillah Courts, 418, or 56 per cent., were contested. The per-centage of contested cases to the whole number of suits disposed of in the previous year was 18 per cent. in the Munsiffs' and 58 per cent. in the Zillah Courts. The very large proportion of uncontested suits in the Munsiffs' Courts was probably owing to the vast majority having relation to simple money claims, and being filed rather to keep the claims alive than because they were seriously disputed.

Working of Appellate Courts.

313. The subjoined table shows the manner in which the appeals from the Munsiffs' decrees to the Zillah Court and from the decrees of the latter Court to the Appeal Court were disposed of:—

Appellate Courts.	No. of Appeals preferred during the year and pending from last year.	Per-centage of Appeals to Appealable Decisions.	No. of Decrees confirmed.	No. of Decrees modified.	No. of Decrees reversed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
Zillah Court.	394	5½	110	49	103	63	69
Appeal Court.	264	38	91	18	36	13	106

The number of appeals from the Munsiffs' Courts in proportion to appealable decrees was small; but the proportion of cases in which appeals were more or less successful was unduly high. Besides 158 Regular Appeals, 78 Special Appeals out of a total of 101 were disposed of by the Appeal Court, or 48 in excess of the number disposed of in the previous year. Thus the Appeal Court disposed of 236 cases out of 365, leaving 129 pending at the close of the year, or 13 less than at the end of the year before.

Duration of contested suits.

	1045.		1046.		Diff. in 1046.	
	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.
Appeal Court	..	.		. . .	. .	.
Appeal & Special Appeal	5	9	7	2 +	1	23
Zillah Appeals	1	0	0	29 —	0	1
Do. Original	6	6	6	15 +	0	9
Munsiff	2	4	5	15 +	3	11

314. The duration of contested suits is given in the margin, but the figures cannot be regarded as satisfactory, nor is the considerable increase of delay in the Munsiffs' Courts explained.

315. The following statement affords information in regard to the execution of decrees :— Execution of Decrees.

	1045.	1046.
Number of applications for execution of decrees	3,004	4,953
Number of decrees wholly executed	712	1,046
Number of decrees partly executed . ..	285	294
Number of cases in which there was no execution . .	1,273	1,857
Number of cases which remained pending .	734	1,756
Number of cases of execution by imprisonment.	1,560	2,300

In coercive processes imprisonment seems to bear an extreme proportion. On the whole the year's report gives a favorable idea of the action of the Civil Courts as contrasted with other years. The institution fees collected amounted to Rupees 72,479, and the stamp penalties to Rupees 27,862, giving a total of Rupees 1,00,341. The cost of the Judicial Establishments is given at Rupees 48,973.

316. The Second Judges of the two Zillah Courts, as a rule, try criminal cases committed to their Courts by the Magistracy and Police. Where a sentence of more than three years' imprisonment is awardable under the Indian Penal Code, the Judge records sentence, but sends the case to the Appeal Court, which passes such sentence as it deems right, independently of the Lower Court's opinion. Eighty-seven cases were committed to the Courts by the Magistracy and Police, and there were three pending at the beginning of the year. Eighty-four cases were disposed of by the Criminal Courts, five were referred to the Appeal Court, and one was pending at the end of the year. The Appeal Court disposed of two referred cases pending and of the five received. Although the number of persons (201) committed was in excess of that in the previous year, the number of cases was rather lower, and the character of the crimes generally less grave. Of 206 persons brought before the Criminal Courts, 21 were charged in cases referred to the Appeal Court, 59 were sentenced, 125 were acquitted by the Criminal Court, and one awaited judgment at the end of the year. Of 39 persons charged in cases transferred to the Appeal Court, including 18 from the previous year, 15 were convicted and 24 acquitted. Sixteen persons in four cases were charged with culpable homicide, of whom seven were convicted of murder and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life, two to rigorous imprisonment for ten years, and seven were acquitted. In the case of four of the seven persons the Acting Resident or Resident approved of the sentence of rigorous imprisonment for life. The case of the three remaining persons was peculiar; the Resident's remarks on the subject may prove interesting, and are, therefore, quoted at length :— CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—Operations of the Zillah and Appeal Courts.

"The murder committed by them was long premeditated and brutally perpetrated in cold blood. The provocation given was long antecedent to the crime and trifling in character. The evidence was perfect. The Courts considered that in ordinary course sentence of death should be

passed. But one of the murderers, the principal criminal, at whose instance the crime was perpetrated, and who took an active personal share in its execution, was a Brahmin, and it was considered that a Brahmin could not be sentenced to capital punishment in Cochin. Sentence of rigorous imprisonment for life was accordingly passed by the Courts, and submitted, as usual, for the Resident's approval. I declined to approve, and recommended that sentence of death should be passed, though, considering the custom and feeling of the country, I suggested that a commutation of the sentence might be made by His Highness the Rajah on the occasion in question, it being declared at the same time that caste should no longer save a criminal from the punishment of his crime. The recommendation was not followed however, and it appears that a Brahmin may still commit a murder in Cochin without rendering himself liable to undergo the penalty of the law, which would fall on any man of any other caste found guilty of that crime."

The average time between commitment to the Criminal Courts and sentence was 20 days, and in referred cases between date of reference and disposal 47 days, being a slight improvement on the preceding year. Thirty-one prisoners in 12 cases appealed from the sentences of the Criminal Courts—in the case of 8 prisoners sentence was confirmed, in the case of 11 modified, and as regards 12 reversed.

Operations of Police Courts.

317. The Dewan as Chief Magistrate is head of the Police. He can award a sentence of three months' imprisonment, of fine up to Rupees 50, and of whipping up to 12 lashes. The Dewan Peishcar has similar powers, but appeals lie from his sentences, as well as from those of the Police Officers, to the Dewan. There is no regular appeal from the Dewan as Magistrate. There are seven heads of Police who can award one month's imprisonment and fine up to Rupees 5.

The subjoined table exhibits the operations of the Police Courts :—

Total Number of Cases which came before the Police.	Dismissed Summarily.	Disposed of after Investigation.											Pending.		Per-centage of Convictions and Committals to Charges.	Duration of Cases.
		Total Cases.		Dismissed for want of Evidence.		Compromised.		Disposed of on the Merits.			Committed to the Criminal Courts.					
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Persons discharged.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Days.
1,692	370	1,314	3,390	624	1,668	304	774	293	559	165	87	201	8	23	24	14

No change occurred in the cost and strength of the Police force. The cost of each policeman was about Rupees 62 per annum, and the strength as one policeman to 1,529 of the population.

318. The average daily number of prisoners in the two* jails was 85 and 132 respectively; no death occurred during the year in either jail. The total number of prisoners at the end of the year was 233; of these, 14 were civil debtors, 4 prisoners under trial, and the remainder convicts, of whom 6 were females. Thirty-six were life prisoners. The cost of the jails, exclusive of European medicines and medical attendance, was Rupees 14,514, or Rupees 1,763 less than in the previous year. The cost of each prisoner thus appears to have been Rupees 62. The value of work performed cannot be great, as the discipline is very lax. To appearance there is a marked want of attention to orthodox sanitary arrangements in these jails, but the low per-centage of death and disease is equally marked. This is probably due to the following considerations, namely, that the prisoners are subject to much the same conditions of ventilation and ordinary sanitation as obtain in their own houses, that they have very easy out-door work, that, whilst they have a fair supply of substantial food in rations, they have a small allowance in money to expend on condiments according to taste, and that discipline is so lax that sundry indulgences can be enjoyed that would be debarred under more rigid rule entailing irksome restraint.

Jails.

Ernacollum.
Trichoor.

	RS.
Diet & clothing.	9,703
Guard, &c. ...	3,726
Repairs* ...	1,085
Total ...	14,514

319. There was a small decrease in the land revenue of the year, the result of somewhat unfavorable agricultural seasons. The demand was Rupees 5,96,579, and there remained a balance of Rupees 9,367 outstanding. There does not seem to have been any extension of holdings. There has been a tendency in the land revenue to increase of late years; but the increase is hardly as important or rapid as might be expected.

Land Revenue.

	RS.
1045 ...	6,01,611
1046	5,96,579
Decrease ...	5,032

Customs, Salt, &c.

320. There were slight increases under the heads of customs, abkari, opium, and salt. The quantity of salt sold was in advance of that disposed of in the preceding year, which is always a healthy sign. There is no Government manufacture of salt in the State, the supply requisite for consumption being purchased from Bombay. The total quantity sold is given at 90,674 maunds; taking the population at 399,056, this gives an average consumption of 18⅔ lbs. a head, which may be considered a moderate, though hardly a liberal allowance.

—	CUSTOMS.	SALT.
	Revenue.	
	RS.	RS.
1042	1,06,846	1,50,024
1043	1,05,962	1,39,746
1044	1,15,099	1,42,663
1045	1,06,855	1,88,300
1046	1,16,266	1,83,530

321. The forest report is not financially satisfactory. Less timber than usual was received at the depôts, and less was sold from them. Transactions with private fellers and contractors were limited. There is a total decrease in the revenue of Rupees 17,660, and there is no mention of any attention to planting operations.

Forest.

1043 ...	... 53,902
1044 ...	... 60,702
1045 ...	... 43,638
1046 ...	... 25,978

Education.

322. The High School at Ernacollum continued to flourish, and of 15 candidates at the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, six passed—two in the first class and four in the second. Of 22 candidates at the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, only nine passed. Two Cochin subjects took the B.A. degree of the Madras University, the first of their countrymen who have achieved that distinction.

At five schools (including the High School) English is taught as well as the Vernacular. There are six Vernacular Schools, one Sanskrit, and one Hebrew School. The last mentioned is for the benefit of the Jews at Multancherry. The number of scholars in the High School at the end of the year was 217. The total number of boys receiving instruction in the State Schools was 655. The total cost of education, exclusive of cost of buildings, was Rupees 14,182, Rupees 1,325 being the receipts from fees, &c.; the net cost to the State was Rupees 12,957, giving an average of between Rupees 19 and 20 per head.

Public Works.

323. The expenditure on Public Works during the last four years is noted marginally. In the year under review it amounted to Rupees 1,57,690, being Rupees 57,384 less than in the year before. An Engineer was appointed and establishment sanctioned in 1869, but the department has not worked satisfactorily, and the progress that was expected has not been made.

	RS.
1043	1,91,420
1044	1,66,894
1045 . ..	2,15,074
1046	1,57,690

The outlay was mainly—

	RS.
1. On roads and bridges	45,462
2. On works of public improvement ..	16,525
3. Public buildings	88,631
4. Minor works under Rupees 1,000 . ..	7,072

The principal works were the construction and repair of the roads from Trichoor to Karupadanom, Cheroothoorthy, Vaniempara, &c., and sundry minor lines, and the advancement of the building of a Civil Court-house at Trichoor, and of the Civil Dispensary at the same place, with repairs to the numerous palaces, pagodas, and other public buildings. The Dewan has expressed himself fully alive to the advantages of assigning a portion of the balance of State funds to reproductive public works, and the Engineer has been called on for plans and estimates, which are in progress. The Sirkar have recently engaged the services of a new Chief Engineer, under whom it is hoped the department will make more satisfactory progress.

Financial.

324. The receipts of the year were Rupees 12,36,422, and the disbursements Rupees 10,69,336, against Rupees 11,91,138 and Rupees 11,48,743 respectively in the year before. The receipts of the year, therefore, were greater by Rupees 45,284, and the disbursements less by Rupees 79,407 than in the previous one, whilst the revenue of the year was Rupees 1,67,086 in excess of its expenditure. The main items of revenue and heads of expenditure are given below.

	RS.		RS.
Land Revenue	5,96,579	Subsidy	2,00,000
Salt	1,83,531	Palace	1,85,160
Customs	1,16,191	Public Works	1,57,690
Abkari	32,751	Religious and Charitable Institutions.	1,17,326
Timber	26,815	Administrative Estbt.	4,47,554
Opium	9,959	Judicial do	48,973
Miscellaneous	2,70,596	Police do.	14,700
		Military do.	22,263
		Pension do.	15,443
		Educational do	14,182
		Miscellaneous do	1,46,045
Total	12,36,422	Total	10,69,336
Balance at the commencement of the year	5,39,776	Balance to be carried to the credit of the succeeding year	7,06,862
Grand Total	17,76,198	Grand Total	17,76,198

The only consideration that may prevent so handsome a surplus as this shown being regarded with unmixed satisfaction is that a portion of it is due to the expenditure on public works being some Rupees 57,000 below that of the previous year, but, as it was, the expenditure on public works was upwards of 15 per cent on the gross revenue

CARNATIC

325. The payments to Carnatic Stipendiaries (including Jaghiredars, Yeomiahdars) amounted, during the official year 1871-72, to Rupees 5,15,955 The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1872 was 1,036. The lapses by deaths, &c, in 1871-72 were 37, the pensions so lapsing amounting to Rupees 10,862 per annum. Stipends and lapses

326. Bonuses to the amount of Rupees 17,816 were granted to 41 individuals in commutation of stipends not exceeding Rupees 10 per mensem each and aggregating Rupees 2,113 per annum. Commutation.

327. Petty claims against the estate of the late Nabob of the Carnatic were settled to the amount of Rupees 1,202 Claims against the Nabob.

328. The work of converting the Royapettah Police Court into a residence for the Prince of Arcot was commenced. On completion it will be presented to His Highness, and the house allowance of Rupees 1,000 per mensem hitherto sanctioned will be withdrawn. Residence for Prince of Arcot.

329. The Commission appointed for the Settlement of His Highness the Prince of Arcot's debts was closed on the 31st July 1871, and the records were transferred to the custody of the Government Agent, the ultimate result being that the sum allotted Commission for Settlement of Claims against His Highness the Prince of Arcot.

for the purpose, viz., 15 lakhs of rupees, was appropriated in the following proportions :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Claims on account of agency	1,09,570	0	0
Do. on all other accounts	13,61,572	4	8
Cost of the Commission	28,857	11	4
Total ...	15,00,000	0	0

The second item includes proved claims against the Nabob Begum in cases where the claimants were induced by the Prince to withhold their claims from the Master in Equity when there was a liquidation of the Begum's debts after her death, together with interest at six per cent. per annum for 27 years from the expiry of the Regency in 1842 on the "Sirkar arrears" admitted against the Prince, for 13 years from the death of the Nabob Begum in the case of proved claims admitted on account of that lady's creditors, and for the varying periods for which the proved amounts remained due in the case of the Prince's own creditors.

The amount available for discharge of these proved claims with interest admits of payment at the rate of 41$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the aggregate in each case, the sum payable being, within a few thousand rupees, equal to the principal of the debt. The Commissioner's adjudication was adopted as the final settlement of these claims.

SECTION IX —MILITARY.

330. The following table shows the strength of the British and Native Army in the Madras Presidency as it stood on the 1st April 1871, and on the same date in 1872. There was a decrease in the average strength for the year under review as compared with the previous year of 221 men :— Strength of the Army

—	European.					Native.				
	Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
1st April 1871 ...	2,558	931	7,900	49	11,438	458	1,324	28,232	1,313	31,327
1st April 1872 ...	2,853	981	8,244	23	12,101	448	1,277	28,265	1,303	31,293

331. The following regiments moved in relief during the year :— Movements of troops.

2 European Cavalry Regiments.
2 Batteries of Horse Brigade Artillery
10 Batteries of Garrison and Field Artillery.
6 Regiments of British Infantry
8 Regiments of Native Infantry.
2 Companies of Sappers and Miners.

The reliefs were effected by marches, the mounted corps being fully equipped with horses, and the Artillery with guns. No sickness occurred during the marches of the several regiments.

The following table shows the movements of British Troops :—

Regiment or Battery	From	To	Route.
16th Lancers ..	Bangalore ...	Secunderabad ...	By Gooty and Kurnool.
18th Hussars ...	Secunderabad..	Bangalore ...	By Raichore and Gooty.
A.By. D. Bgde. R.H A	Kamptee ...	Secunderabad ...	By Hingenghaut and Nirmul
B. By. do ...	Bellary ..	Bangalore ...	By Herioor and Toomcoor.
5-5th Bgde R A. ...	Raichore ...	Secunderabad ...	By Muctul and Shumsabad.
E.-20th do. ...	Cannanore ...	Bangalore ...	By Hoonsoor and Seringapatam
D.-23rd do. ...	Bangalore ...	Bellary .	By Toomcoor and Herioor.
7-6th do. ...	Secunderabad.	Chickasoogoor ..	By Muctul and Daiwur Soogoor.

One Battery of Royal Horse Artillery was withdrawn from the strength of the force at Kamptee and transferred to Secunderabad.

One Battery of Royal Horse Artillery and a Garrison Battery of Royal Artillery were withdrawn from the force at Bellary, a Field Battery of Royal Artillery replacing the Royal Horse Artillery Battery.

One Field Battery of Royal Artillery was withdrawn from Cannanore and a Garrison Battery from the Mount substituted.

One Garrison Battery from the Madras Presidency was transferred to Darjeeling in Bengal.

The 44th and 48th Regiments arrived from England and Malta, respectively.

The 79th Highlanders returned to England and the 3-60th Rifles were transferred to the Bombay Command.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the 13th Regiment Native Infantry at Hong-Kong and the 19th at the Straits were ordered to return to India without being replaced by other Native Regiments.

In compliance with a request from the Government of India, three companies of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, fully equipped for field service and armed with rifles, were sent from Bangalore to Akyab, to protect the frontier against the raids of the Looshai Chiefs

Embarkation of invalids and time-expired men

332. The invalids and time-expired details of the Madras Presidency, under orders to embark at Bombay for England by the Troopship *Malabar*, overland by the Suez Canal, were, for the first time, transferred *through* by rail from Madras to Poona Such as had to proceed *viâ* the Cape were conveyed by rail from Madras to Beypore, from which place they embarked for England on the Troopship *Euphrates*. The journeys in both directions were successfully and satisfactorily accomplished.

Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

333. It being considered that the Camp of Instruction at Delhi should not be allowed to pass without benefit to the Madras Army, a limited number of officers from this Presidency were sent with the sanction of the Government of India to Bengal, to witness the movements and operations of the several departments and branches of the army.

Native Regiments armed with Enfield Rifles.

334. In addition to the six regiments of Native Infantry armed with Enfield Rifles during the official year 1870-71, seven other regiments were supplied with the same description of weapon. The total number, therefore, of Native Corps so equipped is 13. (Rifled Carbines were issued to the Sappers and Miners.) The equipment of Native Infantry Regiments with Enfield Rifles in lieu of the smooth bore muskets formerly in use rendered it necessary that there should be amongst them men able to handle the weapons properly and to repair them if necessary. With this view sanction was accorded to send two men from each Native Infantry Regiment armed with Enfield Rifles to the Ordnance Department for instruction and to be trained as Armourers.

335. In conformity with Horse Guard's Circular No. 65 of 1870, four Garrison Instructors were appointed to the Madras Presidency, viz., one at Saint Thomas' Mount, one at Bangalore, one at Secunderabad, and one at Rangoon. Garrison Instructors.

336. With the approval of the Government of India, this Government authorized the establishment of a depôt at Bangalore for the instruction of officers and soldiers in the system of army telegraphy and signalling by lights as practised in England. It was originally intended that the appointment of Instructor of Military Signalling for the class at Bangalore should be made on receipt of the necessary apparatus from England; but it was subsequently determined that the course of instruction in signalling by day should be commenced at once without waiting for the night apparatus. An officer was accordingly appointed Instructor. He has been attached to the Head-Quarters, Sappers and Miners, and required to conduct his duties under the orders of the Officer Commanding that corps Steps have been taken by the Home Government to appoint an Assistant Instructor. Army Signalling.

337. Under instructions from the Government of India, the Pay Offices at Bangalore, Secunderabad, and Rangoon were abolished from the 1st April 1872, the business of the two former offices being transferred to the Presidency Circle, and that of the Rangoon Pay Office conducted under the orders of the Controller of Military Accounts. A saving of Rupees 32,124 was effected thereby. A further saving of Rupees 2,640 per annum was effected by the abolition of the post of Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, there being no longer any necessity for the services of a separate officer, the regulations now in force requiring that one-half of the personal staff of the several Commanders-in-Chief shall have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani; henceforth the duties of the office in question will devolve on one of the Aides-de-Camp who has qualified. Abolition of offices.

338. Orders were also issued for the abolition of the Medical Store Depôts at Vizagapatam, Cannanore, and Kamptee, the improvement in the means of communication with the Presidency in the case of the two former and with Bombay in the case of the last mentioned having rendered them unnecessary. A saving of Rupees 7,176 was effected thereby. Abolition of Medical Store Depôts.

339. The returns for the past year contrast favorably with those of previous years, and there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases treated in all the circles, except Hyderabad, where there has been a trifling increase, owing to the sickly state of the 18th Hussars British Troops—Sickness and mortality.

The total number of deaths during the official year was 192, being in the ratio of 18·22 per mille of strength. In the preceding year the numbers were 180 and 16·73, respectively, the excess in 1871-72 being 1·49 per mille.

The following table shows the extent of sickness and mortality among Her Majesty's British Troops during the official year.

Circles		EUROPEANS.					
		Average Strength	Treated	Died	Average Daily Sick	Per-centage of Treated to Strength	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength.
Presidency ..	1870-71 ..	2,231	3,232	33	170	144·86	1 48
	1871-72 ..	2,063	2,717	36	152	133·15	1·94
	Increase ...	...	..	3	...	...	0 46
	Decrease ...	168	485	...	18	11 71	...
Mysore ...	1870-71 ..	3,795	5,872	45	226	154 73	1·19
	1871-72	3,214	3,955	35	180	123 05	1 18
	Increase ...	..	..		...	...	...
	Decrease .	581	1,917	10	46	31·68	0·01
Hyderabad ...	1870-71 ...	3,070	4,053	53	174	132 01	1·72
	1871-72 ...	3,350	4,572	88	197	136 47	2 75
	Increase ..	280	519	35	23	4 46	1 03
	Decrease ...	...		..	..	.	.
Burmah ...	1870-71 ..	1,658	2,299	49	92	138 66	2 95
	1871-72	1,906	2,278	19	86	119 51	1 15
	Increase	248	.			.	.
	Decrease ..		21	30	6	19 15	1·80
Total	1870 71 .	10,754	15,456	180	662	143 72	1 67
	1871-72 ...	10,533	13,552	192	615	128 66	1 82
	Increase ..	..		12	..		0 15
	Decrease ...	221	1,904	...	47	15 06	

Epidemics

340. The only epidemics during the official year were cholera at Secunderabad in May and June 1871, and "Dengue" or "Dandy fever" at Cannanore in January 1872 This latter disease appeared amongst a detachment of troops conveyed from Bombay to Cannanore in Her Majesty's *Dalhousie*, which had touched at Aden, where "Dengue" prevailed extensively. The officers and crew of the ship suffered during the voyage, and by the seventh day after the troops landed, the entire party, except nine men, had been attacked The disease was mild; no death took place, and, owing to a strict isolation of the party, only four people were attacked amongst the garrison of Cannanore.

The outbreak of cholera, which was remarkably virulent, occurred in the 18th Hussars stationed at Secunderabad. It appeared on the morning of the 25th May 1871, and 35 seizures and 9 deaths took place in about 24 hours The regiment was most promptly placed under canvas the following morning, about nine miles to the north-east of the cantonment. On the first day in camp there were 13 seizures and 2 deaths, on the second 15 seizures and 7 deaths, and on the third 5 seizures and 4 deaths, after this the number of cases rapidly diminished The destructive force of the epidemic was chiefly felt during the first three days of its invasion, 63 out of the 85 who were attacked with the disease succumbing in that short space of time. After shifting camp six times, the regiment returned to cantonment on 23rd June, the barracks and subsidiary buildings having, meanwhile, been thoroughly cleansed and purified. From May to November cholera prevailed amongst the civil population of Secunderabad and in the neighbouring villages, but the rest of the European Troops at that station suffered only slightly.

In June two men of the C-20th Royal Artillery and a child of the 76th Regiment were attacked, and the two former died. One fatal case occurred amongst the men of the 2-24th Regiment in July. The British Troops at all other stations in the Presidency were free from cholera, with the exception of one case in the 1-21st Regiment, Bangalore, and another in the 89th Regiment at Cannanore, neither of which proved fatal. It is noteworthy that the officers were entirely free from cholera.

During the first three quarters of the official year, only five mild cases of small-pox occurred; but since January this disease was very prevalent amongst the native population at all the principal stations, and the British Troops did not escape entirely, 13 men, 3 women, and 2 children being attacked. The majority of the cases were, however, very mild, and there were no deaths.

From enteric fever there were 48 cases and 11 deaths amongst the men. At Secunderabad there were 17 admissions into hospital from this cause and 5 deaths; at Bangalore there were 13 admissions and 3 deaths; and in Rangoon 11 admissions and 1 death

NATIVE TROOPS—Sickness and mortality.

341. During the past year the health of the Native Army was unusually good, and this favorable condition was no doubt, in part at least, a result of the various sanitary improvements, which during recent years have been introduced for the benefit of the Native Soldier. The average strength of the Native Troops during 1871-72 was 25,865, the total treated 16,403, the average daily sick 642, and the total deaths in hospital 217 The corresponding figures for the previous official year were strength 25,576, treated 16,244, average daily sick 677, and deaths in hospital 258. A comparison of the per-centages of sickness and mortality during the two years is favorable to 1871-72. The following table shows the extent of sickness and mortality amongst the Native Troops during 1871-72:—

Years.	Per-centage of Treated to Strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength.
1870-71...	63 51	1 008
1871-72...	63·41	0 83

Divisions	NATIVES						
	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all Causes.	Average Daily Sick.	Per-centage of		
					Treated to Strength	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	2843	1781	19	83	62 64	0·68	1·06
Northern	2962	1462	20	75	49·35	0·67	1·36
Southern	4706	2197	42	77	46·68	0·89	1·91
Mysore	3114	2340	39	84	75·14	1·25	1·66
Ceded Districts	1707	790	18	33	46·28	1·05	2·27
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	4,317	3,192	39	93	73·94	0·90	1·22
Nagpore Force	3,149	2,976	18	91	94·50	0·57	0·60
Pegu (for three quarters ending December 1871)..	3,067	1,665	22	106	54·28	0 71	1·32
Total ...	25,865	16,403	217	642	63·41	0·83	1·32

The several divisions ranged according to their comparative degree of healthiness during the official year follow in the order noted below :—

1st, (*most healthy*) Ceded Districts; 2nd, Southern Division; 3rd, Northern Division; 4th, Pegu Division; 5th, Presidency Division; 6th, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; 7th, Mysore Division; 8th, Nagpore Force.

Epidemics.

342. There was not a single case of cholera amongst the troops in the Circles of Nagpore and Ceded Districts, nor in the Southern and Northern Commands. In Secunderabad, during the first and second quarters of the year, there were 7 cases amongst the soldiers, and 15 amongst the followers of Native Corps. The only regiment stationed there that escaped was the 3rd Native Infantry, notwithstanding that it was the nearest to the European Cavalry Barracks, in which a severe outbreak occurred in May, and that it, moreover, furnished a guard of 51 men to those barracks, when the 18th Hussars moved out into camp on that account. Previous to the outbreak of this disease, no intimation was received of its existence in the vicinity, but it was subsequently reported that it had been prevailing in May on some parts of the Masulipatam road, between Hyderabad and the Eastern Coast. In the Mysore Circle a few cases occurred amongst the men and followers of Native Corps, and the disease appears to have been introduced into the province from Cannanore. The first case amongst the troops occurred in May, and the last in August, but it prevailed amongst the civil population all through the year. In the Presidency Circle the influence of the disease was experienced chiefly at Vellore in the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, in which there were 5 cases amongst the men and 24 amongst its followers, with a considerable number of cases amongst the families at that station of three Native Corps on foreign service. In the 17th and 7th Regiments at Madras there occurred one and two cases of cholera, respectively.

During 1871-72 small-pox was prevalent amongst the civil population in most districts, and the comparative immunity enjoyed by the troops, therefore, bears strong testimony to the protective influence of vaccination. There were a few cases amongst the men and followers of Native Corps at Kamptee. At Secunderabad only one sepoy was attacked, but there were 145 cases amongst the followers of the 4th Light Cavalry, 50 cases amongst those of the 3rd Regiment, and 3 amongst the families of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, making a total of 199. In the Ceded Districts there was only one admission from small-pox, and in the Mysore Circle only three. In the Northern Division the 41st Regiment Native Infantry had one case, and there were a few amongst the families of the Right Wing of the 31st Native Infantry. In the Presidency Circle there occurred one case amongst the men and several amongst the followers of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry. There were also two admissions from the ranks and many cases amongst the families of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry. The troops in the Southern Division continued entirely free from this disease. When small-pox invaded a corps, the disease was most prevalent amongst its followers and families, some of whom still remain unvaccinated. The subject of extending the protective influence of cow-pox to the whole of the non-military population in the lines of Native Corps has, therefore, occupied the

attention of the Military authorities during the past year, and Medical Officers were enjoined to visit the lines, and, so far as the customs of the people allow, to superintend the operation in person. A yearly return showing the number of persons amongst families and followers unprotected from small-pox has also been prescribed. By these means it is hoped to give the Military force still greater security against outbreaks of this loathsome and severe disease.

In most districts malarious fever was unusually common amongst the civil population, and it was also prevalent amongst the troops. At Kamptee, for instance, admissions from paroxysmal fevers were considerably in excess of the previous year's returns, but in corps at out-stations of the Nagpore Division there was generally a decrease in the number of cases. At Secunderabad, also, intermittent and remittent fevers were much more prevalent than in 1870-71, and caused 1,672 admissions altogether in the force at that station, of which 1,210 occurred in the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry and Detachment of Sappers and Miners. No satisfactory explanation can be given as to why these troops suffered more from malarious disease than other corps at the station. In Mysore, the Northern Division, and the Ceded Districts malarious fever was much less common than in 1870-71, and the same remark applies to the Southern Division, except in the case of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, in which there were 133 admissions. In the Presidency Division the only corps in which more than the average number of fever cases occurred were the 7th and 17th Regiments Native Infantry, both stationed in Madras, at Royapoorum and Perambore. The former corps, however, had only just returned from the relaxing climate of Singapore, and the sanitary surroundings of the lines of the latter, notwithstanding repeated representations to the Municipality, continue in a most unsatisfactory condition. The 28th Regiment now at Vellore had suffered much from fever on its arrival from Kurnool, but there was a most satisfactory decline in the number of cases during 1871-72.

Lock Hospitals.

343. Two additional Lock Hospitals were opened during the past year, viz., one at Rangoon and one at Seetabuldee The number of women treated in these institutions during 1871-72 was 2,228, being 326 in excess of the admissions during the previous year. This increase is entirely owing to the admissions into the two new hospitals, and that of Thayetmyo, the returns for which did not appear in the last annual table. Strenuous and successful efforts have been made during the past year to bring all the public women in Military Cantonments under supervision, thereby also increasing the numbers on the register and adding to the sick, as a large proportion of those registered for the first time would be found suffering from venereal disease. The return of venereal affections amongst European Troops for the *official* year is not available; but from figures furnished by the Inspector-General, British Medical Service, it appears that the admissions for venereal diseases numbered 1,460 in the *calendar* year 1870, and 1,560, or 100 in excess during 1871. The following table exhibits the actual admissions for venereal diseases amongst European Troops at each of the stations at which Military Lock Hospitals exist, and the ratio of admissions to strength.

—	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Ratio per cent. of Admission to Strength.
Bangalore	1,666	244	...	14·64
Bellary...	880	109	...	12 38
Cannanore	825	85	...	10·30
Kamptee	1,014	270	1	26·62
Rangoon	815	169	...	20·73
Secunderabad...	2,233	484	...	21·67
Saint Thomas' Mount	391	45	...	11·50
Seetabuldee	38	10	...	26 31
Thayetmyo	539	76	...	14·10
Trichinopoly	249	28	...	11·24
Wellington	325	40	...	12 30
Total ...	8,975	1,560	1	17·38

From these figures it will be observed that the largest per-centage of admissions to strength occurred at Kamptee, Seetabuldee, and Secunderabad. The working of the institutions themselves has been satisfactory, but the means for the detection, registration, and bringing up of prostitutes for examination were not efficiently carried out. It is satisfactory to note that the type of disease amongst registered women was mild, and that secondary affections have become comparatively rare.

Transactions of the Military Account Department.

344. The outstanding retrenchments in the Pay Department on the 31st March 1872 amounted to Rupees 7,633, the annual expenditure being Rupees 2,38,73,999. The unadjusted advances to the same date may be estimated at Rupees 2,23,527. The unadjusted retrenchments of the Commissariat Department on the 31st March 1872 amounted to Rupees 7,435-8-0, the expenditure being Rupees 48,25,730. The Budget Estimate of the year 1871-72, exclusive of the cost of stores from England, amounted to Rupees 2,94,87,210; the Regular Estimate of 1871-72 amounted to Rupees 2,85,39,100; and the actual expenditure of 1870-71 was Rupees 2,91,41,629.

The following are some of the principal items of supplementary charges authorized and savings effected during the year :—

Charges.

	RS.	A.	P.
Provision for the supply of gymnasia apparatus for the troops in this Presidency	25,000	0	0
Erection of stables at the Remount Depôt, Oossoor ...	8,414	0	0
Addition to the Establishment of each Battery of Horse and Field Artillery of 12 Drivers and to each Garrison Battery of 12 Gunners	87,162	0	0
Allotment of four Garrison Instructors to Madras Presidency	30,360	0	0
Supply of kit bags authorized for the Native Army, the entire issue being extended over three years	85,690	0	0
Difference between the estimated cost of the erection of new lines on account of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry at Mercara and the maximum regulation price of the huts authorized as a public charge	22,973	0	0
Re-construction of the Native Infantry Lines at Bangalore.	79,295	0	0

Savings.

By the abolition of the Medical Stores at Vizagapatam and Cannanore	7,176
By the abolition of the Commissariat Department at Masulipatam	6,831
By the abolition of the Pay Offices, Secunderabad, Bangalore, and Rangoon from 1st April 1872	32,124
By the transfer of No. 3 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery to the Bengal Presidency	61,062

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT — Gunpower Manufactory.

345. The out-turn of the Gunpowder Manufactory during the year is noted in the margin. The Boulouge Chronograph Apparatus was fitted up and brought into use in the proofs of powder during the latter part of the year. As a means of decreasing the cost of gunpowder made up for the service, it was arranged with the sanction of Government to make up sporting powder. In the manufacture of R. F. G. powder, a large quantity of the grain produced, viz, about 40 per cent., has to be rejected, owing to its being below the standard size. Hitherto this rejected powder had to be again partially incorporated, pressed, granulated, glazed, dusted, and dried, and again dusted, and even then 40 per cent. of this mixture had to be rejected: but, instead of incurring this expense, the rejected powder is now utilized as in England and sold by Ordnance Officers as sporting powder to such persons as are authorized to purchase, and to those who have license to sell or retail the same according to local rules.

	lbs.
R. L. G. Powder	40,000
F. G do.	10,000
R. F G do.	70,000
Blasting do	1 080
L. G. do.	108,500
Total ...	193,580

Explosion at the factory.

346. An explosion took place at a quarter to 2 P.M on the 10th November 1871. The Superintendent, Gunpowder Manufactory, thus describes the occurrence :—

"The pressing of one charge had shortly before been completed, the press-cake had been removed from the press-box and gun metal sheets and placed in barrels; these barrels were in the act of being removed to the deposit-room, and the maistry, as was his duty, was accompanying the men with the fresh barrels to that room when the accident occurred."

To prevent further accidents, the mill charges, the powder in the breakdown room and in the neighbouring press-room was flooded, and every other precaution was taken that could be thought of by the Superintendent to ensure the safety of the rest of the factory. Four men on the regular establishment were killed by the accident Notwithstanding the dangerous proximity of the other buildings, no damage of importance was done to any but the press-room in which the explosion took place. This was owing to the precautionary measures which were being carried out at the time for the security of the buildings, viz., the erection of traverses of earth of considerable thickness between the different powder-rooms. Government sanctioned immediate provision of funds for the completion of the above traverses, with a view to ensure, as far as possible, the safety of the buildings in the event of any future accidents. A committee was also appointed by Government to report on the best means of securing the safety of the existing

buildings of the Gunpowder Factory, and to re-consider the question of how the site of the factory might be most conveniently enlarged. The committee forwarded a report, submitting certain recommendations which consisted chiefly in the erection of traverses and screen walls, and the laying down of short truck railways to connect the most important parts of the premises together, so as to obviate, as much as possible, the carriage of barrels on men's shoulders. Further modifications of the existing premises were recommended, as also the erection of six additional buildings for the setting up of duplicate machinery to ensure the safe and continuous working of the factory in case of any future accident. Sanction has been accorded to the immediate execution of some of the above recommendations. In order to ensure every possible security against accidents, a separate laboratory has been established at the Gunpowder Manufactory, with a view to afford more safe and convenient accommodation for preparing cartridges for test by the Electro Ballistic Apparatus.

Gun Carriage Manufactory.

347. Regular work, equal to 116½ sets of Light Field carriages, was turned out during the period under review, in addition to other work equal to about 54¼ sets for meeting demands and miscellaneous jobs from the Grand Arsenal, and to this must be added sundry and miscellaneous work for other departments equal in labor to 45½ sets; making in all 216 sets as the gross annual out turn of the factory. In consequence of steam power being more advantageously employed at the Gun Carriage Manufactory, where superior machinery and skilled supervision are available, all work requiring such appliances and aid, which had formerly been executed in the forge attached to the Grand Arsenal, was, together with most of the Forge Establishment and a portion of the machinery, transferred to the Gun Carriage Manufactory as a tentative measure, and the reports received up to date have been most satisfactory. A Reading-room for the Pupils and a Library for the Artificers were also sanctioned by Government

Arsenals.

348. Articles of various descriptions, to the number of 399, were made up in the Grand Arsenal. They consisted chiefly of accoutrements and brass ornaments for the same. With the exception of a small portion of the stores, the Arsenal of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force was transferred from Secunderabad to the newly erected Arsenal at Trimulgherry during the year under notice.

Bullet and Percussion Cap Factories.

349. About 25 descriptions of articles were manufactured at the Bullet Factory during the year, the principal of which were bullets, powder and ammunition barrels, wooden bottoms for shells, brass buttons, fuzes wooden, copper plugs, &c. The articles manufactured at the Percussion Cap Factory were fuzes driven, friction tubes, percussion caps, portfires, carcasses, and small arm ammunition. The numbers of some of these articles are given in the margin.

Caps, percussion	... 4,792,033
Tubes, copper, friction	... 159,197
Cartridges, bullet; for Enfield Rifle	... 3,016,220
Fuzes driven Boxes	... 15,387

Contract System.

350. The system of obtaining supplies of country articles by open contract continued to work very satisfactorily. The Jail Department having been unable to meet demands for tent cloth,

this article had also to be obtained by open contract from the local markets. One article in particular that has been obtained with advantage by contract is the waterproof kit bag, for supply to Native Infantry Regiments proceeding on Foreign Service. The bag is quite waterproof, and very satisfactory reports of its utility and suitableness have been received. The pattern was proposed by Colonel Travers, late Deputy Adjutant-General, Fort Saint George. The value of country supplies obtained from the local market was about Rupees 2,15,075.* The quantity of stores received from England aggregated 520 tons.

	RS.
* Arsenals, Magazines, and Depôts	76,435
Gun Carriage Manufactory...	4,603
Gunpowder do.	60,469
	1,41,507
Timber...	73,568
Total ...	2,15,075

351. During 1871-72 the supply of beef and mutton was obtained by contract. Steps are being taken to introduce the Bengal system of providing these articles by departmental agency and the supply of mutton at the Presidency is now being tried on this plan Bread is supplied by contract at all stations, except Madras and Bangalore, where there are Government Mills and Bakeries. The Madras and Bangalore Bakeries produced excellent bread, and the results of the year, as compared with local rates of supply, exhibit a saving of Rupees 84,763. The average cost of a pound of bread at Madras and Bangalore was about one anna four pies, the local rate being about two annas and six pies. The mills and bakeries at Secunderabad are expected to be ready for work before the commencement of a new contract. In March 1871 Government directed the issue of country and China tea to the European Troops. Both are now in course of issue, and the troops appear to approve of the mixture. The contract price of China tea was Rupees 0-12-10 per pound and of country Rupees 0-13-6. The consumption, inclusive of wastage, was China and Cachar tea lbs. 125,084, the average consumption per man per annum being lbs. 12 The consumption of malt liquor during the year amounted to 15,274 hogsheads, the cost including freight and landing charges being Rupees 28-10-2 per hogshead. The consumption of rum was 59,125 Imperial gallons.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Rationing European Troops.

352. The allotment of elephants is 122, the number actually present being 114. The Ceylon Government have been applied to for the number deficient. The allotment for Burmah is 106, the number present being 86. The difference will be completed by local purchase. These animals suffer much in Burmah, especially at Tonghoo, where the mortality is great, and is ascribed chiefly to the excessive heat. Every precaution has been taken, and for some time no casualties have been reported. The allotment of camels is 1,178, the number actually present being 827, together with 513 mules considered equal to 256 camels. The number wanting will be completed by purchase at Kamptee and Secunderabad. The mules maintain their character for efficiency and health; in cantonment they were used for draught purposes, thereby saving the price of hired carriage, and they were also employed with troops on the march, and have given general satisfaction as pack animals for the conveyance of tents.

Transport.

These animals were for the first time employed on trial for the conveyance of camp equipage of British Troops on the line of march. Commanding Officers were unanimous in reporting well of their qualities as baggage animals, and their pack saddles proved most effective, such a thing as a sore back not having been known. At the same time it could not escape notice that mules were not fitted by reason of insufficient size to carry tents (European), the fly being too heavy a load, and the poles being too unwieldy; they were utilized, therefore, for the conveyance of tent walls, pegs, tarpaulins, &c. This of necessity created a separation of certain component parts of the same tent, an arrangement which is by no means free from objection. There can be no doubt that elephants and camels are the only animals well qualified to carry the camp equipage of British Troops according to existing patterns, weights, and dimensions. The allotment of draught bullocks is 1,202, and is complete. The establishment is now recruited entirely from the Amrut Mahal. The only permanently hired carriage in this Presidency is 1,046 carriage bullocks at Secunderabad, 95 carriage bullocks at Cannanore, and 84 carriage bullocks at Kamptee.

Cattle Breeding Establishment.

353. This establishment numbers 10,870 head of cattle, and the increase during the year, after deducting the transfer of young bullocks to the training depôt, was 2,149. The produce now exceeds the requirements of the service; the first sale of surplus young stock takes place this year, and is expected to realize regularly every year such sums as will give a handsome return for the outlay incurred, and reduce the cost of the bullocks required for the service of Government.

Army Clothing Department.

354. The value of stock in this department at the beginning of the year was about Rupees 6,26,927, and of that received during the year Rupees 4,89,932; the expenditure of stock was Rupees 5,94,612, and the balance at the close of the year Rupees 5,22,247. The Indent for European stores amounted to Rupees 6,59,300, the cost of establishment to Rupees 81,172, and the number of garments made up was 70,986.

REMOUNT DEPÔT—Purchase of horses.

355. The number of horses which remained at the Depôt on the 1st April 1871 was 593; the number purchased between that date and the 31st March 1872 was 488, making a total of 1,081. The 488 horses purchased during the year were selected from about 950 offered for sale, and consisted of—

	Arabs.	Persians.	Capes.	Australians.	Northern.	Total.
	40	158	...	201	89	488
						Average.
Bought at Rs.	558	551	...	570	468	544

The average price was a trifle less per horse than for the preceding year. The horses purchased are considered on the whole to be better as troopers than those of last year, though it is doubted whether so large a proportion of handsome chargers will be found amongst them. The Arabs and Persians, though not as large as they should be, are a trifle bigger than those of last year.

Castration and health of depôt.

356. Out of the 488 horses purchased during the year, 292 were castrated; only 4, or one-third per cent., died from the effects of the operation, the per-centage being exactly the same as last year;

the others were not on the sick report beyond the average time of 26 days. Five horses died from natural causes, and one was destroyed for incurable disease, making, with the four referred to above, a total of 10 deaths, or less than one per cent. on the whole. The general health of the horses in the depôt is, therefore, considered to have been exceedingly good.

357. The following classification of horses allotted to officers and troops during the year, together with remarks on their quality, is extracted from the report of the Annual Remount Committee :— Remarks of Annual Remount Committee.

—	Australians.	Capes.	Arabs.	Persians.	Northern.	Total.
Officers' Chargers	42	11	52	10	3	118
Royal Artillery...	106	12	...	25	44	187
Dragoons	7	15	39	53	26	140
Body Guard	...	...	...	3	8	11
Light Cavalry	1	...	...	21	31	53
Total ...	156	38	91	112	112	509

"The Australian horses are a very fine lot, well bred, and well suited for Horse Artillery and Field Battery draught horses; a few more, a trifle lighter, would be desirable for Horse Artillery Detachment horses. There are many exceedingly good chargers amongst the Australians. The Capes are a very good and powerful lot of horses, and a fair proportion well adapted for Horse Artillery purposes. Some good and powerful Persian and some fair Northern horses were passed for Field Battery work; but, although the Northerns are fair for their class, the committee consider this breed of horse ill-suited for the service. The Arab, Persian, and Northern horses brought forward, though coming up to the standard of height laid down by Government, are in many cases too light and small for Dragoon horses; in most cases the smaller horses (as to height) being the most powerful and well bred. The committee consider it would be desirable to have a larger stamp, if possible, of both Arabs and Persians for Dragoons and to be of service in the Horse Artillery. On the whole, the committee consider the remounts of this season are an extremely good lot of horses, the exception to this opinion being the size and stamp of the Persians, which, though in many cases very good for their class, would be much more calculated for European Cavalry were they larger and more substantial. The Arabs are a very fine lot of horses, though some are smaller than is desirable, several handsome and serviceable chargers have been selected from the Arabs."

358. The farm consisting of about 380 acres of cultivable land, is under grass and lucern exclusively. Half the land has never been planted, but has merely the natural grass which sprang up after the last crop of raggy years ago, and consequently hay has not been produced on it. During the past year about 52 acres of this land was repeatedly ploughed, harrowed, and thoroughly picked, and all the grass and Depôt Farm.

weeds found on it burned. This portion is now planted with hurrialli grass as pure as could be got. Upwards of seven acres of paddy land was also reclaimed and planted with lucern. About four acres of swamp has been reclaimed by cutting a drain through it; this, it is hoped, will next year produce a large quantity of fine hay. The first crop of hay was *nil* for want of rain, and the whole cutting of the year was very poor, the out-turn being only 116 tons, but the supply of lucern and grass was good. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 10,691, the value of the produce to Rupees 14,131; consequently, on the year's transactions, there was a clear profit of Rupees 3,440-10-0, against a loss on last year's transactions of Rupees 960-0-11.

SECTION X.—EDUCATIONAL.

359. The increase in the number of schools and scholars during the year 1871-72 was unprecedented, viz., 922 schools and 19,980 scholars in excess of the numbers for the previous year. It will be seen from the table given in the margin that almost the whole of this increase arises from the spread of elementary education. The decrease in the number of colleges is attributable to the abolition of a small F.A. class in the High School at Coimbatore. Two Higher Class Schools were transferred to the Middle Class, viz., the Harris' School, Triplicane, and the Free Church Mission Branch School, Black Town, and one Middle Class School, was transferred to the Higher Class, viz., the Free Church Mission, Branch School, Conjeveram. The following table shows the number of schools and scholars, with reference to the source from which the schools are supported and the districts in which they are situated. One Government School, the Taluq School of Gudur, in the Kistna District, was closed, and the attendance in the Government Schools shows a falling off of 1,464, mainly owing to the establishment of Results' Grant Schools and the introduction of higher rates of school fees from the 1st September. Nearly two-thirds of the increase is to be found under the head of Aided Schools, and the remainder under the head of schools which, although under inspection, received no aid. The only division which has fallen off is the sixth, there being fewer scholars in Malabar and fewer schools in South Canara than there were last year. The districts which show the greatest advance are Tanjore, the Godavery, Madras, including Chingleput, and Coimbatore, including the Neilgherries. In these districts education has always flourished, but Ganjam and Vizagapatam, which have been hitherto backward districts, show an advance this year much above the general average.

General review of extension of education.

Classification by Standard of Instruction.	Number of Schools		Number of Scholars	
	1870-71	1871-72.	1870-71	1871-72
Colleges...	14	13	453	418
Higher Class Schools ..	53	52	12,554	11,883
Middle do ..	176	484	24,859	23,346
Lower do ..	2,491	3,373	56,576	76,741
Mixed Middle Class Schools	25	23	1,163	1,227
Do Lower do ..	264	273	10,005	10,977
Girls' Schools, Higher Class .	1	1	122	116
Do. Middle do..	90	84	5,402	5,364
Do. Lower do .	45	78	1,656	2,787
Normal Schools ...	16	16	1,909	1,785
Professional Schools ..	4	4	513	518
Total ..	3,479	4,401	115,212	135,192

Tinnevelly and Madura are conspicuous among the Tamil Districts, and Bellary and the Kistna among the Telugu Districts, for the small number of new schools brought under inspection during the year :—

Distribution of Schools with reference to the source from which they are supported and by Districts		1870-71.		1871-72.					
		Number of Schools	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils	Increase.		Decrease	
						Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Colleges and Schools		119	10,811	118	9,317	.	...	1	1,464
Aided Schools		2,313	84,677	2,904*	98,315	591	13,638	...	...
Schools under inspection, but not receiving aid		1,047	19,724	1,379	27,530	332	7,806	..	...
† Total ...		3,479	115,212	4,401	135,192	923	21,444	1	1,464
1st Dn.	Ganjam	80	2,778	180	4,089	100	1,311	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	95	3,096	154	4,173	59	1,377	...	...
	Godavery	160	4,713	285	7,799	125	3,086	..	...
	Kistna . . .	84	2,646	88	2,966	4	320	..	. .
2nd Dn.	Bellary	153	4,274	156	4,356	3	82	.	...
	Kurnool . ..	139	2,664	199	3,500	60	836		...
	Cuddapah	193	3,568	212	4,057	19	489	...	...
	Nellore . .	247	5,225	270	5,371	23	146	...	...
3rd Dn.	Madras & Chingleput	280	17,490	348	19,750	68	2,260	...	...
	South Arcot... ...	222	5,907	259	6,608	37	701	...	...
4th Dn.	North Arcot... ...	189	5,997	223	7,165	34	1,168		...
	Salem	158	1,346	190	1,849	32	503	.	...
	Tanjore	119	7,714	341	11,680	222	3,966	..	...
	Trichinopoly ..	73	2,744	112	3,682	39	938	.	...
5th Dn.	Coimbatore	394	8,574	486	10,764	92	2,190	...	...
	Madura	276	8,079	282	8,285	6	206	...	...
	Tinnevelly	326	11,018	328	11,819	2	801	...	...
6th Dn.	Malabar	196	11,121	199	10,560	3	...	...	561
	South Canara ...	95	3,228	89	3,389	...	161	6	...
† Total		3,479	115,212	4,401	135,192	928	20,541	6	561

A table showing the distribution of the schools in the several districts on the 31st March 1872, firstly, with reference to the agency by which they are managed, and, secondly, with reference to the standard of instruction, is given in the Appendix.

Relative position of the several districts in regard to the proportion of scholars to population.

360. The figures relating to area and population entered in the following table having been recently obtained from the Revenue Board, they are more reliable than those given in last year's report. For convenience of reference, the districts and divisions are arranged according to their relative educational position, so far as it can be deduced from statistics, which merely

	Schools.	Pupils.
* Entirely from Local Funds	2,361	63,898
From Provincial Funds	484	31,561
From Provincial as well as Local Funds	59	2,856
	2,904	98,315
† Total Increase...	922	19,980

show the quantity and not the quality of education in each district. It may be remarked that Madras, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore stand, as they did last year, at the head of the list, and the Kistna and Vizagapatam at the bottom. The relative places of South Canara, Kurnool, and Cuddapah also remain unaltered. Tanjore and the Godavery stand much higher than they did, the former gaining three and the latter seven places, while Trichinopoly and Ganjam each gained two places. South Arcot and Bellary lost three places; Malabar and Madura two; Nellore, North Arcot, and Salem one. On the whole the Telugu Divisions are the most backward and the Tamil Divisions the most advanced, while the Western Coast occupies an intermediate position :—

Districts	Area in Square Miles	Population	Scholars connected with the Department	Proportion of Scholars to Population
Madras	2,780	1,336,184	19,750	1 in 68
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,689,421	11,819	,, 143
Coimbatore	8,181	1,804,899	10,764	,, 168
Tanjore	3,654	1,975,042	11,680	,, 169
Godavery	6,224	1,581,179	7,799	,, 203
Malabar	6,002	2,271,166	10,560	,, 215
Nellore	8,162	1,375,349	5,371	,, 256
South Arcot	4,873	1,762,525	6,608	,, 267
South Canara	3,902	918,870	3,389	,, 271
Madura	9,502	2,259,263	8,285	,, 273
Kurnool	7,358	955,457	3,500	,, 273
North Arcot	7,139	2,007,667	7,165	,, 280
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,197,936	3,682	,, 325
Cuddapah	8,367	1,313,762	4,057	,, 331
Ganjam	8,513	1,487,227	4,089	,, 364
Bellary	11,007	1,653,154	4,356	,, 380
Salem	7,183	1,963,213	4,849	,, 405
Kistna	8,036	1,439,252	2,966	,, 485
Vizagapatam	18,344	2,284,254	4,473	,, 511
DIVISIONS.				
3rd Division	7,653	3,098,709	26,358	,, 118
5th do	22,859	5,753,583	30,898	,, 186
6th do.	9,904	3,193,336	13,949	,, 229
4th do.	21,791	7,143,888	27,376	,, 261
2nd do.	35,194	5,327,722	17,284	,, 308
1st do.	40,917	6,794,912	19,327	,, 352

Race and Sex of Pupils.

Race.	1870-71.			1871-72.		
	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.
Europeans ...	355	193	548	272	234	506
East Indians ...	2,401	1,843	4,244	2,727	1,942	4,669
Native Christians	8,403	3,873	12,276	8,952	4,294	13,246
Hindus	89,572	4,258	93,830	105,214	5,010	111,224
Mahomedans ...	4,296	5	4,301	5,523	8	5,531
Parsees ...	...	13	13	1	15	16
Total ...	105,027	10,185	115,212	123,689	11,503	135,192

361. The table in the margin shows the race and sex of the pupils entered in the foregoing table, as compared with last year.

Languages studied.

362. The table in the margin shows the number of pupils studying different languages, as compared with last year. As many of the pupils study more than one language, the same pupils are reckoned more than once. With the exception of a few Military Students who learn Tamil and Telugu in the Civil Engineering College, no languages are studied in the Civil Engineering and Medical Colleges, the School of Arts, and the Ordnance Artificers' School.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1870-71.	1871-72	1870-71.	1871-72.
English	40,662	38,726	2,810	3,215
Tamil	57,492	68,674	5,788	5,514
Telugu	30,473	36,857	1,397	1,642
Malayalum	11,357	9,251	703	1,466
Canarese	2,936	3,652	221	300
Uriya	1,291	1,721	...	...
Tulu	67	...	25	31
Hindustani	718	1,259	...	1
Persian	50	139	...	...
Sanscrit	625	801	...	...
Latin	521	433	...	...
Greek	27	26	...	...
French	...	...	7	8
German	4	..	..	..
Arabic	...	20	...	...

363 Thirteen Inspecting Schoolmasters were added to the inspecting agency of the department, the strength of which has thus risen from 57 to 70 The Junior Assistant Agent in Ganjam continued as heretofore to supervise the Hill Schools. In January all the Inspectors assembled at Madras and held daily sittings in the Director's Office during five days, which were mainly devoted to discussions on the revision of the Results' Grant Rules, the revision of the Salary Grant Rules, the revision of the scheme of studies in Government Schools, and the determination of a precise line of demarcation between Lower Class and Middle Class Schools. The subject last mentioned is the only one which has been as yet finally disposed of, and will be noticed in its appropriate place. On the whole, this educational conference was a decided success, and it is probable that similar meetings will be held in future from time to time as matters for discussion arise.

Inspecting Agency.

Inspectors of Schools	6
Deputy Inspectors	19
Inspecting Schoolmasters	14
Superintendent of Hill Schools	1
Total	70

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Results of University Examinations from 1857 to 1872.

364. The following table shows the results of the examinations held by the University from its establishment to the close of the last official year.

Statement of Results of University Examinations from 1857 to 1872.

Years	Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.			Remarks.
	Number of Candidates examined	Passed: From Government Institutions.	Passed: From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed: From Government Institutions.	Passed: From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined	Passed: From Government Institutions	Passed: From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined	Passed: From Government Institutions.	Passed: From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed: From Government Institutions.	Passed: From Private Institutions	
1857-58 {Sept 1857	41	29	7	No Examination.			No Examination			No Examination.			No Examination.			Besides the results entered in the table, two candidates obtained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, one in 1858-59 and the other in 1870-71; two others passed for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1868-69; and a candidate secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68. The Degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, by five in 1870, and by one Bombay candidate in 1872. With the exception of the last, all the young men were ex-students of the Presidency College. The Degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on two candidates, on one in 1870 and on the other in 1871.
1857-58 {Feb 1858	79	11	7	do			2	...	2	do.			do.			
1858-59	57	22	8	do.			9	7	1	do			do.			
1859-60	52	23	...	do			10	2	3	do			4	1	...	
1860-61	80	35	13	do.			10	6	...	do.			5	3	...	
1861-62	195	49	33	do.			6	5	.	do.			5	2	2	
1862-63	252	58	47	do			12	6	2	do.			4	...	2	
1863-64	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	...	10	2	...	
1864-65	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	...	3	1	1	
1865-66	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	...	...	...	..	2	2	...	
1866-67	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	...	...	...	10	4	3	
1867-68	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	..	...	...	14	3	11	
1868-69	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	...	31	2	14	
1869-70	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	...	...	87	3	11	
1870-71	1,358	189	235	268	22	74	65	25	9	4	2	...	8	1	...	
1871-72	1,419	169	323	205	58	39	131	38	27	2	...	...	9	...	6	
Total ...	9,524	1,503	1,719	2,510	472	477	457	193	69	22	8	...	187	24	50	

Matriculation Examination.

—	1870-71.	1871-72.
Examined	1,358	1,419
Passed		
1st Class .. Government Institutions.	31	20
1st Class .. Other Schools and Private Tuition	20	20
2nd Class ... Government Institutions	158	150
2nd Class ... Other Schools and Private Tuition	215	302
Total Passed	424	492

365. The general result of the Matriculation Examination held last December is given in the margin. The number of passed candidates shows an increase of 13 per cent, and the proportion of failures was somewhat smaller than it was last year.

First Examination in Arts.

366. The number of pupils who passed the First Examination in Arts this year was almost identical with the total of last year, but as there was a very great decrease in the proportion of the failures, and a very large increase in the number of first-class men, it is obvious that the candidates must on this occasion have come up far better prepared than they were last year. The numbers of these two last years, however, are not yet equal to those of former years, the standard having been raised and the course extended from one to two years. Some of the Private Schools are no longer able to work up to this standard, and there is a conspicuous falling off in the number of candidates coming up with the aid of private tuition only. The great increase under the head of Government Institutions is mainly owing to the Provincial College, Combaconum, not having been represented in this examination last year.

—	1870-71.	1871-72.
Examined	268	205
Passed.		
1st Class .. Government Institutions	3	20
1st Class .. Other Schools and Private Tuition	6	5
2nd Class ... From Government Institutions...	1	38
2nd Class ... Other Schools and Private Tuition	68	34
Total Passed .	96	97

367. There was a remarkable increase this year in the number of successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Hitherto this field has been almost monopolized by the two Government Colleges, but there are now seven rival institutions educating up to this standard; and, although the results obtained by each

B.A. Examination.

—	1870-71	1871-72.
Examined	65	131
Passed		
2nd Class ... Government Institutions	16	24
2nd Class ... Other Schools and Private Tuition	7	9
3rd Class ... Government Institutions	9	14
3rd Class ... Other Schools and Private Tuition	2	18
Total Passed ...	34	65

viewed individually, are still small, the measure of success attained this year was due in no small degree to the number of passed candidates contributed by them collectively.

368. The several classes of the community from which the successful candidates were drawn during the last two years are shown, as regards the two lower examinations, in the following table. The per-centage of Brahmins, always immense, has increased, while that of other Hindus has greatly fallen off. The Mahomedan element is still unrepresented in the First Arts Examination, but it is satisfactory to observe that in the Matriculation Examination the number under this head, although small, was double that of last year. In the Matriculation Examination both Native Christians and East Indians are advancing; in the First Arts Examination only the latter. No similar statistics are available with regard to the B.A. Examination; but, as the educational policy of Government with respect to Mahomedans has been the subject of much discussion this year, the fact that a Mahomedan has for the first time in the history of this Presidency taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts is deserving of note —

Classes of the community represented in the University Examinations.

Classes of Community.	Matriculation.		First Arts.	
	1870-71	1871-72	1870-71.	1871-72.
Brahmins	258	319	57	64
Other Hindus	103	88	20	13
Mahomedans	6	12	...	...
Native Christians	30	36	10	8
East Indians	17	26	5	8
Europeans	10	11	4	3
Parsees	...	...	1	...

369. The net cost of the University was Rupees 14,304-6-1 as shown in the following table :—

Net cost of the University.

Receipts.	Amount.			Disbursements.	Amount.		
	RS	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Fees received from candidates	22,195	0	0	Establishment	4,347	6	1
				Fees to Examiners ...	26,875	0	0
Amount realized by sale of calendars	203	0	0	Stationery, Printing, Furniture, and other Contingencies	5,480	0	0
Total Receipts ...	22,398	0	0	Total Disbursements ...	36,702	6	1
				Deduct Receipts...	22,398	0	0
				Balance ...	14,304	6	1

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS.

Presidency College.
6 Professors.
1 Assistant Professor.
6 English Masters
7 Vernacular do.
Pupils
116 College Branch.
119 Junior Department.

370. The table in the margin shows the strength of the College Branch and the success achieved by the students in the University Examinations during the last three years. In the Matriculation Examination the results this year were not quite so good as usual. In the F.A. Examination the College was exceedingly successful Out of a class of 18, 16 passed, besides 3 who had just left, and of these 19 no less than 10 were placed in the first class, 3 of them heading the list. In the B.A. Degree Examination the success achieved was unprecedented. Out of a class of 30, 23 passed, 16 being placed in the second class and 3 being at the head of the list. The continual decrease in the attendance is attributed by the Principal to the inconvenient site selected for the College building, to the high rate of fee levied as compared with that of the Free Church Institution, and to what he considers the unsatisfactory condition of the junior department, owing to the abolition of the lower classes. That department has been gradually reduced in conformity with the policy adopted by Government of leaving to other than Government agency the direct management of those branches of education which can be satisfactorily conducted by such agency. A scheme for remodelling the junior department has recently been under the consideration of Government, and it has been decided to defer passing final orders until the measures of reform advocated by the Principal can be judged by the light of another year's experience.

Years.	College Branch.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		Bachelor of Arts.	
		1st Class	2nd Class	1st Class	2nd Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
1869-70 ...	143	4	26	7	31	11	8
1870-71 .	135	4	31	2	11	7	6
1871-72 ...	116	1	21	10	9	16	7

Medical College.
10 Professors.
6 Assistants.
Pupils.
9 Senior Dept.
56 Second do.
44 Junior do.

371. The working year of the Medical College differs from the official year, being divided into a winter session of six months commencing on the 1st October, and a summer session of three months beginning with the 1st April. In the following table the statistics of the official year 1871-72 are compared with those of he two preceding years There was a slight decrease in the number of students who passed out from the second and junior departments, and a very marked decrease in the number of pupils discharged for incompetency —

—	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72
On the Rolls at the commencement of the Winter Session.			
Senior Department	13	11	9
Second do.	62	58	56
Junior do.	51	38	44
Hospital Assistants qualifying for Sub-Assistant Surgeons	2	3	1

—	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Senior Department.			
Passed First, M.B. and C.M. Examination of the University	...	4	4
Passed Preliminary Scientific do. do. ...	6	2	1
Second Department			
Passed as Assistant Apothecaries	20	19	11
Discharged for incompetency	5	6	...
Junior Department			
Passed as Hospital Assistants...	24	23	17
Removals and dismissals for incompetency	5	10	3
Hospital Assistants passed as Sub-Assistant Surgeons ...	...	...	1
Do. failed as do ...	...	...	1

372. The following table shows the principal features connected with the working of the Civil Engineering College during the last three years :—

Civil Engineering College
1 Principal.
8 Masters.
88 Pupils.

—	1869-70.	1870-71	1871-72.
First Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session	5	3	6
Passed as Bachelors of Civil Engineering	..	1	...
Obtained certificates as Assistant Engineers	5	2	1
Second Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session	52	47	48
Obtained certificates as Taluq Overseers	7	9	14
Do. as Sub-Overseers	...	8	5
Special Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session	37	31	34
Obtained certificates as Surveyors, 1st Class	2	3	...
Do. do. 2nd do.	3	1	2
Do. do. 3rd do.	4	4	11
Do. Draughtsmen and Estimators, 1st Class ...	1	2	1
Do. do 2nd do. ...	3	3	4
Do. do. 3rd do. ...	5	3	3

No Military Officers joined the college last session, but the senior department nevertheless showed a marked improvement as regards numbers. The hopes of employment held out to the students contributed to this result; and, as the Government recently guaranteed to the senior department one appointment to the grade of Assistant Engineer annually, it is to be hoped that other graduates of the University will be induced to enter the college. It is, however, obvious from the Principal's report that natives are admitted into this department without a sufficient knowledge of English, and Europeans without a sufficient knowledge of the Vernaculars, and that the real work which ought to be done in a Civil Engineering College suffers in consequence. One branch of this question is now under the consideration of Government.

373. The senior department of the Provincial College of Combaconum contained only three classes, instead of the full complement of four. In the junior department the third or lowest class was abolished at Christmas, which accounts for the diminution in the numbers of pupils shown this year, as well as the decrease in the numbers of masters, the services of three of these having been dispensed with in consequence of this change. The table in the margin shows the number of pupils in the college branch and the results of the University Examinations during the last three years. Seventy-one candidates went in for the Matriculation Examination, against 65 last year, and 29 passed, 12 being placed in the first class. These results are not equal to those of the two preceding years, but even with these diminished figures the junior department of this college stands at the head of the whole Presidency, no other institution having produced so many successful candidates, and none having succeeded in passing more than four boys in the first class. Thirty-nine students of the senior department went up for the F.A. Examination, and 26 passed, 9 being placed in the first class. These results also place the Combaconum College above every other institution in this Presidency. The B.A. class contained 24 students, all of whom were examined. Fifteen passed—eight in the second and seven in the third class. When it is remembered that this college commenced educating up to the B.A. degree within the last four years, this result, which has only twice been surpassed in the Presidency College itself, must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

Provincial College, Combaconum.

1 Principal
2 Assistants.
10 Masters.

Pupils.

93 College Branch
29d Junior Dept.

Years	College Branch	Matriculation.		First Arts.		Bachelor of Arts	
		1st Class	2nd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
1869-70 ..	95	20	35	13	21	8	1
1870-71...	112	18	13	...	.	9	3
1871-72...	93	12	17	9	17	8	7

374. The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland fully maintained its position as the largest, the most advanced, and the most successful of all the aided colleges and schools. In the University Examinations 5 students obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 8 passed the First Arts test, and 24 the Matriculation Examination.

Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland.

College .. 71
School .. 753

375. The Doveton Protestant College during the year under review established its claim to rank as a college. The strength of the three departments of which it is composed is given in the margin. Three students passed the First Arts test and eight the Matriculation Examination.

Doveton Protestant College.

College ... 23
High School. 78
Primary do. 80

376. The Provincial Schools will be noticed here in connexion with their Collegiate classes. The First Arts class in the Provincial School at Rajahmundry had to be discontinued, the institution having been for a year without a head master. Of the seven pupils who constituted the Collegiate Department at Bellary, five appeared

Collegiate Classes in Provincial Schools.

at the F.A. Examination, but only one passed. Last year all failed, whilst in the two preceding years the number of successful candidates was five and eight respectively. The Calicut Provincial School, notwithstanding the loss of its late able head master, more than maintained its reputation under his successor. The College Department numbered 21 students, of whom 8 appeared for the F.A. Examination and 6 passed, 1 standing fourth in the first class. At Mangalore there was no senior F.A. class in 1871, but a teacher from the school passed the test.

Collegiate Classes in Private Schools.

377. A few Private Schools in the Presidency possess Collegiate classes educating up to the First Arts test, and have, therefore, a claim to be noticed here. The High School, Trevandrum, passed nine candidates, against one in the previous year. The S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, both showed a slight advance in the F.A. Examination; the former having passed four students, of whom one was placed in the first class, and the latter contributing one successful candidate. The numbers in the Collegiate Department classes, however, fell in the former from 22 to 9, and in the latter from 17 to 12. The Church Mission School at Masulipatam showed signs of progress. The entire senior F A. class, consisting of seven pupils, went in for the examination, and three passed, against one successful student in the previous year. The High School, Bangalore, passed two pupils, one of whom was placed in the first class, and the Rajah's School, Mysore, contributed one to the list of successful candidates.

HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.

General Remarks

378. In the margin is shown the distribution of schools of the higher class in the several Educational divisions other than the school departments of the colleges already noticed. Further details will be found in the Appendix. The scope of this report only permits of a brief reference to the more important institutions in each division, but a comparison of the results at the University Examinations during the past few years shows that higher class education has been advancing with rapid strides in this Presidency.

Division.	Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1st ...	10	1,601
2nd ...	5	1,090
3rd ...	20	4,797
4th ..	11	2,854
5th ..	3	850
6th ...	3	691
Total ...	52	11,883

379. The Zillah School at Berhampore, which is the only Higher Class School in Ganjam, is very favorably mentioned by the Inspector The disabilities under which the Uriya population of the district has hitherto labored, owing to the non-recognition of their language in the Courts and public offices and in the University and Uncovenanted

1st Division.

District.	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils.	Passed the Matriculation Examination.
Ganjam	1	159	...
Vizagapatam ..	3	451	5
Godavery ...	4	635	16
Kistna	2	356	16

Civil Service Examinations, having been brought prominently to the notice of Government during the past year, it was resolved to place Uriya on the same footing as all other languages. The experiment of re-constituting the Uriya Department has already met with some success, and it is probable that the Zillah School at Berhampore will gradually become a much more important institution than it has hitherto been. The total number of pupils in the three Higher Class Schools in the Vizagapatam District amounted to 451, of whom 5 passed the Matriculation Examination, against 1 successful candidate from these institutions last year. In the Godavery District the Provincial School at Rajahmundry acquitted itself creditably, passing 4 pupils at the Matriculation Examination, notwithstanding the disadvantages it labored under from having no head master. The Church Mission School, Ellore, and the Hindu School, Cocanada, are also favorably reported on, each passing five pupils at the Matriculation Examination; the Nursapur Central School contributed two successful candidates, the total number for the district being 16—a vast improvement on the results of the previous year when the total was only five. The small number of the Higher Class Schools in the Kistna District was in some measure counterbalanced by their excellent quality. The Church Mission School, Masulipatam, took a very high position in the University Examinations; besides the success attained at the First Arts Examination, 10 pupils passed the Matriculation Examination, 3 securing places in the first class. The Hindu School at Masulipatam was also very successful, six of the pupils from that institution satisfying the University Examiners.

380. The Zillah School, Kurnool, was beginning to show signs of improvement. The results obtained by the Bellary Provincial School at the Matriculation Examination are gratifying, 20 out of 31 candidates having passed, whereas in the previous year only 8 out of 34 were successful. The number of pupils in the school department, however, fell from 292 to 210, and the attendance was very irregular. The London Mission School, Bellary, on the other hand, shows a great advance in this respect, the numbers having risen from 168 to 292. The school is useful as a feeder to the upper classes of the school department of the Provincial School. The Cuddapah Zillah School acquitted itself very creditably at the Matriculation Examination, 9 out of the 10 candidates who presented themselves for examination passing. The attendance, however, was for a time seriously affected by the removal of the Revenue Survey Office from Cuddapah, and by the enhanced rates of school fees recently introduced. The progress of the Free Church Mission School, Nellore, was reported to have been most satisfactory, the attendance having increased from 226 to 263, and 8 pupils having passed the Matriculation Examination, 2 being placed in the first class.

2nd DIVISION

District.	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils.	Passed the Matriculation Examination.
Kurnool	1	121	2
Bellary	2	502	21
Cuddapah	1	204	9
Nellore	1	263	8

381. The total number of schools of the higher class in Madras and Chingleput amounted to 17 with 4,292 pupils. Omitting the school departments of the colleges already noticed and the practising branch of the Government Normal School, there were 11 Higher Class Schools in the town of Madras, as shown in the margin. In regard to the number of pupils, the London Mission School (451), the Church of Scotland's Mission Institution (430), and Patcheappah's High School (435) were almost on a par. Although the last-named institution produced fewer Matriculated Students than in the year preceding (16 against 19), it still retained the honorable distinction of being the most successful of its grade in the Presidency. The Church of Scotland's Mission School was reported to have made a decided advance, whilst the London Mission School had deteriorated. The success at the Matriculation Examination achieved by Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, the Hindu Proprietary School, and Saint Mary's Seminary was creditable. The Madrissa-i-Azam, an institution for the education of the Mahomedan population exclusively, was reported to have made but slight progress, the defects being attributed to the inefficiency of the teachers. The reduction of this institution to the rank of a Middle Class School and the transfer of the most advanced students to the Presidency College has recently been decided upon. On the whole, it appears that, although a considerable advance was made on the previous year, the general average of the institutions in the Presidency town was but slightly superior to that of Zillah Schools in the mofussil. In Chingleput the Sydapet High School, which has hitherto been the best specimen of a Rate School in the Presidency, continued to afford the most satisfactory results. The three schools in the South Arcot District did not appear to be in a very efficient state.

3rd Division.

District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Passed the Matriculation Examination.
Madras	11	2,826	54
Chingleput	3	441	15
South Arcot ...	3	505	2

382. The Zillah Schools at Chittoor and Salem continued to be favorably reported on, though the attendance at the former was seriously affected by the rivalry of Elementary Schools on the results' system. The S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly, which until last year educated up to the F.A. standard, had given up its collegiate class. The attendance, however, had largely increased, and, on the whole, it may be regarded as having maintained its position. Besides the Provincial College, Combaconum, which has been noticed in connexion with other collegiate institutions, there were six Higher Class Schools in the Tanjore District; two of these had small collegiate classes educating up to the F.A. standard, the working of which

4th Division.

District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Passed the Matriculation Examination.
North Arcot ...	1	284	10
Salem	1	353	6
Trichinopoly ...	2	578	9
Tanjore	6	1,338	24

has been already alluded to. The S. P. G High School, which is the most important of the Aided Schools in the mofussil, was found on inspection to be in excellent order. Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam, acquitted itself creditably, and the remaining schools exhibited signs of steady progress.

383. The Inspector's reports on the three Higher Class Schools in the 5th Division, viz., the Madura Zillah School, the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly, and the High School, Coimbatore, were generally satisfactory. The last-mentioned institution which was two years ago on a level with the Provincial Schools had not been able to maintain its position. The F.A. class was abolished during the year under report, and the success attained at the Matriculation Examination was not equal to that achieved in the previous year.

5th Division

District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils	Passed the Matriculation Examination
Madura	1	290	5
Coimbatore	1	356	4
Tinnevelly	1	204	5

384. The Provincial School, Calicut, fully maintained its reputation, 15 of its pupils out of 20 who presented themselves for examination having passed the Matriculation test, and 4 being placed in the first class. Brennen's School, which for some years was ranked as a Higher Class School, was placed on the footing of a Zillah School, the Bâsle Mission having intimated their wish to withdraw from the management of the institution. From the Mangalore Provincial School 19 pupils out of 24 candidates matriculated, a result which is highly creditable.

6th Division

District.	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils.	Passed the Matriculation Examination
Malabar	2	476	15
South Canara ...	1	215	19

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

385. The total number of schools of this class in the Presidency on the 31st March 1872 was 484, containing 23,367 pupils and distributed among the several Educational divisions as shown in the margin. The figures for the year preceding were 476 schools with an attendance of 24,859 pupils, so that there has been a slight increase in the number of schools accompanied, however, by a falling off in the number of scholars. The large number of the schools of this class precludes the possibility

—		No of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
1st Division.	Government...	14	606
	Private ...	76	2,728
2nd do. ...	Government...	5	179
	Private ...	42	1,614
3rd do. ...	Government...	15	686
	Private ...	34	3,333
4th do. ...	Government...	17	1,300
	Private ...	127	5,577
5th do. ...	Government...	8	447
	Private ...	94	3,852
6th do. ...	Government...	7	301
	Private ..	45	2,744
	Total ...	484	23,367

of a detailed examination of the results attained in each; a few general remarks, therefore, must suffice.

In the First Division the Godavery District is best supplied with schools of this class, whilst the Kistna District is worst off. In the Second Division the Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts are very backward, whilst Bellary and Nellore are fairly well provided. In the Third Division, although the number of the Middle Class Schools is not great, the quality of some of the institutions is superior. The Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore, for the education of Mahomedans, which was originally established as a feeder to the Madrissa-i-Azam, is especially deserving of mention, the standard during the last two years having risen much beyond the level intended. The Fourth Division shows a total of Middle Class Schools considerably in excess of that of any other division, but some of the Government institutions are reported to have deteriorated and in most of them the attendance appears to have greatly fallen off The Fifth Division stands next to the Fourth in point of numbers. Tinnevelly is largely supplied with Aided Schools supported by the two great Missionary Societies and by the Hindu community; but the Inspector reports that none of them rose above mediocrity. In the Coimbatore District the Taluq Schools were found on inspection to be in a satisfactory condition, whilst in Madura the reverse was the case. In the Sixth Division the Middle Class Schools are not favorably spoken of, their inferiority being attributed in many cases to the incompetency of the masters placed in charge of them.

General remarks on middle class education.

386 Middle class education has never flourished in this Presidency, and the year under review appears to have been a particularly unfavorable one to many of the Government and Aided Schools. The new rates of school fees have thinned the upper classes of the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq Schools; the Results' Schools have emptied the lower classes. All the old Rate Schools have, in addition to these obstacles, had to struggle with the financial and other difficulties arising out of their transfer to the Local Fund Boards. Hitherto the main defects of the Taluq Schools have been that they have been too elementary, that the masters employed in them have failed in carrying their pupils through even the limited course laid down, and that there has been an entire absence of any stimulus in the shape of a final examination at the end of that course. It will be seen from the table in the margin that all these schools are mainly Elementary Schools, 72 per cent. of the boys being in the three lowest classes, that out of 55 Taluq Schools 19 are really purely elementary, and that, although these schools have been so many years in existence, there are only 9 out of the whole number in which any attempt is made to go through the entire course, whereas the proper plan would seem to be for the Taluq School to take up the pupil at the point at which the Results' School leaves him and to carry him on to a higher standard. In this way the Results' Schools may be welcomed as allies, instead of being

Highest Class.	Schools.	Total Number of Pupils in each Class
5th ...	9	104
4th ...	27	409
3rd ...	17	623
2nd ...	2	718
1st ...	...	973
Total ...	55	2,827

feared as rivals. The Aided Schools are, as a general rule, inferior to even the Taluq Schools. Many of those which are still nominally ranked as Middle Class Schools have not the slightest claim to that title, and will, during the course of the current year, be transferred under the new rules to the lower class. The Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools are perhaps the nearest approach to what Middle Class Schools should be.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

387. The amalgamation of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the institution at Lovedale was effected in September. 206 boys were transferred from Madras to Ootacamund in four detachments, and in addition 19 boarders and 4 day-scholars were admitted during the year, raising the number on the rolls from 137 to 344. The number of removals was 24. The health of the boys, notwithstanding the sudden change of climate, was remarkably good The only change in the scheme of study which demands notice is the substitution of Hindustani for Tamil, the former being deemed more useful for boys who may be scattered over different parts of India.

Ten girls were admitted into the female branch during the year and 11 left. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 68, of whom 5 were day-scholars. Their general health was very good, but the proportion of admissions into hospital was not quite so low as last year.

The table in the margin shows the financial position of both branches of the asylum at the end of the year. The amalgamation of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum has had, as was expected, the effect of considerably reducing the annual cost of each boy, which is now only Rupees 227. The annual cost of each girl is estimated at Rupees 254-12-7. In both cases the cost of furniture and repairs is excluded.

—	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts ...	91,826	3	4
Expenditure..	73,351	8	6
Balance ...	18,474	10	10

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The only Government Schools of the lower class are the Hill Schools in Ganjam and the Sriharicottah School in the District of Nellore established for the civilization of the Yenadies. The former, 16 in number, contained 726 pupils, and were reported to be in a promising condition.

Working of Results' Grant System.

388. The majority of Private Schools of the lower class seek aid on the system of payment for results; comparing the general results for 1870-71 with those for 1871-72 it appears that the number of schools for which grants were sanctioned rose from 1,606, with an attendance of 45,299 scholars, to 2,037, with an attendance of 54,400. All the schools were of the lower class, except 141 for which grants were sanctioned amounting to Rupees 23,626-14-9. Including this sum the grants sanctioned increased from Rupees 78,176-4-5 to Rupees 1,03,147-9-3. Of the total sum expended in grants, Rupees 23,700-14-9 were debited to Provincial Funds, Rupees 14,197-0-9 to Municipal Funds, and Rupees 65,249-9-9 to Local Funds. The results may be summarized thus for the several educational divisions.

Divisions.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.			Average Grant per School.		
			RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.
1st Division	362	8,317	17,168	8	0	47	6	1
2nd do.	391	8,472	10,639	2	3	27	3	4
3rd do.	238	6,591	13,180	12	0	55	6	1
4th do.	383	10,610	21,832	8	0	57	0	1
5th do.	489	12,636	26,408	11	0	54	0	1
6th do	174	7,774	13,918	0	0	79	15	9

Every division, except the sixth, shows an advance on last year in every one of the particulars exhibited in the above table. Two years ago the Sixth Division had a larger attendance than any other, and absorbed more than one-third of the grant sanctioned for the whole Presidency. It is still remarkable for its high average grant, although this is considerably lower than it was two years ago, but in every other respect it has declined. The principal objections commonly advanced, and with some truth, against the results' grants system are, 1st, its tendency to encourage the establishment of new schools in towns in which they are not needed, rather than in villages in which they would be most useful; 2ndly, the ephemeral character of many of the schools; 3rdly, the obvious risk of fraud in connexion with the examinations on which the grants depend; 4thly, the considerable delay which sometimes takes place in the examinations on which the grants depend.

Number of pupils who passed under each standard.

389. The following is a summary for the whole Presidency, showing the number of pupils who passed for each of the four standards under the results system :—

Standard	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	VERNACULARS.					ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.			Number of Girls presented for Examination.
			Reading.	Writing	Arithmetic	Grammar	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	
I.	1,872	16,267	11,577	12,313	10,989	...	...	...	...	...	1,073
II.	1,421	9,772	6,929	8,038	6,756	...	...	...	...	...	682
III	741	4,591	3,017	3,738	2,675	1,538	1,842	1,028	1,275	1	280
IV.	282	1,994	1,302	1,626	636	808	864	709	732	448	134

This table shows that the number of schools which passed pupils under the fourth or highest standard rose from 164 to 282, and that the number of pupils presented under this standard was 1,994, against 1,227 last year. It is also satisfactory to note that the number of pupils who passed this year under this standard in Reading and Writing exceeded the number who presented themselves last year. The fact that the number of girls presented for this standard increased from 13 to 134 is also worthy of note. The per-centage of pupils passed to those presented in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic was as follows.

Standard.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
I.	71 1	75·1	67 5
II.	70 9	82 2	69·1
III	65 7	81 4	58 2
IV.	65 2	81 5	32

As compared with the corresponding figures last year these per-centages show a general falling off in the fourth standard; and, as regards the three lower standards, they exhibit an improvement in Reading and a falling off in Writing, while in Arithmetic the result was almost identical with that of last year.

Remarks concerning Acts III. and IV. of 1871 and Union Schools.

390. The most important event in the educational history of the year under review was the introduction of the Towns' Improvement Act and the Local Funds Act, which came into force on the 1st May and 1st April respectively. The general scope of these measures, so far as they affect the Educational Department, will be briefly adverted to

Although these Acts do not define the description of education to which Local and Municipal Funds are applicable, it has been distinctly intimated by Government that they are to be mainly appropriated to the maintenance and improvement of elementary education. The exceptions allowed are Higher Class and Middle Class Schools hitherto maintained under the Madras Education Act of 1863, institutions for medical and technical training and certain cases not defined in which Government may see fit on the representation of the parties concerned to sanction a different course. The cost of certain classes of Elementary Schools and of all schools hitherto known as Rate Schools is paid in Municipalities from Municipal Funds, and in rural tracts from the proceeds of a house-tax, of which the maximum range is from 4 annas to Rupees 5 per annum. This tax is levied within an area delimitated for educational purposes under the designation of Union, and consisting of one or more villages, so situated that the school is not more than two miles and a half distant from the houses of any of the rate payers. Under the exceptional provisions above referred to, the two Higher Class and 60 Middle Class Rate Schools of last year have all become Union Schools. Seventeen other middle class institutions also appear in the list of Union Schools. Some of these have been hitherto known as Subscription Schools, and others as Rate Schools of the lower class, while a few are new schools. It was, however, intended, as already mentioned, that Union Schools should be mainly Elementary Schools, replacing not only all the Rate Schools of the lower class which were 47 in number, but also all Elementary Schools aided on the salary grant system. It was also provided that new schools of the same elementary character might be established as Union Schools at the request of the inhabitants, and that any Results' Grant School, which had passed 30 per cent. of its pupils, for two years consecutively, and which the Local Fund Board might wish to take over and make permanent, might be constituted a Union School. The result is that there are now 185 Union Schools of the lower class. Thus there were altogether at the end of the year 263 Union Schools, with an attendance of 8,067 scholars. The returns received show an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 75,484-10-8, while the receipts from Government amounted to Rupees 18,227-8-11, and from local

sources to Rupees 43,767-0-2. It may be remarked that the only Union Schools to which aid is now given from Provincial Funds are schools of the higher and middle class. The following table is a summary of particulars for the Presidency. It will be observed that the First Division has by far the largest number of schools and scholars, and that most of these schools are what Union Schools are mainly intended to be, viz., Elementary Schools. The Sixth Division, which stands next, shows by far the highest expenditure, but the greater portion of this represents higher class and middle class education. In the three Tamil Divisions there are scarcely any Union Schools and only one elementary one. In the Second Division all the Union Schools are of the middle class :—

Divisions.	No of Schools			No of Pupils.	Total Expenditure.		
	Higher	Middle.	Lower.		RS.	A.	P.
1st Division	..	7	159	3,956	14,283	13	3
2nd do.	..	24	.	875	14,714	10	4
3rd do.	1	6	.	421	9,496	6	2
4th do.	...	5	1	286	2,977	4	10
5th do.	..	2	..	49	813	15	9
6th do.	1	32	25	2,480	33,198	8	4

Standard adopted as the line of demarcation between Middle and Lower Class Schools.

391. Schools of the lower class on the results' system are aided from General Local Funds and not from the house-tax. The amount of aid which has been afforded to schools of this class by Municipal and Local Funds respectively has been already stated As Middle Class Schools are now aided from Provincial Funds and Lower Class Schools from Municipal and Local Funds, it became a matter of great importance to lay down some precise line of demarcation between these two classes of schools The subject was discussed at the conference in January already mentioned, and the majority of the Inspectors were of opinion that the standard of Lower Class Schools should not rise above the third standard of the scheme for results' grants, omitting English. The Director considered, however, that it was very undesirable that every Elementary School, reading up to the third standard, should be able to get itself transferred to the middle class by the mere introduction of a little English, and Government concurred with him in thinking that the third results' standard, inclusive and not exclusive of English, should be laid down as the limit of instruction for a Lower Class School. It has also been ruled that the accidental passing of two or three boys for the fourth standard will not entitle a school to be transferred from the lower to the middle class, and that in cases of a doubtful nature the decision of the Director of Public Instruction shall be binding upon the Local Fund Boards.

Transfer of certain inspection charges to Municipal and Local Funds.

392. Certain inspection charges incurred in connexion with elementary education were transferred from Provincial to Municipal and Local Funds. These are defrayed from the land cess and from Municipal rates. Under this head come two-thirds of the salaries, office, and travelling allowances of the Deputy

Inspectors. There have been hitherto 19 Deputy Inspectors, but sanction was accorded for the entertainment of a similar number of additional officers of this class from the commencement of the current official year. Each district will generally have two Deputy Inspectors, or one for each circle. Bellary being divided into three circles is allowed three Deputy Inspectors, and Trichinopoly, which contains one circle, is to have no additional Deputy Inspector. Nellore and South Canara also contain only one circle, but they have been each allowed a second Deputy Inspector. No separate provision has been made for municipalities.

All charges connected with Inspecting Schoolmasters were also transferred entirely from Provincial to Local and Municipal Funds. Forty-four additional officers of this class were sanctioned during the year, raising the total number from 31 to 75 This staff will admit of two Inspecting Schoolmasters for each circle; only 13 additional Inspecting Schoolmasters, however, were actually appointed during the year.

Transfer of cost of Normal Schools to Local and Municipal Funds.

393. It was originally intended that one-fourth of the cost of all the Government Normal Schools should be debited to Local and Municipal Funds; but, as the Normal Schools of Madras, Vellore, and Trichinopoly supply few, if any, teachers to Elementary Schools, it was considered inequitable to throw any portion of the cost of these schools on Local and Municipal Funds. The Normal Class of Russelcondah provides teachers for the Hill Schools of Ganjam, which are all Government Schools, and has, therefore, been exempted on similar grounds. The only Normal Schools with regard to which the Government will be relieved of a portion of its expenditure are the Normal Schools of Vizagapatam, Cannanore, Mangalore, and the Normal Class at Nursapur. It is the intention of Government that a Training School shall be established in each district to provide masters for Elementary Schools, and it has been suggested that in certain cases the existing Normal Schools may be adapted to that purpose. The general question is still under the consideration of Government.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Number of schools and pupils.

394. It will be seen from the table in the margin that the number of Girls' Schools from which returns are received increased from 136 to 163, and the pupils in these schools from 7,180 to 8,267. This increase was entirely under the head of elementary education. Adding the number of girls in Mixed Schools, those attending Boys' Schools, and the pupils in the Government Female Normal School and Sarah Tucker's Training Institution, the

Schools.	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools	Girls.
Girls', Higher Class.	1	122	1	116
Do. Middle do...	90	5,402	84	5,364
Do. Lower do...	45	1,656	78	2,787
	136	7,180	163	8,267
Mixed Middle Class.	25	381	23	895
Do. Lower do...	264	1,767	273	2,056
Boys', Lower do...	...	792	...	684
Normal	2	65	2	101
	427	10,185	461	11,503

total number of girls was 11,503, giving an increase of 1,318 over last year. There were besides a number of Girls' Schools which do not furnish returns to the Educational Department, and which seek no aid, although in some cases the schools may be said to be under inspection. In the First Division, for instance, the returns give a total of only 456, although the Inspector shows that there were 1,016 girls attending 16 schools in the division. The four Girls' Schools maintained by the Rajah of Vizianagrum at Madras, which furnish no returns, had at the time of inspection 332 pupils on the rolls; they are stated to be all good Vernacular Schools of the elementary class.

Districts	Pupils.
Madras and Chingleput	4,257
Tinnevelly	2,624
Malabar	1,068
Tanjore	632
North Arcot	410
South Canara	366
Madura	348
Vizagapatam	317
Nellore	272
Coimbatore	250
Salem	240
South Arcot	194
Trichinopoly	164
Bellary	164
Godavery	67
Cuddapah	54
Ganjam	28
Kistna	14
Kurnool	4

The table in the margin shows the relative position of each district with regard to female education, so far as that position can be ascertained from the returns. Of 20 schools which succeeded in passing either teachers, pupil-teachers, or pupils at the last Certificate Examination (which is the only test at present available for gauging the progress made in these schools) all but four belong to Madras. Of the successful candidates it appears that about half were Europeans and East Indians and the rest Natives.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

General Remarks on Government Normal Schools.

395. The table in the margin shows the total number of Normal Students who passed the University Examinations and the fourth and fifth grade tests at the Teachers' Certificate Examination during the year, the number who obtained appointments, and the number on the rolls at the end of the year. It is a question whether most of these schools might not now be restricted to training young men as teachers, instead of giving them their general education. Such an arrangement would admit of a much larger number of teachers being turned out annually than is possible at present, and it would entirely put an end to a system under

School.	First Arts.	Matriculation	Fourth Grade	Fifth Grade.	Appointments.	Normal Students on 31st March 1872.
Madras	4	...	...	...	10	29
Vizagapatam ...	1	7	7	5	5	35
Mangalore	...	9	6	2	5	32
Cannanore	...	2	11	7	9	20
Vellore	...	...	6	10	12	17
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	8	4	7	29
Nursapur	...	...	2	11	7	13
Russelcondah ...	...	...	...	7	...	8
Total ...	5	18	40	46	55	183

which these schools are resorted to by those who have not the slightest intention of becoming schoolmasters, and who merely wish to obtain a general education without paying for it. A scheme for re-organizing the Madras Normal School on this footing has been recently sanctioned by Government. Of the Government Normal Schools, that at Vizagapatam fully maintained its position, whilst the institution at Mangalore made a considerable advance. The Madras Normal School on the other hand was very unsuccessful, and the report on the Cannanore Normal School was far from favorable. In consequence of the steady decline of this latter institution the Normal Branch has been recently removed to Calicut.

Government Female Normal School.

396. The Government Female Normal School was nominally opened on the 5th December 1870, with an attendance of 8 pupils; but, as about three months elapsed before properly qualified assistant teachers could be found, the school had not been in working order for more than nine or ten months when the first annual examination was held last Christmas. The school contained at that time 9 Telugu and 3 Tamil Students, all Sudras, the youngest being 11 and the eldest 30, while the average age was 21 The examiners considered that the general discipline and arrangements of the school were satisfactory, and that, taking into account the small amount of knowledge which the pupils possessed on their first admission, the school had made a fair beginning. On the whole the progress of this interesting experiment may be regarded as creditable to Miss Bain, the Superintendent, and as affording more hope of future success than was perhaps at one time anticipated.

Private Normal Schools

397. There were six Private Normal Schools in existence at the commencement of the year, viz., the Church Mission English Institution, Palamcottah, the S. P. G Seminary, Sawyerpuram, the Palamcottah Preparandi Institution, the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training School at Dindigul, the Church Mission Institution, Masulipatam, and the Sarah Tucker's Female Training School at Palamcottah. The pupils numbered 328 males and 89 females. All the schools were inspected and favorably reported on; the Training Institution at Masulipatam has been recently closed. On the whole the general result of the work of these schools this year showed a considerable advance on last year in every grade, except the fourth as exhibited in the marginal table.

Nature of Test.	Number Passed	
	1870-71.	1871-72
Masters.		
Matriculation Examination	3	6
4th Grade Test	9	7
5th do.	43	80
Mistresses.		
3rd Grade	...	14

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

398. The usual annual examination for Teachers' Certificates was held at 28 stations in August 1871. Tinnevelly heads the list with 91 passed candidates, Godavery stands next with 46, whilst Madras and Tanjore follow with 38 and 39 respectively. The insignificant position still occupied by the four districts constituting the Second

—	Registered.		Passed.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870 71.	1871-72.
Masters.				
4th Grade ...	314	365	98	104
5th do. ...	420	559	265	359
Method... ...	18	16	11	8
Mistresses				
1st Grade ...	18	8	4	5
2nd do. ...	26	18	8	7
3rd do. ...	97	92	29	66

Years.	MASTERS.		MISTRESSES.	
	Registered	Passed.	Registered	Passed.
1867-68	581	210	26	9
1868-69.	691	262	38	16
1869-70	1,231	524	75	38
1870-71... ...	812	374	141	41
1871-72... ...	940	471	118	78

Division which stand below all the other districts is very remarkable. On the whole, however, there was a decided advance on last year, particularly in the case of the female candidates. The table in the margin shows the rapid increase in the number of candidates for this examination during the last five years. In 1870 it became necessary to place a check on the almost unmanageable dimensions which it was assuming by imposing an entrance fee of Rupees 5 on all candidates who were neither teachers nor Normal Students, but it will be observed that even with this restriction the numbers are far higher than they were a few years ago.

FINANCIAL.

399. The enhanced scale of fees came into force on the 1st September. A decrease in the attendance was, of course, to be expected in many, if not most, schools. The actual amount of school fees and fines collected during the last two years in Government and Private Colleges and Schools is shown in the margin. Under the new system the School Fee Fund has ceased to exist as a separate Local Fund in the accounts, and the balance standing at its credit at the beginning of the year was transferred to the credit of Provincial Services. All masters who have been hitherto paid from fees are now paid by Government, and all fees are remitted to the treasury.

School Fees.

—	1870-71			1871-72.		
	RS.	A	P	RS.	A.	P.
Government Institutions	75,869	3	3	92,457	13	7
Private Institutions ...	2,51,568	8	8	2,90,563	11	7
Total...	3,27,437	11	11	3,83,021	9	2

400. Two important changes with regard to salary grants took place during the year. The restriction on the issue of new grants, which had been in force since the 17th September 1869, was removed on the 1st August, and the payment of salary grants to schools of the lower class was transferred from Provincial to Local Funds. The following summary shows the distribution of grants in each division.

Salary and Building Grants.

Divisions.	Salary Grants drawn in 1870-71.			Salary Grants drawn in 1871-72.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.
1st	34,450	13	3	29,038	4	7	...	...	...	5,412	8	8
2nd	13,183	0	5	11 530	12	1	...	...	...	1,652	4	4
3rd	97,253	7	3	1,00,046	9	11	2,793	2	8	...	.	...
4th ... · ...	46,246	13	11	45,030	0	7	...	...	...	1,216	13	4
5th	39,484	9	2	27,144	0	2	...	...	...	12,340	9	0
6th	16,969	1	1	10,938	12	0	...	...	...	6,030	5	1
Total ...	2,47,587	13	1	2,23,728	7	4	2,793	2	8	26,652	8	5

The disproportionate share of the salary grant expenditure absorbed by the Third Division, mainly for schools in and close to Madras, has been often noticed, and new grants are not now ordinarily given in Madras to any but female and pauper schools. The revision of the Salary Grant-in-aid Rules is now under consideration The total expenditure of public money during the year on Educational Buildings in the Madras Presidency was Rupees 58,433-11-11, of which Rupees 38,225-9-2 was debited to the Public Works Budget and the remainder to the Educational Budget. The growth of the Grant-in-aid System is shown in the marginal table, which includes all grants, except grants for school buildings.

Years.	Payments.
	RS
1863-64 ...	54,342
1864-65 ...	89,802
1865-66 ..	1,16,876
1866-67 ...	1,21,271
1867-68 ...	1,54,985
1868-69 ...	2,41,549
1869-70 ...	3,07,881
1870-71 ...	3,35,394
1871-72 ...	2,50,333

401. The following is a summary of the educational expenditure of the year; a comparative table exhibiting details for the years 1870-71 and 1871-72 is given in the Appendix.

Summary of expenditure.

Charges.	Expenditure during 1871-72. From Imperial Funds			From Local Funds *		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges	40,875	9	0	. .	...	..
Inspection and its subsidiary charges	90,677	5	6	...	...	...
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads	7,30,110	5	2	83,022	7	5
Total ...	8,61,663	6	8	83,022	7	5

The total expenditure for the year on account of all Educational Institutions (Government and Private), excluding the Madras University, amounted to Rupees 15,57,287-14-1 as shown in the following table, which illustrates the financial working of the educational system. The total expenditure on account of Government Institutions was Rupees 4,56,499-9-0, of which Rupees 4,31,910-13-6 were debited to Imperial and Rupees 24,588-11-6 to Local Funds. The expenditure on Private Colleges and Schools amounted to Rupees 11,00,788-5-1, of which Rupees 3,08,312-3-7 were derived from

* This phrase is used in its old acceptation, and includes fees, interest on endowments, building fund, &c., and not contributions from Local Fund Boards.

grants-in-aid given by Government, and the balance from sources other than State grants :—

Table showing the Average Monthly Cost of each Pupil in Government and Private Institutions.

—		Monthly Average Number of Pupils	Gross Income.			Receipts from Government.			Receipts from Fees.			Gross Charges.			Average Monthly Cost.			Average Cost per Month to the State.			Average Monthly Fees paid.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
University		...	36,702	6	1	14,304	6	1	22,398	0	0	36,702	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Education.																							
Colleges ...	Government* ...	1,522	1,63,443	2	9	1,24,432	6	3	33,712	6	11	1,33,221	11	3	7	4	8	6	13	0	1	13	6
	Private* ..	1,927	1,03,965	7	6	33,015	10	8	25,598	0	0	95,541	15	4	4	2	1	1	6	11	1	1	8
Higher Class Schools.	Government ...	1,916	95,375	8	11	69,335	11	5	25,894	12	6	72,025	9	4	3	2	1	3	0	3	1	2	0
	Private	6,798	2,32,593	9	4	88,265	15	0	71,383	1	4	2,33,792	8	11	2	13	10	1	1	5	0	14	0
Middle Class Schools	Government ...	3,994	77,373	1	9	54,226	8	10	23,017	4	2	56,815	5	0	1	2	11	1	2	1	0	7	8
	Private	27,069	4,60,009	14	4	1,73,434	0	6	82,794	13	1	4,59,442	4	4	1	6	7	0	8	6	0	4	1
Lower Class Schools.	Government ...	745	5,163	12	7	5,013	9	1	...	...	...	5,163	12	7	0	9	3	0	9	0	...	...	...
	Private	85,059	2,55,173	14	4	1,327	13	4	1,07,235	13	9	2,71,340	12	10	0	4	3	...	...	...	0	1	8
Normal Schools.	Government ...	1,036	76,613	9	7	67,285	5	6	6,686	8	0	71,219	6	9	5	11	8	5	6	7	0	8	7
	Private	726	41,825	9	11	12,268	12	1	3,543	12	5	40,670	11	8	4	10	8	1	6	6	0	6	6
Special Education.	Government Institutions ...	478	1,20,517	12	8	1,11,617	4	5	3,146	14	0	1,18,053	12	1	20	9	4	19	5	8	0	8	9
Total ...		131,270	16,68,757	13	9	7,54,527	7	2	4,05,411	6	2	15,93,990	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Inclusive of the School Departments of the several colleges.

Book Department.

402. At the beginning of the year an important and successful change was made in the financial management of the Book Department. Instead of an annual grant for the provision of books and for contingent expenses, a permanent advance of Rupees 25,000 was placed at the disposal of the Central Curator, and no items in connexion with the depôt were included in the Provincial Budget, except the salaries of the Curators and the cost of the establishment of the Central Depôt. During the year the number of colporteurs was raised from 22 to 27, to enable the department to meet, as far as possible, the increased demand for elementary school books, consequent on the spread of education under the operation of the Local Fund's Act in the rural parts of the Presidency; but the system of colportage in connexion with the department having proved unsuccessful in a financial point of view and difficult to control, it was decided by Government to abolish it from the 1st April 1872, and to transfer the work of distribution to Local Fund Boards, who will in future obtain elementary books from the depôts at a discount of five per cent. on prepayment, and make their own arrangements for supplying the schools.

The following table exhibits the operations of the Book Department in 1870-71 and 1871-72 —

	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		RS.		RS
Books printed	182 100	23,026	93,350	7,776
Books and Maps purchased ..	48,457	32,187	60,098	34,181
Books sold	176,175	51,915	184,615	49,529

Considerable progress was made during the year in the production of vernacular maps, and it is anticipated that, with the exception of Vizagapatam and Ganjam, maps for all the districts will shortly be completed. Excluding the permanent advance of Rupees 25,000, the net cost of the department to Government during the past year was Rupees 5,426-2-4, against Rupees 13,920 during the preceding year, and it is expected that the State will soon be relieved of all charges in connexion with the book agency, except the advance of capital for keeping up the necessary stock

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Special Test.

403. Two examinations were held during the year, viz., the Special Test Examination in August 1871, and the General Test in February 1872 The number of candidates registered for the Special Test Examination was 2,564, or 1,007 less than in 1870. This large decrease was due entirely to the introduction of the rule adverted to in the report for 1869-70, requiring candidates for the test for Pleaders in District Munsiffs' Courts to have first passed the General Test. Of the 2,564 canditates, 101 were candidates for the Police Inspectors' Test. The per-centage of successful candidates in the principal subjects was as follows.

Tests.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
I-A	76	48	41	48	21	28	32
II-A	79	42	51	43	26	17	24
I-B	83	75	61	74	100	100	70
II-B	79	35	22	39	16	19	19
III-A	45	40	34	23	16	28	11
III-B	53	59	21	32	18	28	52
VII-B	87	52	18	17	46	45	18
VIII-A	29	29	37	41	26	27	24
VIII-B	27	66	15	62	42	12	10
IX	...	..	14	12	7	21	20

Except in the case of Test II-A, General, Revenue Test, Higher Grade, and VII-B, Translation Test, Lower Grade, the general result in respect of each test was either about the same as that of the previous year, or somewhat higher than it. Hitherto candidates for the higher grade failing by a few marks only have been permitted to pass for the lower grade, and thus it happens that many candidates who are qualified by their attainments to appear only for the lower grade of the test are encouraged to appear for the higher grade, in the hope that they may by this arrangement at least succeed in the lower grade. This practice, of course, tends to diminish the per-centage of success in the higher grade, and to swell the number of candidates passed for the lower. The Government have intimated that the concession will be withdrawn after the ensuing examination. In the case of Test VII-B, Translation, Lower Grade, the number of successful candidates was not half so large as the number passed in the previous year, and the per-centage of success fell to 18, or a result similar to those of the years 1867 and 1868. It is impossible to account for the fluctuations in the results of this test, except on the supposition that many more candidates not qualified to pass appear in some years than in others. The Government have decided upon raising the minimum at present prescribed for a pass.

The following table shows the number of candidates who have completed the tests for the under-mentioned offices during the last five years :—

No.	Offices.	NUMBER WHO COMPLETED THEIR QUALIFICATIONS				
		1867-68.	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72.
1	Principal Sadr Amin, District Munsiff, and Pleader	11	36	33	11	24
2	Court Sheristadar	19	19	11	6	15
3	Deputy Collector and Magistrate...	17	36	36	42	37
4	Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate ...	34	98	45	21	61

	YEAR.	
	1870.	1871.
Number who presented themselves for examination	122	80
Number who passed in law only	3	8
Number who passed in the Departmental Paper only	52	31
Number who were pronounced qualified for the position of Police Inspectors	1	7

The marginal table shows the results of the Police Test for 1870 and 1871. The general result, though poor, shows some improvement on that of the previous year.

General Test.

404. The number of examinees for the General Test Examination increased from 3,715 to 4,108 ($10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.). The figures given below exhibit the results for the past four years in each of the three branches. It will be seen that, whereas the per-centage of success generally, and of the Anglo-Vernacular branch in particular, is much the same as in the previous year, considerable improvement is visible in the Vernacular branch and a falling off to the same extent in the English branch. It is subject for regret that not a single Mahomedan presented himself for examination :—

Years.	Total Number of Candidates registered.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.			English Branch.			Vernacular Branch.			Total.		
		Number examined.	Number successful	Per-centage of success.	Number examined.	Number successful.	Per-centage of success	Number examined.	Number successful.	Per-centage of success.	Number examined	Number successful.	Per-centage of success
1868-69 ...	3,992	2,319	182	7 8	643	249	38·7	827	202	24·4	3789	633	16·7
1869-70 ...	4,213	2,757	194	7·1	579	332	57·3	694	176	25·4	4,030	702	17·4
1870-71 ...	3,934	2,148	96	4 4	565	138	21 4	1,002	78	7·8	3,715	357	9·6
1871-72 ...	4,282	2,503	132	5 2	561	96	17·1	1,044	150	14·3	4,108	378	9 2

Financial results.

405. The statement of receipts and expenditure exhibits a surplus, after deducting all charges, of Rupees 5,703.

SECTION XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

406. The number of Clergy belonging to the Diocese of Madras on the 31st March 1872 was 186, of whom 39 were Government Chaplains, 54 European and Eurasian Missionaries, 76 Native Clergymen, eight Clergymen (not Chaplains) ministering to European congregations and receiving Government grants, four employed in education, and five retired. Five Clergymen connected with the S. P. G. were in receipt of Government grants-in-aid in addition to the eight noted above. In the year under review the Archdeaconry became vacant by the retirement from the Service of the Venerable T. Dealtry, and the Rev. J. Gorton was appointed to be his successor. One Chaplain, the Rev. J. Mills Walker, has been added to the establishment. There is still one vacancy. Six Clergymen connected with the Missionary Societies have died, viz., one European and five Natives.

Number of Clergy.

407. The Bishop was absent in Europe for the first seven months of the official year, having left, as Commissary in charge, the Rev. J. Gorton.

Bishop's absence.

408. Since his return the Bishop has held one ordination in Saint George's Cathedral, when eight Deacons were admitted to the order of Priest, viz., two Europeans and six Natives, and four Natives were ordained Deacons. The number of persons confirmed during the year was 773, of whom 354 were Europeans and Eurasians and 419 Natives.

Ordination and confirmations.

409. The Bishop made a tour of visitation, occupying about six weeks, to Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore, Salem, and Yerkaud

Tour of visitation.

410. At Coimbatore a very elegant and substantial Church was completed, and was consecrated on the 27th January. At the same place a burial ground was consecrated At Akola, in Berar, a new Church was opened for Divine Worship

Consecration of Churches and Burial grounds.

SECTION XII.—SANITARY AND MEDICAL.

SANITARY.

Military Sanitation—European Troops.

Preliminary remarks.

411 It must be premised that the Sanitary Commissioner's report relates to the *calendar year* 1871, and *not* to the official year 1871-72. Further, the Sanitary Commissioner's statistics are based upon the stational medical returns, and refer only to the sickness and mortality occurring at the several stations occupied by Madras Troops They do not, therefore, exactly tally with the Adjutant-General's returns, inasmuch as the latter include casualties occurring on the way home, and also embrace the sanitary condition of those regiments of the Madras Native Army which are located in the Bengal Command and in China. The stational statistics relate to 20 distinct Cantonments occupied by European Troops, besides the two stations of Palaveram and Vizagapatam occupied by the Veteran Battalions, and to those occupied by Native Troops *under the Madras Command.*

General health.

412. The health of the troops of this Presidency during the year was on the whole good. In almost every military station there was an absence of epidemic cholera; but, on the other hand, small-pox was more prevalent than usual, while fevers of varied type had an average prevalence. At Secunderabad a very severe but localized outbreak of cholera affected Her Majesty's 18th Hussars, and this was the only epidemic of note affecting the military.

Strength, sickness, and mortality among European Troops.

413. The mean strength of the European Army occupying the several stations in this Presidency was 10,802, the admissions into hospital were 12,781; the mean daily sick 617·09; and deaths 225: of the deaths, 23 occurred out of hospital.

Besides the losses by death, 134 British Soldiers were invalided "for discharge" and 318 for "change of climate," according to the returns of the Inspector-General, British Medical Service. In addition to the mean strength and sickness at the several stations, some cases of sickness and deaths occurred in troops on the line of march; of 8,632 persons moving from station to station, there were 315 cases of sickness and 8 deaths. For obvious reasons, the sickness and mortality of corps in movement are not included in the stational returns, which are intended to exhibit the influences of climate and locality on health. A statement showing the ratio of admissions, daily sick, mortality, and invaliding of British Troops for a series of five years and for 1871 is given below for easy reference It will be observed that the sick rate was low during the past year; that the mortality was near, but slightly above, the average; and that the amount of invaliding for change of climate underwent a perceptible reduction. But for the accident of the cholera outbreak at Secunderabad, the ratio of mortality of the past year would have been singularly low.

Years.	Strength.	Ratio per Mille of Strength.						
		Admission.	Deaths			Invalided		
			In Hospital	Out of Hospital.	Total.	For discharge.	For change of climate.	Total.
1866 ...	11,498	1460·6	20 2	1·5	21·7	10·5	46·1	56·6
1867 ...	10,928	1358·2	15·7	2 3	18·1	10 5	44·1	54·6
1868 ...	9,934	1388·3	16·3	3·0	19·3	9·5	52·8	62·4
1869 ...	10,880	1258 6	21·0	2·3	23·4	8·2	47 4	55·7
1870 ...	11,035	1436·2	16 9	2 3	19·2	6·6	70·4	77·05
Average ...	10,855	1380 3	18·0	2·2	20 3	9·0	52·1	61·2
1871 ..	10,802	1183 2	18 7	2 1	20·8	12 5	29·7	42·3

414. The health of British Officers, and women and children, of British Regiments was on the whole good. About five-sevenths of the total mortality of soldiers' children occurred in infants under two years of age, and the diseases show that a large proportion of the infantile mortality was connected with the period of teething. In Secunderabad, where cholera occurred, the women and children of the Hussars also suffered. At Bangalore several children, recently arrived from Europe, suffered from scarlet fever; but, on the whole, there was no serious prevalence of epidemic diseases amongst the soldiers' families.

Health of soldiers' families

415. In regard to the measures recently established for the limitation of contagious diseases in the army, the statistical evidence shows a decided decrease in the prevalence of such disorders in some of the larger military stations since the establishment of Lock Hospitals. From the returns it appears that the Madras Army, with a strength of 10,802 men, had in all 1,849 admissions into hospital for some form of venereal disease, and that of this number only one died as a direct result of syphilis. The average rate of admissions for the whole army was 171 per thousand of strength, but the admission rate varied a good deal at the different stations. The difficulties experienced in the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act and Cantonment Rules indicate the following as the points to which attention should be directed :—

Prevalence of venereal disease.

1*st.*—Improvement of detective agency.

2*nd.*—Weekly examinations of registered women.

3*rd.*—The disuse of female coolies and grass-cutters about Barracks and better control of the lower classes of women in Cantonments.

The rules, in point of fact, owing to inadequate police supervision, have never yet been thoroughly enforced, and consequently an immediate and striking decrease of venereal diseases could not be reasonably looked for. Already, however, the Madras Army, as a whole, is better protected in this respect than the troops assembled at the Aldershott camp were in the year 1869; and there is reason to hope that a more systematic and vigilant supervision of the classes of females frequented by troops will produce, by-and-by, more markedly successful results.

Native Army.

Strength of the Army by Adjutant-General's returns.

416. According to the Adjutant-General's returns, the strength of the Madras Native Army on 1st January 1871 was 31,386 men; the accretions during the year were 1,682 men, and the losses 1,661, so that at the end of the year the strength of the force was only 21 more than at the beginning.

Strength, sickness, and mortality by Medical Stational Returns.

417. The mean annual strength of the Native Troops residing at stations within the Madras Command was 24,921; the hospital admissions numbered 17,293; the daily sick 671; and deaths 265: of the deaths, 45 occurred out of hospital.

There was but little prevalence of epidemic disease. A few cases of cholera occurred in Secunderabad, Bangalore, Palamcottah, &c, and a mild form of small-pox was more prevalent than usual, though in no case fatal.

The ratios of sickness, invaliding, and mortality in the Native Army are shown below, for a series of five years, for comparison with the results of 1871. It will be seen that the health of this portion of the force was on the whole favorable:—

Years.	Strength.	Ratio per Mille of Strength.				* Invalided.
		Admissions	Deaths			
			In Hospital	Out of Hospital.	Total	
1866 ...	29,296	797 5	11 7	1 3	13 1	
1867	29,650	750 1	8 3	1 2	9·6	15 1
1868	28,153	707 7	8 6	1 5	10 2	14 1
1869	25,598	702 5	10 1	3 6	13 7	23 5
1870	25,098	630 6	9 4	3 6	13·1	19·1
Average	27,559	717 6	9 6	2 2	11 9	17·9
1871	24,921	693 9	8 8	1 8	10 6	22 3

CIVIL SANITATION

Jails

Jail population for the year according to jail returns.

Liberated during 1871 ...	14,110
Transferred to other jails...	3,331
Transported beyond sea ...	92
Escaped	16
Died in hospital	169
Died out of do.	4
Executed	66
Remained on 31st Dec. 1871.	9,270
Total .	27,058

418. According to a statement furnished by the Inspector-General of Jails the number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1870 was 9,503, whilst the number remaining on 31st December 1871 was 9,270. The admissions during 1871 were 17,555, which, with the numbers remaining at the close of the previous year, constituted a total Jail population of 27,058, which is accounted for as shown in the margin.

* Obtained from Adjutant-General's Returns.

419. The health of prisoners in jails was on the whole good, and the mortality of this class of the population lower than has ever been known before.

Mean strength, sickness, and mortality according to Medical Returns.

The mean strength of prisoners was 9,299; the hospital admissions 7,253; the daily sick 282·5; and deaths 167, according to the Medical Returns.

The strength of prisoners and ratios of sickness and mortality for the past six years are shown below, and it will be observed that the results of 1871 were very favorable :—

—	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength						
	1866.	1867	1868	1869	1870.	Average of five years	1871.
Strength	9,457	10,362	10,063	9,833	9,579	9,858	9,299
Admissions ...	1249·7	1012·1	869·5	804·7	735·2	934·3	779·9
Daily sick ...	41·63	40·7	33·4	31·2	27·1	35·4	30·3
Deaths	12·45	53·9	33·8	41·8	26·5	56·1	17·9

There was a marked immunity from cholera in nearly all the Jails. At Cuddapah and Nellore a few cases occurred when the disease was prevailing amongst the population outside. Altogether there were only 15 cases of cholera and seven deaths in the whole of the Jails. Only three cases of small-pox occurred. There was a decided increase of fever prevalence, but no corresponding increase of mortality.

420. The Central Jails maintained their superiority in the health condition of their inmates, as the following table indicates :—

Health condition of Central Jails compared with District Jails.

Jails.	Strength.	Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.		
		Admissions	Daily Sick.	Deaths
Central	4,332	634·1	24·02	15·0
District	4,967	907·1	35·2	20·5

Statistics show that the first and second years of jail life are the most trying to the health of the criminal classes, consequently the District Jails, which are intended for short-sentenced prisoners, are at a disadvantage in this respect, so that the excess of sickness in District Jails is not simply due to defective sanitary arrangements or bad and unhealthy sites.

421. What may be the lowest possible mortality rate of Jails is uncertain. It is sufficiently obvious, however, that the ratios of sickness and mortality of the Native Army are not fairly comparable with those of Jails, because the condition of the Military and Jail populations are wholly different. The Native Army, for instance, is a picked body of men, selected as physically perfect and limited as regards age, while the jail population is composed

Comparison of mortality rate of prisoners with that of the Native Army not a fair one.

largely of men of wild and precarious modes of existence, and of all ages. The element of age indeed enters very largely into the question of jail mortality; and, as mortality increases with advancing age, it is not reasonable to expect that the Jail population, which contains a large proportion of elderly men, can ever have such habitually low death rates as the statistics of the Native Army show, composed as it is solely of men in the prime of manhood. Statistics prove that it is the rapidly increasing mortality at the periods beyond 40 (that is, beyond the usual age of sepoys) that really determines the fact that jail mortality is higher than that of the Native Army.

Vital Statistics.

General remarks on the season.

422. The seasons of 1871 were on the whole favorable to health and agriculture. The south-west monsoon rains failed over limited tracts of country; but on the Western Coast and over the North-West Provinces, the rainfall appears to have been of unusual violence. The north-east monsoon appeared at the usual season about the middle of October, and on the 6th and 7th November a cyclone passed over the peninsula in the latitude of the Tanjore District Heavy rain fell also in most parts of the Presidency later in November, so that by the end of the monsoon the tanks in the south of India were quite full. In the Northern Circars the north-east monsoon failed almost entirely; and, as the rain of the south-west monsoon had been but light in the Ganjam District, there was a great deficiency of water for cultivation and failure of crops

Census of 1871.

423. The most important fact to be noted in regard to 1871 was the completion of a new Census of the population, on a system of enumeration never before attempted in India. The tabulation of the returns was not sufficiently advanced to permit of their application to the birth and death registration of 1871. One broad result has, however, already been arrived at, viz., that the population, which at the previous Census was returned at 26 millions, is now somewhat above 30 millions. In one district only was the population found to be below the total obtained at former enumerations, viz., the Town of Madras, the population of which, at an imperfect Census in 1863, was given as 427,000, the real strength being assumed to be nearer 450,000. The recent investigation can account for only 397,552 inhabitants, including houseless and homeless.

Census of 1867 basis of calculation.

424. At the Census of 1867, the population of the Presidency was given as 26,025,235, and in regard to 24,555,046 persons the returns of births and deaths have been received and tabulated. Certain Zemindary estates, and notoriously those in Madura, render their birth and death returns so imperfectly that, being only calculated to mislead, they have been omitted. The hill districts of Jeypore do not render returns of birth and death registration.

Births.

425. During the year 1871 the births of 517,109 individuals were registered—266,207 males and 250,902 females, or in the proportion of 21 05 per mille of the population included in the returns. There was a decided advance in birth registration, the propor-

tion in 1870 being only 18·1 per mille, but it is quite clear that until the reported birth rate averages from 25 to 30 per thousand of the population the returns will not approximate to the actual truth.

426. The deaths registered in 1871 were 444,371, or in the proportion of 18·09 per mille of the population. The year being generally a healthy one, with cholera declining, and small-pox only prevailing in limited areas of country, there was no reason to anticipate an increased mortality. There is no doubt that deaths, especially of young children, are not reported so accurately as they should be, and that in every year a considerable margin of error must be allowed for. The death ratios, as reported, of the last six years of the population of this Presidency are given below :— Deaths.

Years.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1866 ...	26·9
1867 ...	16·6
1868 ...	15·9
1869 ...	18·3
1870 ...	18·5
1871 ...	18·09

427. There were 17,656 deaths from cholera, against 55,867 in the preceding year. The disease was not general in all parts of the country At the commencement of the year, it was present in the districts of Tinnevelly, Tanjore, Madura, Trichinopoly, and Malabar. Disappearing from these Southern Districts, it began to prevail with severity in the south-western tracts of the Mysore country and adjacent districts. At the same time there was a movement of cholera over the Nellore and Kistna Districts into Hyderabad, apparently causing the outbreak during the month of May in the 18th Hussars stationed at Secunderabad. At the end of the year cholera lingered in a few localities only in North Arcot, Salem, and South Arcot In the case of several of the local outbreaks the origin of the disease was satisfactorily traced to the advent of pilgrims who had travelled over districts infected with cholera and to the pollution of the water-supply by them. The searching inquiry made into the origin of the outbreak at Secunderabad elicited facts quite inconsistent with the theory of aerial distribution, but tending to support the view entertained by the Sanitary Commissioner that contamination of the water-supply was the vehicle of distribution. So far as the Sanitary Commissioner's inquiries have gone, the facts adduced by him in his Cholera Report for 1870 have been confirmed in the main by the experience of the present year A slow and progressive southward movement of cholera has been demonstrated, and, when the epidemic reached the southern limits of India and Ceylon, a movement in a backward direction was distinctly observable. By the end of the year 1871, nearly the whole of the Presidency was free from cholera, but there are indications of a new wave of the disease in the north at the present time, which will most probably make itself felt in several parts of the Madras Presidency before the end of the current year, and of which due warning has been given in the districts likely to be affected Cholera.

428. With the decline of cholera there was a marked increase in mortality from small-pox. This is in accordance with the established fact that epidemics of cholera and small-pox run in cycles, the cycles alternating in the South of India, so that when cholera is raging and reaping a full harvest of victims, small-pox is for the time being in abeyance, and *vice versâ*. In 1870 the deaths were 11,252, but in 1871 the number had swelled to 20,823. The disease was generally increasing at the end of the year, the highest mortality occurred in the district of South Canara, in which the total deaths during the year were 2,874, the ratio of mortality to population being 3·43 per mille. The town of Mangalore suffered more than any other part of the district, the ratio of mortality to population being as high as 9·25. In the Presidency town, small-pox being unusually active in the beginning of the present year, the Sanitary Commissioner suggested to the Superintendent of Vaccination that new depôts should be opened out, and that, as an encouragement, a small money payment of from one to two annas should be offered for each child brought for vaccination by the parents and friends, in lieu of the customary issue of rice. In making this suggestion, it was his object to test the strength of the so-called "religious objections" to vaccination, and the result has fully shown that there are no classes of the population which will not come forward with their children to receive the trifling gratuity of one anna on vaccination, an additional half anna on bringing the child for inspection on the fifth day, and another half anna for those children brought on the eighth day. From the hundreds of children brought up for vaccination under this rule, it is quite obvious that the "religious" prejudices against the operation are no more than a very insignificant money payment will allay. The experience afforded by the Madras experiment will be of great value hereafter in dealing with the larger question of the extension of vaccination in the provinces. It is quite out of the question, however, that vaccination can have any influence in modifying these epidemics so long as the great mass of the infantile population is wholly unprotected as at present. In the year 1870 there were registered 439,063 births, a number considerably under the actual births, and only 22,507 infants under one year of age were vaccinated throughout the country. The figures for 1871 are registered births 517,109, and vaccinated under one year of age 20,137, or 3·8 per cent. of vaccination on the total births. This does not include children vaccinated in municipal towns.

Small pox

429. A marked increase of mortality from "fevers" was recorded during the year. The increase has been progressive from 1868 to 1871, as shown in the margin. There appears to be good reason for thinking that a great epidemic wave of malaria is slowly passing over the peninsula from north to south, and it seems that fever is decreasing in the Northern Circars and Central India, while it is increasing in the most southern parts of the peninsula. The investigation of the movement of epidemic fever is attended with difficulty, but it is hoped that the gradual accumulation of data will tend to throw some light upon what is at present a phenomenon but little understood. With reference to the question of the influence of Irrigation Works on the increase of fever adverted to in the report for 1870-71, the

Fevers

Deaths from Fevers.	
1868	105,692
1869	132,346
1870	151,027
1871	192,169

fact that fever is decreasing in the Northern Districts, whilst it is increasing in the South affecting districts quite irrespective of the question of wet or dry culture, as Salem, Coimbatore, North and South Arcot, goes to show that the intensity of the epidemic depends on the operation of general causes, and that no connexion has yet been proved between extension of Irrigation and increase of fever.

430. The deaths recorded from bowel-complaints were 38,928. This is the first year that a separate column has been devoted to such entries, and it is obvious that the people generally have no very clear ideas as to the nature of the diseases that should be so entered. Efforts will be made through the Revenue authorities to simplify registration under this head.

Bowel-complaints.

431. A large increase is apparent in the total of violent deaths. In the margin the totals of the past five years are given for comparison. In the new forms the deaths from "snake-bite" and "wild beasts" are not separately shown, but it would seem that 3,387 deaths are attributed to accidents of this class, while the large number of 2,370 deaths were suicidal.

Deaths from violence and accidental deaths

Deaths from Injuries	
1866	9,017
1867	8,613
1868	9,212
1869	9,310
1870	12,325
1871	15,323

SANITARY PROGRESS

The local reports on Military Stations and Municipal Towns, if they do not exhibit any very rapid strides in sanitation, show that the subject is not neglected or lost sight of.

432. In the town of Madras the Municipal authorities were busy throughout the year in laying pipes for the distribution of water from the Red Hill Reservoir, and this work is now in an advanced stage. The works at the reservoir are nearly completed and a magnificent sheet of water has been collected, so that within the present year the new water-supply will be available for the wants of the population of Madras. The works have been constructed throughout with the view of distribution by gravitation. No arrangements have as yet been made for filtration, but the water is soft and usually very pure.

WATER-SUPPLY, Madras.

433. The plans and estimates for the completion of the scheme for the supply of water to the whole of the European Troops have been sanctioned by the Government of India, the question of the purest source of supply having been the subject of much discussion during the year, the Local Government ultimately decided in favor of the Dhobies' well in accordance with the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion.

Bangalore.

434. The project for supplying water to the European Hospital and 2nd Infantry Lines at Trimulgherry was nearly completed during the year, and the works would ere this have been utilized but for the delay occasioned by the necessity of sending to England for engines of additional horse-power. Various analyses of the potable waters of this cantonment were made during the year, and it was ascertained that the source of supply utilized by the Hussars during the cholera out-

Secunderabad.

break was remarkable for a high degree of organic impurity, and that many other wells used by the inhabitants yield very impure water. The Sanitary Commissioner has advised that all wells resorted to for the supply of drinking water to troops should be cleaned out and fitted with pumps and covers, so as to prevent the possibility of contamination.

Municipal Towns.

435. In a few Municipal Towns also measures have been adopted for the improvement of the water-supply.

Conservancy.

436. Plans of a well-devised form of latrine were circulated to Municipalities, and in some stations improvements were carried out; but in the majority, owing to the adoption of a faulty design, no great benefit has resulted as yet from Municipal expenditure on latrines.

MEDICAL

General Working of Civil Dispensaries.

437. The working of these institutions during the year was satisfactory. Demands for new dispensaries were received from numerous quarters, and as such institutions must henceforth be supported by direct taxation, the demand indicates the estimation in which they are held by the public. During 1871-72 there was, as compared with the previous year, an increase of 31,578 in the number of patients treated at dispensaries. The figures for the two years stand as follows :—

Years.	No. treated.
1870-71	332,265
1871-72	363,843
Increase ...	31,578

The number of in-patients was 19,436, of whom 1,278 died; the out-patients numbered 344,407, of whom 258 died.

Financial condition.

438. Under the Towns' Improvement and Local Funds Acts the charges on account of Mofussil dispensaries were, at the beginning of 1871-72, transferred to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards. At the same time all endowments the property of, and all voluntary and special contributions to, the institutions, came under the control of these bodies. So far these changes have worked well, and the number of dispensaries is being rapidly increased under the operation of the Acts. So numerous indeed were the applications for Hospital Assistants for opening new institutions, that it was found necessary to obtain sanction for the entertainment of 54 Medical Pupils in addition to those required for ordinary purposes. In some instances the voluntary contributions to dispensaries have decreased since the introduction of the new regulations, but this was only what might have been expected. On the 31st December 1870 the invested capital at the credit of dispensaries amounted to Rupees 4,75,527-3-11, and on the same date of 1871 it stood at Rupees 4,74,236-2-8, showing a decrease of Rupees 1,291-1-3.

New Dispensaries.

439. A dispensary was opened at Triputty, for the maintenance of which the Mahunt has set aside a monthly allowance. At the following stations also dispensaries were either opened or

were on the eve of being opened :—Perriacolum, Yercaud, Namcul, Tripatore, Palani, Caroor, Dharapooram, Kullakurchy, Udipy, Uppenangoody, and Sheevagungah.

Lunatic Asylums.

440. Early in the year the new asylum at Madras was completed and occupied by the inmates of the old asylum. The insanes at Trichinopoly were found not to enjoy good health, and accordingly the inmates were all brought to Madras, and the Trichinopoly institution closed. The new asylum buildings at Vizagapatam were completed and occupied during the year, and those for the asylum at Calicut were all but ready for occupation at the close of the official year. Arrangements were also instituted for the immediate transfer of all acute cases from the up-country asylums to Madras, and the transfer of chronic and hopeless cases to mofussil institutions.

Operations of the Vaccine Department.

441. The total number vaccinated during the official year, beginning 1st April 1871 and ending 31st March 1872, was 263,835, thus showing a decrease of 7,906 operations, as compared with the previous year. The decrease is chiefly owing to the non-receipt of most of the returns from the different Municipalities and of a few from the Medical Subordinates, Zemindaries, Civil Dispensaries, &c. The ratio of success during the year under review was 89·61 per cent., showing a small increase over that of the previous year.

SECTION XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

TELEGRAPH.

General Working.

442. The effect of the new tariff (one rupee for six words and the whole address free) which came into force on the 1st January 1872 is not yet very decided. There was a decrease in the number of messages and an increase in the receipts; the result is from a financial point of view satisfactory. Telegraphic communication was established with Hong-Kong and Shanghai in June; with Saigon in July; and with Nagasaki, Japan, in August 1871. During the year 26,810 messages to and from the Far East passed through the Madras office. The total value of the traffic represented by that number is Rupees 9,51,800, and of this sum Rupees 1,32,740 is due to the Government of India. The system of delivering messages by task-work has answered. No message was lost during the year.

Extent of line.

443. In 1870-71 a double line was erected, along the Railway, between Madras and Poona. About half of this double line, or from Madras to Raichore, was made over to this division on the 7th June 1871. The line was not then quite finished, but was open for traffic. In March 1872 a loop line from Goondacul to Bellary was completed. This loop brought Bellary into communication with Madras and Bombay on one of the Railway lines, now called No. 2 or "Raichore Local." The posts which carry the loop also carry a third wire from Bellary to Goondacul, and this third wire is carried on the main-line posts to Kurnool-Road crossing near Auspree Station. This line (the loop through Bellary and the wire from Bellary to Kurnool-Road) was made over to this division on completion. The total length of the lines in the Madras Division is now 1,221 miles. The total length of wire is 1,932¼ miles

Sub-divisions.

444. The number of sub-divisions has been increased to five, by the addition of the Gooty Sub-division extending from Madras to Raichore and from Goondacul to Bellary along the Railway.

Lengths (corrected) of Sub-divisions.

	Miles.
Bezwarrah Sub-division.—From Masulipatam through Bezwarrah to Umbareepett (single line) and from Bezwarrah to right bank of Kistna (double line)	193
Nellore Sub-division.—From right bank of Kistna River to Madras (double line)	264
Pondicherry Sub-division.—From Madras to Negapatam (9½ miles of double line and 183 miles of single line) ...	192½
Paumben Sub-division.—From Negapatam to Talla Manaar, single line	188
Gooty Sub-division.—From Madras to Goondacul junction (double line) 276¼ miles; from Goondacul to Bellary (treble line) 32 miles; from Goondacul to Kurnool-Road, near Auspree Station (treble line) 20¾ miles; and from Kurnool road to Raichore (double line) 54½ miles... ...	383½
Total ...	1,221

445. No reconstruction or extensive repairs were carried out, ordinary repairs having sufficed to keep the lines in good working order. Most of the river-crossings were improved, and an estimate was sanctioned for the reconstruction of the Pennar River crossing near Nellore. On completion of two short lines from Davipatam to Ramnad and from Tonitory to Ramnad it is intended to abandon the coast line from Davipatam to Tonitory, as the wire of this coast line is quite corroded from the action of the salt water spray. The work of cross-staying the line from Madras to Raichore is being executed. The line joining the Madras Observatory to the time-gun apparatus in the Fort was taken through the Signal Office in December 1871, and in the previous month the Store Depôt was placed in electrical communication with the Signal Office.

Condition of lines.

446 The number of offices at the close of the year was nine, of which only four are returned as remunerative An office was opened at Gooty for departmental purposes, but as it was no longer required after the completion of the loop line to Bellary, and could never be remunerative, it was closed on 15th April 1872. The Cuddalore Office was also closed. The construction of a new office was commenced at Negapatam and a new Cable-house to receive the ends of the Paumben-Tonitory cables was completed during the year.

Signal Offices.

447. The total number of interruptions, imperfect communications, and contacts was 55, representing a stoppage of communication for 1,331 hours 6 minutes In 1870-71 there were 35 interruptions lasting 979 hours. In 1871-72 there were 21 interruptions lasting 826½ hours. The reason of the average duration being higher in 1871-72 is that, on the 6th and 7th November 1871, nearly the whole of the line from Pondicherry to a point about thirty miles south of Negapatam was blown down by a cyclone. Two contacts were maliciously caused by binding together the wires of the line near Guntoor.

Interruptions and Imperfect Communications.

448. The total receipts of the Signal Offices in the division during the year amounted to Rupees 1,92,752-9-4, of which Rupees 1,00,167-15-4 appertain to the Government of India. This does not include any part of the value of through traffic between the Far East and places west of Madras. The loss on the working of all the offices of the division during the year was Rupees 9,637-5-10 A profit of Rupees 70,615-6-9 was erroneously shown at the end of the official year 1870-71. Instead of deducting the total cost from the share of the receipts due to the Government of India, the cost was deducted from the total amount collected. Of the receipts of 1870-71 the share due to the Government of India was Rupees 88,271-1-0, and the expenditure for that year was Rupees 91,566-0-3. So that, instead of a profit, there was a loss of Rupees 3,294-15-3. The great increase in the cost of working the Signal Offices in 1871-72 is chiefly owing to the promotion of many signallers to the "Good" and "Superior" grades from 1st March 1871 If the cost of working the offices had remained unchanged, there would have been a profit of Rupees 8,601 for the year 1871-72.

Financial results.

EMIGRATION.

449. There was a slight increase in emigration to the Mauritius during the year, four vessels, carrying 1,114 emigrants, having left Madras for that colony. No emigration to other British Colonies took place during the same period. The due proportion of females to males was maintained as regards adults, the number having been 273 to 676 ; as regards children the proportion was 84 to 81. Five vessels from the Mauritius arrived with 793 return emigrants. Five deaths occurred in one vessel from various causes which require no special notice Two vessels from Port Natal arrived with 335 return emigrants. Five deaths occurred during the voyage from various causes which require no special notice. The average number in the Mauritius Depôt during the year was 218, the average monthly number of cases of sickness 17, and the number of deaths 6. The total amount collected by fees and licenses was Rupees 3,077 and the disbursements Rupees 2,948, the receipts have thus exceeded expenditure by Rupees 129.

British Colonies.

450. No emigration to any of the French Colonies took place from the Port of Madras, but a number of emigrants were shipped at Pondicherry and Karikal, many of whom were recruited at Madras. Two ships left Pondicherry and Karikal for Guadaloupe with 938 emigrants, one from the same ports for Martinique with 443, and one from the same ports for Réunion or Bourbon with 258—total number 1,639. This shows a decrease of 620 as compared with the previous year. Six ships arrived at Pondicherry from Réunion during the year 1871-72 with 339 emigrants, of whom only two died on the voyage ; and one vessel from Guadaloupe brought 329 emigrants, of whom 15 died on the voyage. In connexion with emigration to the French Colonies the receipts were Rupees 5,123 and the disbursements Rupees 7,500, or Rupees 2,377 in excess

French Colonies.

451. The French ship *Souvenance* sailed from Pondicherry and Karikal with 376 coolies for Martinique on the 31st March and was lost with all on board on the south-east coast of the Cape of Good Hope. The circumstances under which the ship was allowed to leave on the 31st instead of the 15th March (the latest date allowed by the convention entered into between England and France relative to emigration to the French Colonies) were as follows :—On the 27th February 1871 application was first made for sanction to postpone the departure of the *Souvenance* on the ground that great delay in recruiting and completing the arrangements for the despatch of coolies had resulted from the Franco-Prussian War Permission was refused in the first instance, but on the French Governor representing that the terms of the convention had been carried out in respect of the coolies embarked at Pondicherry, and that the relaxation of the rule was sought to enable the ship to take on board the coolies waiting at Karikal (a course to which up to that time no objection had been raised) the Consular Agent at Karikal was instructed to extend the time of embarkation to the 31st March. The New Emigration Act (VII. of 1871) having become law on the 10th March, the extension of time granted on the 17th idem was in fact legal and at the time sanction

Loss of the *Souvenance*.

was accorded there appeared to be no reason for believing that the delay would be attended with any risk to the safety of the vessel.

452. The British Consular Agent at Karikal attributes the slackness of Emigration to the French Colonies during the past year to the unrestricted emigration from the Tanjore District to the Straits Settlements which formerly prevailed and tended to interfere with the supply of coolies available for the French Colonies. In consequence of violations of the law on the part of recruiting agents employed for the collection and despatch of coolies from Negapatam to the Straits having been discovered, it was found necessary to impose restrictions on emigration to Penang, pending the legislative measures for the protection of emigrants to the Straits, which are at present under consideration.

Straits Settlements.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

453 The total number of publications registered during 1871 was 418, or 111 less than in the previous year. The marginal entry shows the number of works published during the year, classified under three general heads, from which it appears that there was a decline under the head of "Books," and that the numbers under the two remaining heads have not fluctuated to any appreciable extent. The proportion of the registered publications in each language under three heads is shown below :—

Numbers and languages of publications registered

	1870.	1871
Books	327	218
Pamphlets...	189	184
Miscellaneous ..	13	16
Total ...	529	418

Description of Books.	English	Vernacular and Oriental Languages.								Total for 1871.
		Tamil	Telugu.	Malayalim.	Canarese.	Sanscrit.	Hindustani.	Persian and Arabic.	Total.	
Original Works	36	54	15	4	3	5	...	...	81	117
Translations	2	22	11	8	3	..	..	..	44	46
Re-publications	23	95	60	12	3	54	6	2	232	255
Total ...	61	171	86	24	9	59	6	2	357	418
Total for 1870 ...	92	191	96	43	32	69	3	...	431	526*

Though the general result of a comparison with the entries for 1870 shows a decrease in the total number of books registered, there was an increase in the number of original works; but none of the vernacular original works appear likely to make any mark in the native literature of the country. In the matter of translations and adaptations from English, however, a few works of some value and merit have been published during the year. With

* Besides the publications here enumerated three other works in Kodugu and Tulu were registered in 1870, bringing up the total to 529.

regard to the above distribution of books according to languages, it may be remarked that the relative position of the different languages remained the same as in 1870, but the number of Tamil publications, instead of outnumbering, as in previous years, those in all the other vernacular languages taken together, fell slightly below the total of the latter, owing apparently to a decline in the number of reprints in Tamil and an increase in one or two other languages.

Classification of publications according to subject matter.

454. The books, &c., may also be classified as below, with reference to their subject matter under 15 heads, the English being distinguished from the Vernacular works in each group; the majority of the publications are mere reprints:—

No.	Subject.	English	Vernacular.	Total.
1	Biography	2	2	4
2	Drama	...	9	9
3	Fiction	...	14	14
4	History	2	1	3
5	Language	8	53	61
6	Law	5	14	19
7	Medicine	1	9	10
8	Miscellaneous	21	27	48
9	Poetry	2	75	77
10	Politics	...	1	1
11	Philosophy	...	6	6
12	Religion	4	143	147
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ..	6	...	6
14	Science (Natural and other)	3	8	11
15	Voyages and Travels	1	1	2
	Total ...	55	363	418

Nearly 37 per cent. of the books and pamphlets published treat of *Religion* and *Philosophy*. Of these the largest number (78) relate to Hinduism, 57 including Tracts, Gospels, and Sermons are Christian, two are Mahomedan, and one Brahmist. Another noteworthy circumstance is that 110 of the entire number of the year's publications are educational in their aim, being intended either for use in schools or as text-books for students and candidates for examinations, and almost all are due to private energy. This fact and the preponderance of religious works in the Vernacular languages indicate the direction in which the literary activity of this Presidency is employed at present. Upon the whole, the recent progress of Vernacular literature is such as to hold out promise for the future. The distinctly marked tendency of the present time is towards the revival of standard old works, both religious and poetical, with notes and explanations in the Vernacular languages; there are also efforts of a simple kind in the direction of short essays, biographical sketches of celebrated men, and small manuals on literary, scientific, historical, and social subjects, all requiring a greater intellectual capacity than mere reprinting of old books.

Printing Presses.

455. The number of Printing Presses at work in the Presidency was fifty-six, of which sixteen were conducted by Europeans or East Indians, and the remaining forty were under native manage-

ment. There was on the whole an improvement in the quality of the printing and binding, although several of the minor Presses accept mediocrity and cheapness as their standard, their work being confined to the re-publication of inexpensive Vernacular literature for the bazaar. Some of the Native Presses, besides aiming at neat and accurate printing and the use of proper materials, especially in the case of school-books and University Text-books, are trying to issue new editions of a portion of their religious literature enlivened by pictorial illustrations executed by native draughtsmen.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

456. The total number of pages printed at the Government Press in 1871-72, reduced to foolscap folio, was 133,802 of original matter, and 42,625 re-made-up, against 124,940 of the former and 43,977 of the latter in 1870-71. The table below shows the number of pages of original matter printed in each department in the year 1870-71 and 1871-72.— Quantity and cost of work performed.

	Official years.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Pages.	Pages.
Chief Secretary's	11,448	12,928
Military	11,425	10,809
Revenue	10,901	8,179
Public Works	30,611	34,244
Revenue Board	19,934	21,183
Gazette	9,919	8,891
Secret	551	808
Vernacular	..	1,406
Miscellaneous, including Penitentiary ...	21,001	23,245
Book Department	9,150	12,109
Total ...	124,940	133,802

The increase in the Chief Secretary's and Revenue Board Departments was owing principally to the introduction of the Local Fund Act, and, in the Public Works, to the number of special reports The cost for the year was as shown below :—

	RS.	A	P.
Actual cost of printing	1,16,991	0	10
Depreciation of stock	20,025	5	4
Interest on stock	9,143	9	2
House-rent	3,000	0	0
Cost of printing ink	3,191	11	1
Total ...	1,52,351	10	5

The cost per page of original matter, including all numbers, was Rs. 1-2-3 against Rupees 1-2-11 in 1870-71; including re-made-up matter, the cost per page was Rupee 1 against Rupees 1-0-3. There was an increase in salaries of only Rupees 582-15-7 against an increase in pages of 8,862.

457. In the Penitentiary Branch of the Press a greater amount of work was turned out with a smaller number of men. In 1870-71 124 convicts per diem were employed on an average; in 1871-72, an average of 99, or, as the boys were at work but half their time, being taken away for school, &c., only 93 men per diem. Notwithstanding this reduction in the number of convicts, and the employment of boys to fold and stitch outside the Jail rendered necessary thereby, the results for the year have been very favorable. In 1870-71, the total earnings were Rupees 33,075-10-6; in 1871-72, Rupees 37,433, an increase of Rupees 4,357-5-6, as shown in the following statement:—

Penitentiary.

	RS.
Composition	7,482
Press and Machine work	20,775
Binding, &c.	9,176
Total ...	37,433

The cost, including all charges, was—

	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendence	2,000	0	0
Convict labor	5,787	2	0
Establishment and free labor	5,246	10	7
Extra folders and stitchers	1,169	1	5
Total ...	12,402	14	0
Showing a saving, or profit, of	23,230	2	0*

OBSERVATORY.

458. The past year, although one of unusual activity and interest in the astronomical annals of India, owing to the occurrence of a total eclipse of the sun in December 1871, central across Southern India, followed by an annular eclipse of the sun in June 1872, was, owing to the same causes, not one of progress as regards the publication of recorded observations. The interruption and postponement of all other duties for a considerable portion of the year was the inevitable result of the eclipse, the preparations for which demanded time and attention; but the work of preparing arrears for the press will now be pushed on, the publication of observations already recorded being of far more importance than the further accumulation of results.

Publication of records.

459. The observations taken during the calendar year 1871 were 1,488 complete positions of fixed stars, 52 of the moon, 42 of the planet Mars in opposition, 26 of minor planets, and 10 of the sun—in all 1,618. This brings the number of unpublished observations with the new Transit Circle up to 20,895.

Meridian Circle.

* These figures do not tally with those given in the Judicial Section, Jails, because the estimate of the Inspector-General of Jails is based upon returns for the *Calendar* year.

460. Extra-meridional observations were almost entirely suspended throughout the year. The three minor planets Isis, Sappho, and Alexandra were observed on seven nights. The most perfect maximum of the remarkable variable star U Geminorum yet recorded occurred in February and March of this year, when it was visible, and its changes were under examination for 18 successive nights The discovery of the very remarkable nature of the bright star μ Argus, by Professor Respighi, with a direct vision spectroscope applied to the large equatoreal, must not be omitted. The spectrum of this star, unlike most others, consists of bright lines only, three being most exceptionally vivid, two in the red, and one in the blue part of the spectrum. Several other faint lines are clearly discernible; but subsequent measurement has shown that the deep red lines in the spectrum of this star by no means correspond with the red portion of the solar spectrum, but occupy instead the place of the yellow in the latter, while the vivid blue line is far beyond the well known hydrogen line F in Kirchoff's Chart, almost approaching to the violet end of the solar spectrum. A star in Corona Borealis, which suddenly blazed out in 1866 and faded away again in a few weeks, excited intense astonishment amongst European astronomers and physicists, and was proved to owe its brief brilliancy to the temporary combustion of hydrogen gas; in fact, to be a world on fire *for a short time;* but in μ Argus we have before us a *permanent furnace world*, the heat of which probably surpasses all conception, and is maintained by burning gases of a totally different nature to any with which we are acquainted.

Equatoreal Observations.

461. The great event of the year was the total eclipse which crossed the Presidency on the morning of December 12th, 1871 An expedition to the central line, for the purpose of observing it, was sanctioned by Government, and special instruments were sent out by the Home authorities, prepared under the superintendence of the Astronomer Royal, Drs. Warren De la Rue and Huggins, and Colonel Strange, of the India Office, London. The place selected for the Madras party was Avanashy, in the Coimbatore District, chiefly on account of its accessibility by rail. Other parties of observers were stationed right along the central line, especially at Baicull, in South Canara; at Dodabetta, on the Neilgherry Hills; at Poodoocottah; and in Ceylon. The Madras expedition was charged with all classes of observation and succeeded best in those to which attention was least directed by the other parties. A fine large silver glass reflecting telescope (the one used by Colonel J. F Tennant at Guntoor in August 1868) was altered, repaired, and despatched to Madras to secure photographs, if possible, of the Corona. No person in the Presidency having any experience or knowledge of celestial and still less of solar photography, both of which include astronomical as well as chemical dexterity, the Government determined to send home the Assistant Government Astronomer to study under Dr. De la Rue at Greenwich, Kew, or wherever he could find the best and readiest instructions on the subject, partly with a view to making provision for future events in which photography would have to take an important part, such as the transit of Venus in December 1874. Through the kind and willing co-operation of Dr. De la Rue, the Astronomer Royal, and the Director of the Kew Observatory, he acquired all the requisite information.

Total eclipse of December 12th, 1871.

Time has not yet permitted the preparation of the detailed report, but the following is a brief summary of the results. With a large Browning reflector three fair photographs were obtained during the totality by the Assistant Government Astronomer, aided by Colonel Rutherdon, S C., and Mr. Doderet, Mathematical Instrument-maker in the Department Public Works. More could easily have been taken, had it not been previously stipulated by the home astronomers that each plate should be exposed for 30 seconds, to secure as much detail as possible of the Corona. The photographs verify the existence of a luminous envelope around the sun's disc, to the height of about 160,000 miles, and show other interesting features as well. Mr. Curths, of the well known photographic firm of Nicholas and Curths, Madras, worked quite independently of the Reflector party, and with a large sized ordinary camera succeeded in securing four views during the totality, three of them showing the contour of the Corona and its dark rifts as perfectly as could be expected or desired. Mr G K. Winter, Telegraph Engineer of the Madras Railway, again undertook the polarization measurements, for which his previous experience at Masulipatam, in August 1868, had peculiarly fitted him Not contented with the mere repetition of former experiments, he set to work a few days before, and constructed a polarimeter out of some microscope mounting plates and the Savart's polariscope he had previously used. His results were very satisfactory, viz., complete conformation of the radial polarization of the Corona, increase of polarization at a distance from the sun's limb, or in other words, stronger reflection of solar rays from the higher and cooler regions of the Corona than from the heated luminous shell shown in the photographs, and a perceptible amount of reflected earth light emitted by the moon's disc when between us and the sun The spectroscopic results were extremely disappointing, and the new recording spectroscope, ordered out expressly for the occasion, proved a failure. Observations of this kind demand that the observer should be free from every other consideration except that of the difficult instrument he has to manipulate; and above all, the eye should be reserved for the totality, and should not be fatigued beforehand during the previous partial phase of the eclipse—conditions which were impossible upon this occasion. The consequence was, that of the bright lines seen in the spectroscope no measures were taken One vivid but not very broad line, somewhere in the green part of the spectrum, was visible right across the field when the sun's limb was clear of the slit. This was probably the Corona line known as K 1474, and was the only one which did not seem to change: the rest were flickering in and out, sometimes only three and sometimes seven or more, as the telescope was made to approach the moon's limb. These shorter and less steady lines were most likely prominence lines only, as the slit must have passed over several in sweeping about and around the limb. Mr. R. F. Chisholm, Government Architect, undertook to make such sketches and notes as should enable him to re-produce in oil colors, as faithfully as possible, the celestial and terrestrial effects of the eclipse. His painting of the celestial features is in the opinion of all who witnessed the eclipse a truthful and by no means exaggerated representation of the event, and the tints and structure of the Corona have perhaps never been so carefully attended to before. The terrestrial views, showing the contrast

of the landscape at sunrise and during the totality are not yet completed, but will, it is hoped, be soon ready for transmission to England. The times of the various phenomena, and the general description of the eclipse, as seen through a free telescope, were left to C. Ragoonatha Chary, Head Native Assistant. Determinations of the local time were made with a portable transit instrument, and the approximate latitude was also found by means of a good sextant and artificial horizon. The longitude of Avanashy was determined by telegraphic signals upon one night only, but certainly with great accuracy.

Telegraphic longitude determinations

462. Dr. J. A. C. Oudemans, Surveyor-General of the Dutch Settlements, having availed himself of the permission of the new British India Extension Cable Company to determine the difference of longitude between Batavia and Singapore in the early part of 1871, and being desirous of completing his operations through to Madras, signals were successfully exchanged between Madras and Singapore on the 24th July and two following nights by means of the extremely sensitive Thompson's galvanometer used by the Company. The observations still await reduction, but the results will be of great importance, and when, hereafter, similar determinations have been made between Batavia and Australia, and Batavia and China, the surveys of Europe will at once be connected with those of the Far East with an amount of precision little anticipated a few years back.

After the total eclipse on December 12th, Captain G. L. Tupman, R. M. A., the Ceylon Observer of Mr Lockyer's British Expedition, desired to fix the longitudes of Jaffna and Columbo by telegraph, and in these cases also very satisfactory results were obtained, the Observatory being placed in direct telegraphic communication with Ceylon, by an alteration of the line between the Observatory and the Fort.

Time signals

463. The Fort time signal gun is fired daily at noon and 8 P.M., by means of electrical currents from the Observatory, acting upon an instrument, invented and constructed for the purpose by Mr. G. K. Winter. It is usually within a tenth of a second and rarely more than a quarter of a second in error. In case of the friction tube missing fire when acted upon by the machinery, a second signal is sent precisely five minutes after the even hour, and is just as available and reliable as the first, while the interval of five minutes is sufficient to prevent any possible uncertainty between the two. During the first nine months of the year the proportion of failures was only 21 out of 545, or four per cent., and the apparatus was only out of use on one day A great falling off occurred, however, towards the close of the year, the failures amounting to 36 in 144, or 25 per cent., and the machinery being out of use on 41 occasions during October, November, and December. Every part of the line, and the machinery at each end, was repeatedly examined and found in perfect order, but still the failures increased in frequency, until it was accidentally discovered that the earth wire in the Observatory compound, which passes underground and terminates in a well, had been cut in two by some coolies at work on the paths, and the wires just loosely hooked together and covered over, no mention being made of the circumstance. With such an

imperfect earth-connexion it is only surprising that the current *ever* passed with sufficient strength to effect its purpose. The cause of failure once detected was forthwith removed. As every time signal sent from the Observatory to fire the Fort gun now passes through the Madras Telegraph Office, the distribution of true time throughout the Presidency is rendered a matter of simple daily routine. An Electrical Motor Clock, for the purpose of discharging the gun with mechanical precision, and three public sympathetic clocks, to be stationed in various parts of Madras, have been indented for from England, but have not yet been supplied.

Magnetism.

464 The magnetical records now maintained consist only of three readings per day of the declination and bifilar magnetometers, and three determinations per month of the inclination or dip. The room and apparatus for deflection and vibration observations have both been too much out of repair for use during the past year.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological Establishment.

465. Owing to the causes already noted, namely, preparations for the eclipse, &c, the publication of recorded observations was unavoidably delayed. Hitherto it has only been possible to supply monthly means and extremes to the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, affording such information as was urgently demanded by the Medical Department for filling up their annual compactive tables, but the Superintendent hopes at an early date to commence the publication of the annual results for the past four years in a complete form The intended inspection of the stations by the Assistant Government Astronomer could not be made owing to his absence in England on duty with a view to acquiring a knowledge of celestial photography; but three stations, Wellington, Coimbatore, and Salem, were inspected by the Astronomer when travelling on eclipse business, and the result was in each case satisfactory. The registers at Bangalore, Bellary, Madura, Masulipatam, and Trichinopoly are all well kept. At Negapatam the thermometer shed was blown away by a storm on November 7th, 1871, and was not replaced for several months; at Kurnool the barometer was out of order from February till August; and at Cochin and Secunderabad matters were in an unfavorable state, owing to changes of Observers and local Superintendents. The meteorological records of the Madras Observatory are now kept upon precisely the same plan as those at the other 12 stations; and, as all the instruments were most scrupulously compared with the Madras standards before being issued, the results will be strictly accurate for purposes of comparison. The only station yet entrusted with the calculation of the results is Bangalore, the Observer having had 23 months' constant practice at Madras before taking up his appointment at that station. The reduction of the records of the remaining 11 stations is still conducted at the Observatory as formerly.

Rain registers.

466. The rain registers at 222 Revenue stations are also reduced and published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* Meteorological Supplement; they appear to be much more carefully kept at the present time than was formerly the case. New and sufficiently accurate gauges have been everywhere supplied. They were constructed at the Madras Public Works Workshops, were all duly tested as to size of funnel and

contents of measuring glass at the Observatory, so as to bring any possible uncertainty on that score within 0·005 per inch of rainfall, and every precaution has been taken to ensure accuracy in the returns.

MUNICIPALITIES.

467. The following table exhibits the revenue and the expenditure of the Municipality of Madras for the year 1871-72 :—

Receipts	RS.	Disbursements.	RS.
		Establishments.	
Rate on houses, &c	2,39,642	Head Office	65,952
Tax on arts, trades, &c ...	90,246	Collection	24,062
Liquor licenses	11,722	Police	17,872
Tax on carriages, horses, &c. ...	37,738	Conservancy	1,29,504
Registration of carts	13,050	Lighting	5,094
Tolls	48,133		
Miscellaneous	85,170		2,42,484
	5,25,701	New Works	53,442
Balance of previous year ...	45,645	Repairs	89,864
		Watering	3,551
		Charitable Institutions	44,062
		Garden	13,863
		Conservancy other than Establishment	21,268
		Lighting other than Establishment	16,755
		Refunds	1,202
		Census	17,657
		Sinking Fund for reduction of debt	13,457
		Interest on debt	26,913
		Miscellaneous	17,888
		Balance carried forward ...	8,940
	5,71,346		5,71,346

Formerly the accounts of the Municipality were kept from January to December, but their financial year has now been assimilated to the ordinary official year, viz., from the 1st April to the 31st March. The gross receipts for 1871-72 fell short of those for the calendar year 1870 by Rupees 22,612, and the expenditure by Rupees 11,116. The payments on account of Police amounting to Rupees 17,872 were disbursements in arrears for February and March, the Municipality having been relieved of this charge by Section 2, Act V. of 1871. The same Act extended the application of Municipal Funds to the purposes of education, the establishment of hospitals, vaccination, and other works of local public utility. According to the census taken during the year the population amounted to only 397,552 souls. This is much lower than any previous estimate, but the operations were carried out on such an admirable system and with so much care that the Commissioners have no hesitation in accepting the results. The experiments on sewage farms are reported to have been most successful, and there seems reason to believe that it may be found feasible to utilize the sewage of the town for irrigation purposes, especially in the case of grasses and cereals. The debt of the Municipality (incurred on account of the water-supply project) amounted, at the end of the year, to Rupees 10,19,571. A sum of Rupees 13,457 was

transferred during the year to the Sinking Fund for its reduction, and Rupees 26,913 were paid on account of interest. The incidence of taxation (including tolls) was about Rupees 1-1-9 per head of the population.

The old Mofussil Municipal Act was superseded in the year under review by Act III. of 1871 The chief difference between the old and new Acts was the withdrawal of the State grant-in-aid and the relief of the Municipalities from all charges on account of Police.

The new charges imposed on the Municipalities under Act III. of 1871 were—

(1.) Charges on account of medical attendance and medicine in dispensaries.
(2.) Charges in connexion with schools, principally for primary education.
(3.) Registration of births and deaths

The necessity of making adequate provision for vaccination was also enjoined on all Municipalities when the new law was brought into force. Under the old law the municipal financial year was from the 1st May to the 30th April, but it was considered advisable to assimilate it to the ordinary official year, *i.e.*, from the 1st April to the 31st March, and in consequence the municipal accounts for the year 1871-72 only exhibit the result of operations extending over a period of 11 months The usual detailed statements of receipts and charges is given in the Appendix, an abstract being subjoined.

Receipts.			Expenditure.	
Current Taxes, &c.		RS	*Public Works*	RS.
Rates on houses		1,94,821	New Works	1,61,284
Tax on arts		1,36,416	Repairs	1,39,671
Tolls		2,91,894	Other items	29,578
Tax on animals and vehicles with springs		54,008		3,30,533
Registration of carts		17,360	Education	19,075
License fees		14,453	Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	43,395
Fines		10,927	Vaccination	5,994
		7,19,879	Registration of births and deaths	7,196
			Conservancy	2,49,956
			Lighting	35,140
Arrear Taxes, &c.			Markets	4,075
			Choultries	1,388
Rates on houses, &c. ..	30,173		Miscellaneous	50,480
Tax on arts	18,194		Supervision	1,04,559
Tolls	9,609		Advances	12,036
Other items	970		Refunds	24,508
		58,946		8,88,335
Allotments by Government ...		31,188		
Miscellaneous receipts ...		1,12,829	Balance	2,19,871
Recoveries...		17,782		
Opening balance		1,64,582		
		11,08,206		11,08,206

Two new Municipalities (Erode and Sriringum) were constituted during the year, the Act being thus in force in 46 towns. The income of the two new Municipalities amounted to Rupees 4,452. Leaving this out of consideration as well as the opening balances, and making allowance for the fact that receipts for 11 months only are shown in the accounts, the income for

1871-72 does not show a decrease proportionate to the amount of State contribution withdrawn. The item "allotments by Government" in the receipts for 1871-72 consists chiefly of payments made by Government in adjustment of expenditure by the Municipalities during the latter part of the previous year, but in a few cases grants were made for special purposes.

Leaving out of account the Police charges (now borne from Provincial Funds) and the operations of the two new Municipalities, the expenditure amounted to Rupees 8,79,090, against Rupees 8,38,295, there being thus an increase of Rupees 40,795, notwithstanding the shorter period over which the expenditure extended. This increase is attributable to the new purposes to which Municipal Funds can be devoted under the new Act, and to a considerable extension of operations in the way of lighting and vaccination. The expenditure on conservancy also shows a slight increase in the average monthly charges.

From special reports received on the subject, the Government believe that the more educated members of the community appreciate the improvements which have resulted from the introduction of the Municipal Acts, while the people, in general, display no active hostility towards them. The tax on arts and professions appears to be the most unpopular amongst the inhabitants of the various Municipalities, while tolls are the least so. The comparative popularity of the latter tax is doubtless a consequence of the dwellers within municipal limits being only indirectly affected by it, but the mercantile community are fairly represented on the Municipal Boards, and from the reports received the Government are satisfied that the municipal tolls in this Presidency do not prejudicially affect the traffic to any appreciable extent.

MUSEUMS.

468. The total number of specimens added to the collection during the year was 2,621, consisting chiefly of marine, land, and fresh water shells, and of ferns, plants, and grass found in Southern India and Ceylon. Specimens of the arms, agricultural implements, ornaments, and musical instruments used by the Souras of the Parla Kimedy Maliahs, in Ganjam, were presented by the Government. The additions to the Library comprised 64 volumes of standard works, 188 numbers of scientific periodicals, and 100 volumes of Government reports, besides 277 numbers of Captain Lyon's photographs of architectural antiquities in this Presidency. The number of visitors during the year was 116,691. The total receipts of the institution, including a balance of Rupees 1,485 from the previous year, were Rupees 6,544, and the disbursements Rupees 6,263.

Government Central Museum.

469. The number of visitors to this institution during the year was 18,860. The receipts, including the previous year's balance were Rupees 863-10-4, and the disbursements Rupees 709-13-0.

Rajahmundry Local Museum.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

A.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1871-72, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to enable the Government to levy a duty, by way of excise, on salt manufactured in such districts of the Presidency of Fort Saint George as the Government may think proper	By the Board of Revenue.	The object of this Bill is sufficiently indicated by its title	19th May 1871.
An Act to amend Act V of 1863 (*An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the traffic; and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same*), and to provide for its extension to other piers.	By the Local Government.	To provide a summary method of ascertaining the amount of damage which may be caused to the Madras Pier by reason of logs of wood or other drifting matter coming into collision with it, and to empower the Government to extend the provisions of Madras Act V. of 1863 to other piers in this Presidency.	19th July 1871.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1871-72.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to amend Act XXIV. of 1859 (*An Act for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George*).	By the Local Government.	To supply a defect in Act XXIV. of 1859, by providing that Section 48 of the Act shall be put in force in towns and other places to which it may be specially extended by the Government	1st February 1872	...	Submitted for the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General.
A Bill to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants.	Do	The object of this Bill is indicated by its title	Do.	...	Under the consideration of the Select Committee.
A Bill to extend the purposes for which Port Rules may be passed by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, and to amend Schedule A. annexed to Act IV. of 1842.	Do.	To provide for Port Rules being made for various purposes other than those enumerated in Section 7 of the Port Conservancy Act, XXII of 1855.	8th February 1872.	...	Do.

APPEN

A.

No. I.—

Table showing the Various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Village Officers (exercising Civil and Criminal powers)	53,910	2¾	470	(a) 30,396	One Judge	12 hours' imprisonment or 6 hours' stocks in petty assaults, thefts, &c., Final Jurisdiction in Civil Suits, the value of which does not exceed 10 Rs. or on agreement of the parties in suits not exceeding Rs. 100.	Hereditary ... ...
2. Talook Sub-Magistrates (exercising Criminal powers)	155	925	171,190	155	One Judge	Powers of 1st or 2nd Class Sub-Magistrates.	Special Test Examination in Law of Evidence, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and Rules of Practice. Special Test in Revenue Acts, Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Talook and Village Account System, and Rules of the Stamp Department.
3 Other local Sub-Magistrates.	308	462	85,595	308	Do.		
4. Cantonment Judges (exercising the powers of a Small Cause Court and Criminal powers).	5	2½	12,140	5	Do.	Full powers of a Magistrate, powers of a Justice of the Peace, and Civil Jurisdiction within the cantonment in suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Special Test Examination in Law of Evidence, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and in Special and Local Acts relating to jurisdiction.
5. District Munsiffs (exercising Civil powers.)	110	1,300	240,870	110	Do ...	Original Suits up to Rs. 1,000 and Small Cause Suits below Rupees 50 (Regulation VI. of 1816 and Madras Act IV. of 1863).	Special Test Examination in Law of Evidence, Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Rules of Practice, Civil and Criminal, Law of Contracts and of Torts, Equity and the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws.
6. Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers) having no independent local jurisdiction.	..	...	...	63	Do. ..	Full powers of a Magistrate or powers of Magistrate of 1st or 2nd Class.	*Assistant Collectors and Magistrates.* Covenanted Civil Service Examination. *Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.* Special Test Examination in Law and in Revenue. *Vide Sub-Magistrates.*

(a) *i.e.*, the number who actually exercised jurisdiction.
(b) *i.e.*, One-fifth of the Revenue establishment is debited to Law and Justice.
(c) Including 2,734 preliminary inquiries.

DIX II.

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31*st December* 1871.

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	(a) 30,396	...	Grants in land and fees in kind.	..	Revenue Executive	..	...	27,962	44,108	...	...	...
...	...	10	145	2,220	2,256	(b) 1,102	Revenue Executive.	...	...	(c) 395,936	(d) 217	...	...	...
...	...	6	302	1,290	840	(b) 125								
...	5	...	...	8,400	...	1,392	None. ...	(e) 288	...	(e) 2,548	1,124	...	1	...
...	...	18	92	288	2,472	1,800	Do. ..	252	15	...	134,774	...	...	...
32	...	15	16	5,736	4,320	...	Revenue Executive							

(d) Civil work performed by the Sub-Magistrates of Anjengo, Vythri, and Gudalur in the Calicut Zillah, and by the Sub-Magistrate of the Pulney Hills.

(e) Including 36 preliminary inquiries.

No. I.—

Table showing the Various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Assistant Agents and Commissioners (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	2,622	356,498	3	One Judge.	Full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace Civil Jurisdiction in cases referred Powers of a Collector in Revenue Suits (Act XXIV. of 1839 and Madras Act I of 1868)	Covenanted Officers.
8. Divisional Officers (exercising Criminal & Revenue powers).	52	..	..	52	Do.	Full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace Powers of a Collector in Revenue Suits.	Covenanted and Uncovenanted. *Vide* 6.
9. Police Magistrates (Presidency Town).	2	13	225,000	2	One Magistrate singly or two together.	Justice of the Peace and Magisterial powers under Madras Act VIII. of 1867.	None ... ...
10. Small Cause Courts (confined to proper functions).	1	..	..	1	One Judge	Small Causes not exceeding in value of 500 rupees.	Covenanted Officers and Uncovenanted.—No special qualification for the latter.
11. Small Cause Courts (exercising also the powers of a Principal Sadr Amin).	6	4,280	985,790	6	Do.	Small Causes, &c., Original Suits exceeding Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000 Appellate Jurisdiction in appeals referred for disposal.	
12. Small Cause Courts (Presidency Town).	1	26	450,000	1	FourJudgs	Small Cause Suits not exceeding in value Rs. 1,000—Suits exceeding Rs 1,000 with consent of the parties (Acts IX. of 1850 and XXVI. of 1864).	The First Judge must be a Barrister.
13. Principal SadrAmins (exercising ordinary Civil powers).	7			7	One Judge.	Original Suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 10,000 and Appellate Jurisdiction in appeals referred.	Special Test Examination in Law—*Vide District Munsiffs.*
14. Principal Sadr Amins (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts).	5	4,590	1,029,490	5	Do. ...	Small Causes exceeding Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 500.	do.
15. District Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	18	6,654	129,588	18	Do. ...	Full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, Judicial powers under special Revenue Acts (Regulations XII of 1816, IX of 1822, VI. of 1831, and Madras Act VIII of 1865).	Covenanted Officers.
16. Agents and Commissioner, (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	7,867	1,069,496	3	One Judge with Assessors in CriminalCases	Powers of a Collector in Revenue matters. Powers of a Civil and Session Judge.	do.

(*f*) *i. e.*, one-fifth of the Revenue establishment is debited to Law and Justice.
(*g*) Including 646 preliminary inquiries.
(*h*) Including 57 cases disposed of by the Deputy Collector of Manantoddy as a District Munsiff.

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1871.—(Continued).

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	...	...	...	12,550	...	(f) 582	Revenue Executive	288	...	(g) 10,921	(h) 117	...	2,291	...
34	..	3	15	11,080	4,200									
..	1	2	1	12,000	9,600	8,178	None.	274	8 Law Agents and all Advocates, Attorneys, and Vakils of the High Court.	10,785	...	..	...	...
5	...	2	.	13,740	..	4,980	Do. ..	236	10	(i) 23	12,330	...	...	573
...	...	3	1	14,000	12,000	81,514	Do. .	(j) 263	...	...	24,190	...	...	...
..	..	2	10	6,000	6,000	5,832	Do. ...	236	11	69	3,441	...	12	2,753
18	...	...	..	28,280	...	(f) 5,090	Chief Executive Officer of the District.	288	...	626	...	(k) 2,964	544	...
3	...	..	.	...	...	..	...							

(f) The Judge of the Masulipatam Small Cause Court exercises the powers of a Magistrate.
(j) One Judge sits two days a week during the vacation.
(k) Including Revenue Suits decided by Divisional Officers.

No. I.—

Table showing the Various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Civil and Session Courts (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	18	6,800	1,259,530	21	One Judge with Assessors in Criminal Cases and in 6 Zillahs with Jury in certain offences	All Civil Suits exceeding Rs 10,000 where there is a Principal Sadr Amin all exceeding Rs. 1,000 where none Appellate Jurisdiction from decrees of Principal Sadr Amins and District Munsifs. Where Small Cause Jurisdiction exists, suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Covenanted Officers.
18. Civil and Session Courts (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts.)	3						
Total ..	697			760			
19. High Court. (Original Side)	1	26	450,000	1	One	Ordinary Original Jurisdiction in all matters within the Presidency Town	According to Letters Patent.
(Appellate Side).	1	143,380	26,531,400	1	Two ...	Appeals from Division Courts (High Court). Regular Appellate Jurisdiction from decrees and sentences and orders of Civil and Session Courts. Special Appellate Jurisdiction from decrees, &c., and orders of Lower Appellate Courts. General powers of revision.	

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31*st December* 1871.—(Continued.)

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
21	..	..	.	26,500	.	7,080	None ..	236	28	1,547	765	...	589	3,263
116	6	61	582							122,455	176,958	2,964	3,437	6,589
5	Appointed by Letters Patent.			48,000	..	75,544 (*l*) 79,968	..	243	42	76	630	...	309	Reg. 140 Spec. 757

(*l*) Not including the pay of menial servants.

No. II.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several Classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871.

Nature of Claims.	Number of Cases in Different Courts.												High Court	
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Causes.						
	Village Munsiffs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of S. C. Courts as Principal Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	Total.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	Total.	Ordinary.	Madras Court of Small Causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Civil Court Cases.														
Money due on contract. On written promise for sum certain ..	8,864	...	25,768	427	222	280	35,561	43,046	1,498	8,563	66	53,173	371	6,058
On unwritten promise for sum certain	22,151	...	2,256	20	2	22	24,451	15,257	232	815	2	16,306	5	1,274
On account stated	7,867	...	1,605	35	12	27	9,539	7,139	110	1,327	26	8,602	38	2,491
Money paid or received	1,404	...	255	8	1	8	1,676	1,802	21	82	3	1,908	47	2,472
For goods sold and delivered... ...	1,529	.	290	9	...	3	1,831	1,538	88	493	2	2,121	39	7,281
Rent	396	...	1,067	9	17	12	1,501	3,842	159	412	1	4,414	3	2,188
Recovery of personal property, or value thereof ...	1,709	...	975	18	7	7	2,716	2,716	41	191	8	2,956	10	740
Damages ... For injuries to person...	...	...	17	1	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
For injuries to property	5	...	276	1	3	5	290	172	8	61	...	241	2	97
For defamation...	...	...	114	...	4	4	122	3	...	3	...	6	2	...
For other injuries not included in the above	...	...	125	4	1	1	131	187	2	4	...	193	2	...
For breaches of contract not included in the above	7	...	125	7	1	9	149	64	4	42	...	110	8	1,984
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts ...	35	...	284	2	2	3	326	65	...	8	1	74	9	...
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident	...	...	92	3	...	2	97	2	...	...	...	2	1	...

Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	...	...	46	2	...	1	49	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts ...	85	...	82	4	2	7	180	7	...	...	2	9	9	...
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping ...	...	...	3	2	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Suits connected with religion and caste	...	...	51	...	...	2	53	31	...	...	...	31	...	...
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	...	...	54	1	1	11	67	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Suits relating to marriage dower and divorce ...	...	...	109	2	...	8	119	36	4	11	4	55	3	...
Suits to establish or dispute adoption.	...	...	12	1	...	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	...	...	8	...	..	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights ...	...	...	648	11	8	19	687	4	...	...	...	4	9	...
Suits to establish or contest wills	..	. .	18	1	2	5	26	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Claims to inheritance { Under Hindu Law	.	...	450	13	5	32	500	1	...	...	...	1	3	...
Claims to inheritance { Do. Mahomedan Law ...	. .	...	109	6	4	4	123	8	...	...	...	8	...	...
Claims to inheritance { Do. any other Law. ..	...	...	13	...	..	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows	...	...	49	4	...	3	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Suits relating to the revenue	...	...	452	4	. .	...	457	1,161	2	10	...	1,173	...	...
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property. .	...	...	10,610	183	91	39	10,923	...	...	...	...	...	110	...
Claims in right of pre-emption	...	...	34	...	..	..	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands	..	...	82	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits) ...	...	...	450	5	1	2	458	13	...	...	...	13	...	...
Suits for partition of immoveable property	...	...	647	18	19	27	711	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
Suits regarding boundaries	...	...	47	...	. .	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits for, or relating to, real property, not included in the above	...	...	9,116	137	47	90	9,390	14	...	...	...	14	53	195
REVENUE COURT CASES														
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes (Regulation XII. of 1816, Section 4) ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Claims to hereditary offices or their emoluments (Regulation VI. of 1831, Section 3)	...	394	...	...	...	..	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent (Madras Act VIII. of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10, and 11)	...	1,411	...	. .	...	...	1,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to ejectment (Section 12)	...	88	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint, &c., (Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49, and 80)	...	955	...	...	...	...	955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44,047	2,854	56,339	938	452	644	105,274	77,109	2,169	12,022	115	91,415	772	24,784

No. III.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871.

Value.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.																
	Ordinary Suits.								Small Causes.						High Court	Madras Court of Small Causes	
	Village Munsiffs.	Revenue Courts	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts, as Principal Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	Total Number of Suits	Total Value in Rupees.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	Total Number of Small Causes.	Total Value in Rupees.	Ordinary Suits.*	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Not exceeding Rupees 5	22,366	318	880	4		4	23,572	74,738	4,510	18	585	...	5,113	19,320		7,953	22,536
Do. do. 20	21,434	1,004	4,526	38	4	26	27,031	2,24,486	30,687	148	1,310		32,145	4,00,480	..	9,271	1,00,171
Do. do 100	303	954	26,558	91	10	27	27,943	17,85,708	42,323	1,034	4,947	32	48,336	18,21,816	3	5,458	2,38,500
Do. do 500	3	321	22,385	116	6	20	22 851	48,61,570	29	959	5,068	85	6,141	12,90,842	112	1,383	2,86,103
Do. do. 1,000	1	34	3 158	32	1	13	3,239	2,50,228	.		...	..	.	.	95	125	85,339
Do. do. 5,000	1	8	24	919	361	367	1,680	32,26,197	..		..	.	...	.	274	.	...
Do. do. 10,000	.	.	1	82	35	36	155	11,03,111	.	...		.	.	...	48	...	...
Do. do. 1,00,000	..	1	...	..	3	137	141	35,26,702	.	.	...	..	.	...	17	...	..
Exceeding do. 1,00,000	..			.	.	14	14	33,07,468	..	..	..	.	..	.	1	..	...
Suits of which it is not possible to estimate the money value	..	324	27	...	...	4	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	80	...	...
Total ...	44,108	2,964	57,559	1,282	420	648	106,981	1,83,60,208	77,549	2,159	11,910	117	91,735	35,32,458	630	24,190	7,32,648

* N.B.—The value of the suits *instituted* has by an error been substituted for the value of the suits *disposed of* in the High Court (Original Side).

No. IV.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from 1870.	Filed in 1871, including Suits remanded and re-admitted.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Uncontested. Dismissed for Default.	Uncontested. Withdrawn with Leave	Uncontested. Compromised.	Uncontested. Decreed on Confession.	Uncontested. Decreed *ex parte*.	Uncontested. Dismissed *ex parte*.	Contested. Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Contested. Judgment for Defendant.	Total. Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending. Over two months.	Pending. Over four months.	Pending. Over twelve months.	Average duration of Suits. Contested.	Average duration of Suits. Uncontested.	Referred to Arbitration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Village Courts	10,663	44,060		54,723	..		7,085	2,167	8,978	7,529	7,459	669	8,857	1,364	44,108	10,615	2,763	2,265	1,858	78	83	16
Revenue Courts	1,014	2,856	149	4,019	149	171	336	261	297	18	186	90	1,234	542	2,964	906	254	366	6,137	93	120	9
District Munsiffs. Ordinary ..	38,043	57,111	1,427	96,581	2,374	106	2,592	1,525	10,357	4,926	13,538	1,647	16,092	6,882	57,559	36,648	9,267	12,952	789	392	240	108
District Munsiffs. Small Causes	6,101	77,911	39	84,051	19	78	4,788	1,826	13,598	10,585	19,242	2,625	18,342	6,543	77,549	6,483	1,076	327	9	57	54	60
Small Cause Courts. ... As P. S. Amins.	178	465	11	654	34	2	2	8	53	32	149	3	118	55	420	260	88	70	34	272	140	12
Small Cause Courts. ... Small Causes ..	1,001	12,049	2	13,052		33	562	168	3,292	1,397	3,156	94	2,463	778	11,910	1,142	667	5	1	21	18	30
Principal Sadr Amins Ordinary	618	1,905	630	2,253	91	3	87	46	179	86	210	2	478	194	1,282	880	119	378	230	262	121	6
Principal Sadr Amins Small Causes ...	370	2,175	535	3,080	81	..	57	95	185	422	648	30	546	176	2,159	840	16	4	251	39	34	...
Civil Courts ... Ordinary ...	554	657	491	1,702	559	9	16	23	137	38	83	3	188	160	648	495	140	151	111	362	188	18
Civil Courts ... Small Causes ..	14	115	...	129	..		2	12	19	8	19	...	48	9	117	12	...	...	..	49	45	.
Madras Court of Small Causes ..	2,153	24,784	..	26,937	..	.	2,769	3	8,083	1,279	7,036	1	4,471	548	24,190	2,747	2,177	529	41	...	...	117
Total .	60,709	223,188	3,284	287,181	3,307	402	18,296	6,134	45,178	26,320	51,726	5,164	52,837	17,251	222,906	60,968	16,567	17,047	9,461	214	108	376
High Court (Original Side) ...	414	772	...	1,186	...	...	221						409		630	556	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—As regards the difference between the figures in column 2 and those appearing in column 17, Form IV. of the Statistical Tables for 1870, the following explanation is offered:—
8 suits disposed of by Village Munsiffs were incorrectly entered as pending in the returns for last year from the Zillahs of Vizagapatam and Cuddapah.
3 ordinary suits disposed of by District Munsiffs in the Guntur Zillah and 4 Small Cause suits disposed of by District Munsiffs in the Madura Zillah were erroneously entered as pending in last year's returns.
The increase of 39 Revenue Suits is owing to inaccuracies in several of the returns for last year.
In the High Court (Original Side) the difference arises from the omission of insolvent cases and references.

No. V.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Business of the Appellate Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871.

Class of Courts.	Remaining from 1870.	Instituted in 1871 (including Appeals remanded and re-admitted).	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Transferred	Dismissed for default, or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	Heard ex parte. Confirmed.	Heard ex parte. Modified.	Heard ex parte. Reversed.	Contested. Confirmed.	Contested. Modified	Contested. Reversed.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Pending. Over four months.	Pending. Over twelve months.	Objections under Section 348 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Objections alleged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Principal Sadr Amins and Assistant Agents	1,483	84	2,893	4,460	81	190	87	21	23	1,463	326	551	92	2,753	1,626	704	350	29	17
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins ...	315	140	331	786	51	102	11	...	1	299	41	100	19	573	162	101	12	6	3
Civil Courts. Revenue... ...	178	178	...	356	...	21	59	1	9	96	7	30	19	242	114	40	9	...	...
Civil Courts. Civil	3,623	5,579	131	9,333	3,222	162	158	20	35	1,678	262	520	186	3,021	3,090	1,017	1,061	22	16
Total ...	5,599	5,981	3,355	14,935	3,354	475	315	42	68	3,536	636	1,201	316	6,589	4,992	1,862	1,432	57	36
High Court Regular Appeals ...	106	139	...	245	. .	2	...	...	...	87	22	18	11	140	105	48	6	10	2
High Court Special Appeals ...	401	655	...	1,056	...	31	111	2	16	461	59	62	15	757	299	134	13	40	6

No. VI.—CIVIL.

Table showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the years in which they were instituted.

Courts.		Years in which instituted.												Total.	
		Previous to or in 1866.		In 1867.		In 1868.		In 1869.		In 1870.		In 1871.			
		Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents	Ordinary ...	25	...	118	...	295	...	998	...	5,353	...	29,859	...	36,648	...
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	..	8	...	6,474	...	6,483	...
Judges of Small Cause Court.	As P. S. Amins ...	2	...	1	...	2	2	7	8	22	2	166	150	200	162
	Small Causes ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1,141	...	1,142	...
Principal Sadr Amins.	Ordinary ...	1	...	2	3	3	8	100	58	124	281	650	1,276	880	1,626
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	...	589	...	840	...
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary ...	4	...	...	...	5	4	15	185	87	881	384	2,134	495	3,204
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...
	Total ...	32	...	121	3	305	14	1,121	251	5,846	1,164	39,275	3,560	46,700	4,992
High Court	Regular... ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	99	...	105
	Special	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	286	...	299

No. VII.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871.

Class of Courts.		Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees.		Pending at the end of 1871.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					Orders under Section 243 of the Civil Procedure Code.
		Pending from 1870.	Filed in 1871.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.		Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property. Attached.	Moveable Property. Sold.	Immoveable Property. Attached.	Immoveable Property. Sold.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents.	Ordinary ...	9,866	55,293	1,819	66,978	23,562	20,254	11,244	9,950	9,318	2,810	17,209	9,367	98
	Small Causes ...	5,277	51,814	256	57,347	23,510	16,179	6,185	10,296	10,781	2,594	3,134	1,552	...
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	As P. S. Amins...	75	756	8	839	247	259	103	85	75	47	289	206	...
	Small Causes ...	292	10,015	13	10,320	5,172	2,441	384	4,781	2,251	817	...	...	...
Principal Sadr Amins.	Ordinary ...	347	1,732	36	2,115	1,175	254	406	465	172	112	655	393	11
	Small Causes ...	98	1,546	4	1,648	995	259	205	24	162	55	...	...	...
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary ...	431	1,369	103	1,903	636	534	421	217	198	80	444	269	10
	Small Causes ...	7	118	...	125	27	62	8	...	2	10	...	6	...
Revenue Courts		12	393	...	405	357	8	40	...	3	1	2	1	...
Madras Court of Small Causes		1,650	7,975	...	9,625	8,954	213	458	668	506	238	...	...	...
Total ...		18,055	131,611	2,239	151,305	64,635	40,463	19,454	26,486	23,468	6,764	21,733	11,794	119

REMARKS.—Owing to a mistake in the principle of tabulation adopted in last year's return, the figures in Column 2 of this form do not correspond with the figures appearing in Column 8 of Form VI. for 1870.

B.

No. I.—*CRIMINAL.*

Table showing the Result of Appeals in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871.

Courts.	Number of Persons.									Pending.	
	Appeals remaining from 1870.	Filed in 1871.	Total.	Appeals rejected under Section 417.	After perusal of records.				Further inquiry or evidence ordered.		
					Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Total.		Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Divisional Magistrates	297	5,816	6,113	1,096	2,659	601	1,428	5,784	166	128	329
District Magistrates	57	1,364	1,421	255	742	106	194	1,297	19	49	124
Courts of Session...	35	997	1,032	314	368	88	228	998	1	25	34
Total ...	389	8,177	8,566	1,665	3,769	795	1,850	8,079	186	202	487
High Court (Appellate Side)... ...	92	597	689	412	112	68	39	631	2	42	58

No. II.—*CRIMINAL.*

Table showing the Use of Juries and Assessors in Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1871.

Courts.	Established or Average Number of Juries or Assessors in any one trial.	Remaining and committed for trial.		Number of Persons in Jury Trials.			Number of Persons in Assessor's Trials.				Pending.	
					After Trial.			After Trial.				
		Cases.	Persons	Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge differing from the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with one Assessor only.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Courts of Session. Assessors.	2	1,561	*3,107	7	174	179	188	2,164	338	67	16	37
Courts of Session. Jury..	5											
High Court...Jury.	12		†76	†72	7	47	18	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Of these, 3 persons escaped before trial.

† The Police Returns show 48 cases and 60 persons. The discrepancy cannot be explained for certain, but it is probably due to the inclusion in the High Court returns of cases *committed for trial* which from various causes did not come to trial. The High Court employ the term *committed for trial*, whilst the Police enter cases *tried*.

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

OPERATIONS

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	No. of offences committed and charges preferred in 1871.	Number of cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed	Persons concerned.	Property		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.
					Lost.	Recovered.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.							
Murder	270	28	242	596	3,208	618	99
Attempt to murder	77	18	59	168	...	...	17
Culpable homicide	119	24	95	318	5	...	58
Attempt at do.	6	1	5	9	...	...	1
Abetment of suicide	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	287	40	247	291	...	...	148
Causing miscarriage	95	6	89	155	...	...	15
Exposure or abandonment of children...	24	2	22	26	...	...	7
Concealment of birth	62	2	60	75	...	...	25
Causing grievous hurt	424	38	386	980	. .	...	210
Causing hurt	428	30	398	1,009	131	39	220
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	7,513	360	7,153	21,806	45	...	2,686
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	36	5	31	142	16	...	6
Wrongful restraint	1,297	88	1,209	3,346	679	597	268
Do. to extort confession . .	10	1	9	34	...	...	1
Assault	351	29	322	902	13	10	181
Petty assault	27,974	2,014	25,960	72,687	50	...	5,306
Assault in attempting theft	32	8	24	92	...	...	13
Kidnapping or abducting	91	22	69	215	431	14	24
Do. with intent to take property	8	...	8	10	63	19	5
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	6	2	4	9	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	8	...	8	27	...	...	2
Rape	120	33	87	145	22	22	18
Unnatural offences	7	1	6	8	...	...	5
Total of No. 1 ...	39,247	2,752	36,495	103,052	4,663	1,319	9,315
No 2.—Offences against Property with violence.							
Robbery	425	71	354	975	14,555	2,098	143
Robbery on the highway	116	6	110	290	4,091	611	53
Robbery (aggravated)	48	4	44	130	1,095	210	17
Attempt at robbery	26	5	21	67	...	...	4
Dacoity	338	52	286	3,588	95,737	6,285	72
Dacoity (aggravated)	20	2	18	189	2,905	318	5
Being a dacoit, &c.	2	...	2	3	...	...	1
Preparing or assembling for dacoity ...	4	1	3	19	...	...	1
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	259	29	230	621	775	6	123
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking.	883	45	838	1,212	39,109	9,885	450
House-breaking by night...	5,608	186	5,422	8,561	4,18,776	59,559	1,403
Do. with aggravating circumstances	3	...	3	6	420	3	1
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	169	...	169	295	5,951	1,059	46
Total of No. 2 ...	7,901	401	7,500	15,956	5,83,414	79,979	2,319

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.

OF THE POLICE.						JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
				Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned	Persons appeared without process.	Total persons appeared.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
464	25	9	498	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	8	2	125	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
295	7	...	302	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
255	3	2	260	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	9	8	99	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	...	...	53	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
633	167	...	800	6	22	...	...	...	160	330	155
572	228	7	807	4	8	2	7	6	181	385	216
786	19,595	154	20,535	1	1	3,180	9,180	3,495	1,428	4,076	1,488
84	37	...	121	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
628	2,284	49	2,961	...	...	402	971	317	202	561	147
5	18	1	24	..		...	...	...	...	...	...
450	247	6	703	3	9	6	7	5	165	380	189
1,230	65,255	1,874	67,859	...	...	5,819	15,602	5,423	2,701	7,418	2,373
30	56	...	86	...	...	18	52	11	9	25	11
132	40	4	176	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	11	...	14	1	2	3	5	1	2	7	6
108	19	3	130	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,967	88,010	1,619	95,596	31	62	9,430	25,824	9,258	4,848	13,182	4,585
529	16	1	546	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	...	...	156	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	...	...	74	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,212	113	18	1,343	12	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	4	...	107	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
316	153	...	469	...	...	88	145	67	97	266	119
726	70	2	798	10	12	...	...	...	292	421	277
3,335	58	13	3,406	37	75	3	6	6	998	1,566	1,004
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	5	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	28	61	53
6,596	419	34	7,048	63	131	91	151	73	1,415	2,314	1,458

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES. By Justices and Magistrates with full powers. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.						
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	11	21	18	11	21	18
Attempt at do.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide	..	..	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	243	247	146	243	247	146
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children... ...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Concealment of birth	26	36	22	26	36	22
Causing grievous hurt	119	256	117	279	586	272
Causing hurt	127	293	152	310	685	374
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	393	776	364	5,001	14,032	5,347
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint	93	257	96	697	1,789	560
Do to extort confession	5	8	1	5	8	1
Assault	123	262	129	294	649	323
Petty assault	2,346	4,176	1,470	10,866	27,196	9,266
Assault in attempting theft	1	4	...	28	81	22
Kidnapping or abducting	...	..	...	...	..	...
Do. with intent to take property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	...	...	...	5	12	7
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1 ...	3,487	6,336	2,515	17,765	45,342	16,358
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.						
Robbery	264	475	217	264	475	217
Robbery on the highway...	64	128	75	64	128	75
Robbery (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at robbery	10	18	5	10	18	5
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Being a dacoit, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	20	46	17	205	457	203
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking ...	256	333	237	548	754	514
House-breaking by night...	814	1,442	928	1,815	3,014	1,938
Do. with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property...	31	49	32	59	110	85
Total of No. 2 ...	1,459	491	1,511	2,965	4,956	3,037

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency,

Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

OPERATIONS IN COMMITABLE CASES.											
By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
111	270	83	145	70	137	62	99	31	76	24	51
32	91	17	39	12	17	6	11	7	12	4	8
56	121	44	92	33	132	29	94	14	25	6	7
2	3	1	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	70	17	29	8	15	6	12	11	12	6	7
6	6	4	4	6	8	4	6	1	1	1	1
6	8	5	7	4	5	3	3	1	1	1	1
31	104	27	90	24	38	21	33	13	18	13	16
13	27	5	8	14	20	8	11	1	3	1	3
4	9	4	9	5	14	5	14	1	2	1	2
16	54	5	9	4	11	...	...	12	45	3	15
...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	1	3	...	...
5	7	4	4	2	2	2	2	... 1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..			...	...	...
32	76	12	18	29	76	17	36	15	19	8	11
5	7	4	5	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	5	3	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	64	24	29	22	29	8	12	25	26	4	4
2	2	2	2	4	4	3	3	1	2	1	2
417	928	263	498	242	528	176	340	137	249	75	130
15	39	9	23	8	19	6	13	5	8	5	7
7	14	6	9	2	6	1	3	4	7	4	7
20	45	15	33	3	10	2	3	6	13	5	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	903	82	434	45	272	33	172	15	110	11	63
10	63	6	33	1	6	1	3	4	29	4	27
2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
7	11	7	11	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
60	165	44	97	27	66	42	52	16	39	16	33
...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...
2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...
277	1,255	174	648	89	386	70	253	54	210	49	150

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871 ; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF				
	OPERATIONS IN				
	By Principal Sadr Amins.				
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted	Committed to Higher Court	
				Cases.	Persons.
No 1.—Offences against the Person.					
Murder	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	1	1	1	...	...
Causing miscarriage	...	...	..	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	...	..	..	...
Concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...
Causing grievous hurt	...	...	..	..	...
Causing hurt	..	..	...	...	...
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	1	4	3	..	...
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession.	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint	...	...	...	..	...
Do to extort confession	.	...	...	...	...
Assault	2	2	...	...	...
Petty assault	...	..	...	...	...
Assault in attempting theft	.	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping or abducting	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with intent to take property	...	...	...	...	...
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No 1 ...	4	7	4	...	...
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.					
Robbery	2	5	5	...	...
Robbery on the highway	2	4	4	...	...
Robbery (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at robbery	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...
Being a dacoit, &c	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence ...	...	...	...	...	...
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	5	8	7	1	1
House-breaking by night	13	25	23	...	...
Do. with aggravating circumstances ...	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property ...	1	3	3	...	...
Total of No. 2 ...	23	45	42	1	1

CRIMINAL

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

COMMITABLE CASES.									
By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates, and tried by Courts.
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
167	291	124	1	1	1	168	292	125	168
26	57	22	1	1	1	27	58	23	27
78	191	101	1	1	...	79	192	101	90
1	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	245
29	48	21	...	...	...	29	48	21	29
8	10	7	...	...	...	8	10	7	8
9	11	9	...	...	...	9	11	9	35
54	135	105	2	4	4	56	139	109	335
14	22	12	...	...	...	14	22	12	324
9	21	15	...	...	...	10	25	18	5,011
8	24	19	...	...	...	8	24	19	8
2	4	2	...	...	...	2	4	2	699
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5
5	5	4	...	...	...	7	7	4	301
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,866
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	28
34	61	39	3	4	3	37	65	42	37
5	6	6	..	...	...	5	6	6	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	...	..	...	...	3	4	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
35	44	23	1	1	1	36	45	24	36
6	7	6	...	...	...	6	7	6	6
494	944	517	9	12	10	507	963	531	18,272
17	36	19	...	...	...	19	41	24	283
7	12	4	2	3	3	11	19	11	75
22	45	28	...	...	...	22	45	28	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
125	665	288	...	...	...	125	665	288	125
11	63	28	...	...	...	11	63	28	11
2	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	2
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	207
4	5	4	2	2	2	11	15	13	559
66	149	96	5	8	5	84	182	124	1,899
1	3	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	1
1	3	2	...	...	...	2	6	5	61
258	985	473	10	14	10	291	1,044	525	3,256

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				
	Adults		Juveniles.		
	Male.	Female	Male	Female.	Total.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.					
Murder	108	17	...	...	125
Attempt to murder	18	4	1	...	23
Culpable homicide	116	3	...	...	119
Attempt at do.	...	1	.	..	1
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	..	...
Attempt to commit suicide	79	68	1	...	148
Causing miscarriage	5	16	..	...	21
Exposure or abandonment of children ...	1	6	...	...	7
Concealment of birth	3	28	...	..	31
Causing grievous hurt	370	9	2	...	381
Causing hurt	376	9	1	...	386
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	5,069	292	3	1	5,365
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	19	..	...	...	19
Wrongful restraint	539	23	.	...	562
Do. to extort confession ...	1	...	..	...	1
Assault	316	11	..	...	327
Petty assault	8,610	645	8	3	9,266
Assault in attempting theft	21	1	...	...	22
Kidnapping or abducting	38	4	...	...	42
Do. with intent to take property ...	4	...	2	...	6
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	7	...	...	...	7
Rape	22	...	2	...	24
Unnatural offences	5	...	1	...	6
Total of No. 1 ...	15,727	1,137	21	4	16,889
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.					
Robbery	237	2	2	...	241
Robbery on the highway	83	3	...	...	86
Robbery (aggravated)	27	...	1	...	28
Attempt at robbery	5	...	...	...	5
Dacoity	285	2	1	...	288
Dacoity (aggravated)	28	...	...	...	28
Being a dacoit, &c.	1	...	...	...	1
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	1	...	...	...	1
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	180	20	4	...	204
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking ...	447	45	33	2	527
House-breaking by night	1,973	55	34	...	2,062
Do. with aggravating circumstances	1	...	...	...	1
Breaking open closed receptacle of property ...	87	1	2	...	90
Total of No. 2 ...	3,355	128	77	2	3,562

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency,
Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.													
	TRANSPORTATION			IMPRISONMENT.									
Death.	Life.	Ten years.	Seven years	Life	Not exceeding fourteen years	Do. ten years	Do seven years	Do five years	Do three years	Do. two years	Do one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.
73	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	3	2	5	...	1
...	2	1	...	...	...	4	8	20	10	15	6	39	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	42	100
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	5	7	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	1	1	4	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	4	16	7
...	1	...	...	...	..	2	4	14	14	27	19	156	116
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	7	15	122	82
...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	..	5	74	939
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	3	2	7	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	27	98
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	3	2	74	77
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	33	1,106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	3	6	3	4	24	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	10	4	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	1	1		...
73	55	1	...	...	...	14	17	63	43	73	84	622	2,538
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	75	62	80	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	30	29	18	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	6	5	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
...	4	...	..	...	..	81	53	143	37	15	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	11	9	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	33	153
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	29	47	246	100
...	1	...	...	...	...	5	12	30	29	182	253	1,047	193
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	55	16
...	6	...	...	...	...	47	85	197	85	342	405	1,482	478

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871 ; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.						
	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		Insane.
			Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.							
Murder	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Attempt to murder	1	...	...	...	1	100	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	12	302	18	1,425	...
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	1	...	2	15	10	87	...
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	1	30	...
Causing grievous hurt	4	...	36	725	104	4,014	...
Causing hurt	2	...	157	7,014	26	1,060	...
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	1	...	4,378	25,736	256	3,105	..
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	...	...	...	...	2	200	...
Wrongful restraint	...	...	435	3,336	28	958	...
Do. to extort confession ...	...	...	...	..	1	50	...
Assault	2	...	175	2,445	32	671	..
Petty assault	4	...	8,192	42,426	130	1,026	...
Assault in attempting theft	...	...	11	94	4	70	..
Kidnapping or abducting	...	..	1	100	2	200	...
Do. with intent to take property ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	..	...	7	100	...	...	...
Rape	4	...	...	...	1	25	...
Unnatural offences	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No 1 ...	22	1	13,406	82,293	616	13,021	1
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.							
Robbery	10	5	...	...	30	2,255	...
Robbery on the highway	...	...	4	12	9	605	...
Robbery (aggravated)	1	...	...	...	1	100	...
Attempt at robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Dacoity	2	7	...	...	65	29,175	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	1	200	...
Being a dacoit, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or asembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	1	1	11	79	63	879	...
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking ...	98	21	1	1	38	1,187	...
House-breaking by night	326	51	12	172	179	16,335	1
Do. with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property...	3	1	7	163	1	25	...
Total of No. 2 ...	441	86	35	427	387	50,761	1

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Discharged without trial by Magistracy.		Went by default and withdrawn by Parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents, Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	..	3	3	6	6
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	13	6	10	...	...	11	23
5	10	8	41	...	...	13	51
153	462	2,135	5,974	7	30	2,295	6,466
1	11	...	...	...	...	1	11
57	142	453	1,014	2	2	512	1,158
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	10	28	...	...	12	32
740	2,185	16,165	38,448	2	4	16,907	40,637
1	5	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	...	1	3	1	1	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	4	4	...	...	8	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
973	2,841	18,783	45,523	18	43	19,774	48,407
3	4	...	...	...	...	3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	11	...	...	3	9	4	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	3	7	...	...	5	10
3	4	2	11	1	1	6	16
13	23	...	...	4	6	17	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
24	49	5	18	8	16	37	83

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; and the

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS					
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1871	Number of cases struck off as false after trial	Balance of offences actually committed.	Persons concerned	Property	
					Lost.	Recovered.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence						
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	65	8	57	129	...	...
Theft	18,595	1293	17,802	34,621	385,639	96,766
Extortion	471	51	420	1,331	3,241	293
Misappropriation	891	49	842	2,027	8,833	2,911
Criminal breach of trust	1,265	170	1,095	1,755	74,568	9,184
Receiving or possessing stolen property .	504	66	438	745	1,497	3,218
Cheating	580	60	520	922	8,697	951
Total of No. 3 ..	22,371	1697	20,674	41,530	482,475	113,323
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.						
Mischief	5,358	363	4,995	16,525	2,981	154
Mischief to animals	233	13	220	495	757	23
Mischief with aggravating circumstances ..	252	23	229	977	359	...
Mischief by fire	302	17	285	453	26,833	5
Do by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	32	4	28	136	...	...
Do. by causing inundation to public drainage	41	4	37	174	...	..
Total of No 4 ..	6,218	424	5,794	18,760	30,930	182
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.						
Counterfeiting or altering coin	11	5	6	16	...	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin	147	20	127	188	24	1
Other offences relating to coin	1	...	1	4	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	5	1	4	7	...	...
Forgery	199	20	179	587	796	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks	6	...	6	9	...	...
Total of No. 5 ...	369	46	323	811	820	1
No. 6.—Contempt & Offences against Public Justice.						
Contempt of legal process or orders	2,661	89	2,572	4,525	...	...
Withholding information	44	3	41	69	8	...
Giving false information...	113	3	110	155	...	...
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	3	...	3	3	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant,	209	17	192	704	...	...
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	361	22	339	485	...	...
Causing disappearance of evidence	21	2	19	60	...	...
False personation in judicial proceeding ...	8	2	6	9	...	...
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims	118	20	98	341	210	...
False charge	210	24	186	280	...	...
Harbouring offenders	15	1	14	28	...	...
Compounding offences	42	...	42	102	...	...

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

OF THE POLICE.							JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
					Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.	Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Persons appeared without process.	Total persons appeared.	Cases	Persons.	Number of cases tried	Persons tried	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
36	41	76	..	117	1	1	1	1	1	33	57	36
7,754	18,237	4,210	225	22,672	109	226	5,633	12,603	6,535	3,239	6,191	3,699
98	394	707	17	1,118	2	5	...	...	...	224	581	86
411	666	1,177	17	1,860	3	8	416	907	353	280	482	206
366	820	528	9	1,357	13	18	...		...	327	445	137
274	676	4	...	680	5	13	...	...	...	201	278	167
111	293	511	4	808	...	..	.	...	...	237	372	74
9,050	21,127	7,213	272	28,612	133	271	6,050	13.511	6,889	4,491	8,406	4,405
996	568	14,353	480	15,401	...	...	1,612	4,871	1,596	729	2,070	676
64	116	324	5	445	...	...	...	...	...	119	244	63
63	231	541	18	790	...	...	...	...	...	136	514	96
25	169	30	1	200	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...
14	63	47	...	110	3	14	.	...	...	18	62	35
13	69	88	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	25	131	38
1,175	1,216	15,383	504	17,103	5	16	1,612	4,871	1,596	1,027	3,021	908
1	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	167	4	1	172	4	4	...	...	...	26	31	15
1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	...	...	6	1	3	...	...	...	2	3	1
33	270	226	10	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	2	...	9	...	...	...	..	...	3	5	2
98	469	232	11	712	5	7	...	...	...	31	39	18
2,173	2,752	1,484	186	4,422	...	...	1,805	3,110	2,599	636	1,037	902
20	25	35	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	32	105	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	50	71	39
3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	108	343	10	461	...	...	...	...	...	124	266	164
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
153	281	134	31	446	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	38	9	...	47	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	
2	6	3	..	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	113	174	7	294	...	...	...	...	...	59	170	52
74	122	110	1	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	22	...	...	22	...	...	1	1	1	3	5	5
23	37	38	1	76	...	...	8	20	14	14	21	10

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF					
	SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
	By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			Total.		
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Number of cases tried	Persons tried	Persons convicted.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.						
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	22	53	35	56	111	72
Theft	2,102	3,189	2,293	10,974	21,983	12,527
Extortion	134	334	55	358	915	141
Misappropriation	95	162	76	741	1,551	635
Criminal breach of trust	505	638	241	832	1,083	378
Receiving or possessing stolen property ..	234	350	187	435	628	354
Cheating	180	260	63	417	632	137
Total of No. 3 ...	3,272	4,986	2,950	13,813	26,903	14,244
No. 4 —Malicious Offences against Property.						
Mischief	130	290	100	2,471	7,231	2,372
Mischief to animals	68	162	29	187	406	92
Mischief with aggravating circumstances ...	57	149	39	193	663	135
Mischief by fire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	2	9	...	20	71	35
Mischief by causing inundation to public drainage	7	17	1	32	148	39
Total of No. 4 ...	264	627	169	2,903	8,519	2,673
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency						
Counterfeiting or altering coin	1	1	...	1	1	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin	44	52	18	70	83	33
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps...	...	...	...	2	3	1
Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks.	2	3	2	5	8	4
Total of No. 5 ...	47	56	20	78	95	38
No. 6.—Contempt & Offences against Public Justice						
Contempt of legal process or orders	152	247	175	2,593	4,394	3,676
Withholding information	37	54	29	37	54	29
Giving false information	43	52	24	93	123	63
False statement to a public servant on oath ..	3	3	3	3	3	3
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	57	151	64	181	417	228
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	..	..	...	...
False evidence	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing disappearance of evidence	7	15	4	9	17	6
False personation in judicial proceeding ...	6	7	2	6	7	2
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims	38	100	22	97	270	74
False charge...	117	145	64	117	145	64
Harbouring offenders	7	11	7	11	17	13
Compounding offences	14	27	8	86	68	32

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

OPERATIONS IN COMMITABLE CASES.											
By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons			Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
11	23	11	22	16	22	16	21	12	14	12	13
11	32	2	4	4	23	2	9	5	15	3	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	13	6	6	8	20	8	14	9	11	9	11
10	17	7	11	5	9	5	8	3	3	3	3
6	14	2	4	4	5	3	4	2	2	2	2
49	99	28	47	38	81	35	58	31	45	29	37
1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	115	31	47	36	59	20	25	5	21	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	8	2	6	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	133	34	57	36	59	20	25	5	21	...	...
3	4	...	...	5	5	1	1	1	5	1	5
33	48	19	27	22	26	14	15	9	10	6	6
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	4	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	193	28	61	63	191	25	59	38	80	19	30
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	246	47	88	90	222	40	75	49	99	27	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
98	110	77	80	92	126	78	84	122	164	99	109
5	10	3	6	1	3	1	3	4	17	4	12
2	2	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	28	17	20	11	11	5	5	13	16	13	16
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4
...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	6	1	3

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF				
	OPERATIONS IN				
	By Principal Sadr Amins.				
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Committed to Higher Court.	
				Cases.	Persons.
No 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	6	7	4	...	...
Extortion	1	3	1	...	...
Misappropriation	..	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	4	4	2	...	...
Receiving or possessing stolen property	4	5	3	...	...
Cheating	2	4	...	...	...
Total of No. 3 ...	17	23	10	...	...
No 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	...	..	...	...	...
Mischief to animals	...	..	...	..	...
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	..	..	...	...	...
Mischief by fire	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by causing inundation to public drainage...	2	6	4	...	...
Total of No. 4 ...	2	6	4	...	...
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering or possessing conterfeit or altered coin...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery	...	...	...	1	2
Offences relating to trade and property marks ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 5 ...	...	...	...	1	2
No. 6 —Contempt and Offences against Public Justice					
Contempt of legal process or orders	...	...	...	...	...
Withholding information	...	...	...	...	...
Giving false information	...	...	...	...	...
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	1	1	1	...	...
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	...	...	...	...	...
Causing disappearance of evidence	...	...	...	...	...
False personation in judicial proceeding	1	1	...	...	...
Fradulent disposal of property and false claims ...	...	...	...	...	...
False charge	3	3	1	...	...
Harbouring offenders	...	...	...	...	...
Compounding offences	...	...	...	...	...

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

COMMITABLE CASES.									Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates, and tried by Courts.
By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	..	57
21	36	23	11	12	9	38	55	36	11,012
5	17	9	...	...	...	6	20	10	864
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	741
14	22	7	3	3	3	21	29	12	853
10	16	12	...	...	...	14	21	15	449
3	4	4	1	1	1	6	9	5	423
54	97	55	15	16	13	86	136	78	13,899
1	4	...	...	...	..	1	4	...	2,472
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	193
51	72	31	...	...	...	51	72	31	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	34
52	76	31	...	...	...	54	82	35	2,957
1	1	...	1	5	5	2	6	5	3
37	46	30	2	2	1	39	48	31	109
1	4	3	...	...	...	1	4	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
64	139	51	4	4	2	68	143	53	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
103	190	84	7	11	8	110	201	92	188
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,598
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	182
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
258	274	156	1	1	...	259	275	156	259
8	21	8	...	...	...	8	21	8	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
31	37	21	...	...	...	34	40	22	151
2	5	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	13
2	5	3	...	...	...	2	5	3	33

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871 ; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				
	Adults.		Juveniles		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures	71	1	...	...	72
Theft	11,676	556	299	32	12,563
Extortion	151	...	...	...	151
Misappropriation	596	31	8	...	635
Criminal breach of trust	374	12	4	...	390
Receiving or possessing stolen property	324	41	3	1	369
Cheating	139	2	1	...	142
Total of No. 3 . .	13,331	643	315	33	14,322
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	2,315	42	14	1	2,372
Mischief to animals	91	...	...	1	92
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	135	...	...	...	135
Mischief by fire	29	2	...	...	31
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c	35	...	...	...	35
Mischief by causing inundation to public drainage...	43	...	...	...	43
Total of No. 4 . .	2,648	44	14	2	2,708
No 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	5	...	...	...	5
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin...	59	4	1	...	64
Other offences relating to coin	3	...	...	...	3
Frauds relating to stamps	1	...	...	...	1
Forgery	52	...	1	...	53
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	4	...	...	..	4
Total of No 5 ...	124	4	2	...	130
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	3,600	75	...	1	3,676
Withholding information	30	...	...	...	30
Giving false information	62	1	...	...	63
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	3	...	...	...	3
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	221	8	..	...	229
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence...	145	9	2	...	156
Causing disappearance of evidence	14	...	...	...	14
False personation in judicial proceeding	2	...	...	...	2
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims ...	71	2	1	...	74
False charge	83	3	...	...	86
Harbouring offenders	13	...	...	...	13
Compounding offences	34	...	1	...	35

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.															
	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.											
Death.	Life.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do ten years.	Do seven years.	Do. five years	Do three years	Do. two years	Do. one year.	Do six months.	Do one month.	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.
..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	6	255	277	1,870	6,511	1,230	207
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	68	19	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	1	63	264	5	...
...	...	...	...	.	...		..	1	3	23	28	178	83	10	1
...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	28	44	145	74	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	60	31	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	.	...	5	11	14	314	364	2,388	6,985	1,265	208
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	312	2	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	..	36	24	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	17	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	5	9	3	3	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	.	...	..	...	...	2	8	5	13	3	93	394	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	6	34	8	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	12	7	6	8	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	20	16	11	12	43	10	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	23	179	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	49	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	13	25	44	54	13	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	3	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	18	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	8	32	18	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	11	...	...

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.				
	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		Insane.
	Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures... ...	65	641	2	300	...
Theft	2,598	15,147	1,305	19,413	...
Extortion	58	2,690	26	1,989	...
Misappropriation	309	2,963	70	2,307	...
Criminal breach of trust	68	1,163	80	18,783	...
Receiving or possessing stolen property	55	1,091	22	2,793	...
Cheating	45	2,045	37	3,276	...
Total of No 3 ..	3,198	25,740	1,542	48,861	...
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	2,019	10,074	119	1,309	...
Mischief to animals	30	715	16	295	...
Mischief with aggravating circumstances... ...	98	2,490	11	390	...
Mischief by fire	...	...	2	400	...
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	34	287	...	...	...
Mischief by causing inundation to public drainage.	39	445	...	...	..
Total of No. 4 ...	2,220	14,011	148	2,394	...
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin.	6	31	5	48	...
Other offences relating to coin	. .	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery	...	...	9	2,650	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	3	125	1	40	...
Total of No. 5 ...	9	156	15	2,738	...
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	3,487	10,198	22	126	...
Withholding information	14	224	3	425	...
Giving false information	28	824	4	185	...
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	176	2,154	14	148	...
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	...	...	33	6,445	...
Causing disappearance of evidence...	3	139	3	50	...
False personation in judicial proceeding	2	11	...	...	...
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims.	45	1,277	7	1,830	...
False charge	21	1,004	13	505	...
Harbouring offenders...	...	...	...	...	...
Compounding offences	18	163	6	1,559	...

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Discharged without trial by Magistracy.		Went by default and withdrawn by parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents, Cautioned, Escaped from custody, Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
2	2	1	1	...	...	3	3
62	232	46	127	8	16	116	375
19	76	15	50	...	...	34	126
10	16	73	285	...	...	83	301
21	47	130	151	4	4	155	202
4	6	...	...	...	...	4	6
33	70	59	76	...	...	92	146
151	449	324	690	12	20	487	1,159
167	517	2,591	7,563	8	42	2,766	8,122
6	22	9	10	1	2	16	34
8	30	20	87	...	...	28	117
1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	4	24	...	...	4	24
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
182	571	2,625	7,685	9	44	2,816	8,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	37	2	2	1	1	13	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	38	2	2	1	1	14	41
7	7	6	17	...	...	13	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	9	10	1	1	11	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	4	13	34	...	...	16	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	10	5	8	...	...	9	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	21	...	...	14	21
5	9	15	22	...	...	20	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES	OPERATIONS					
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1871.	Number of cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Persons concerned.	Property	
					Lost.	Recovered.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)						
Taking gift to recover stolen property ...	8	...	8	14	75	...
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	6	1	5	10	...	...
Negligent escape	59	2	57	79	...	..
Escape	291	19	272	401	...	...
Rescue	29	5	24	123	...	...
Return from transportation	..	..	..	..	...	...
Contempt of Court	131	2	129	138	...	...
Total of No 6 ...	4,329	212	4,117	7,526	293	...
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.						
Abetment	58	8	50	92	12	...
Concealment of criminal designs	1	..	1	1	...	...
Offences against the State	1	...	1	2	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences ...	...	...	..	.	...	...
Unlawful assembly	185	29	156	2,099	...	...
Rioting	843	138	705	9,272	6	6
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot...	1	..	1	3	...	...
Affray	263	2	261	1,394	...	...
Giving or receiving illegal gratification ...	176	9	167	244	277	17
Breaches of duty by public servant... ...	34	2	32	48	...	...
Personating public servant	19	4	15	42	1	...
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	5	...	5	20	...	...
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	28	2	26	61	...	...
Nuisance	1,183	36	1,147	4,686	...	...
Acts against public safety	336	22	314	491	...	...
Acts against decency	48	1	47	100	...	...
Offences against religion	35	2	33	123	...	...
Criminal trespass	7,775	459	7,316	23,123	...	...
House-trespass	905	117	788	2,463	...	...
Criminal breach of contract	10	...	10	17	...	...
Bigamy	14	2	12	36	50	...
Adultery...	147	28	119	200	180	...
Other offences relating to marriage... ...	175	17	158	263	745	16
Defamation	319	32	287	777	...	...
Insult	1,014	104	910	1,795	...	...
Criminal intimidation...	129	15	114	284	...	...
Misconduct in public by a drunken person...	80	1	79	135	...	...
Attempts not otherwise provided for ...	1,979	30	1,949	2,796	...	...
Total of No. 7...	15,763	1,060	14,703	50,567	1,271	39
Grand Total ...	96,198	6,592	89,606	238,202	11,03,866	1,94,843

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

OF THE POLICE.							JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
					Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.	Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Persons appeared without process	Total persons appeared.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
4	10	4	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	8	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
45	61	11	3	75	...	...	...	...	...	24	32	20
205	291	36	1	328	1	1	...	...	...	126	172	131
13	75	19	1	95	...	...	...	...	...	13	52	35
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	64	31	38	136	..	...	96	100	100	19	20	18
3,068	4,048	2,541	279	6,868	2	2	1,911	3,232	2,715	1,070	1,849	1,379
29	53	39	...	92	...	...	13	23	14	4	7	5
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	886	948	6	1,840	1	9	88	916	468	39	438	223
402	3,728	3,608	58	7,394	2	12	482	4,606	2,045	216	1,735	862
...	...	3	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
225	577	740	43	1,360	..	...	159	731	570	55	268	210
87	59	166	2	227	...	..	4	4	3	7	13	5
14	8	29	2	39	...	..	...	...	...	14	16	5
10	20	18	...	38	...	...	10	18	6	4	5	3
4	19	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	10
18	13	35	6	54	...	...	...	...	...	16	39	34
878	1,087	2,989	217	4,293	..	...	859	3,167	2,304	173	724	525
213	315	139	5	459	...	..	167	221	162	90	141	88
28	58	28	4	90	...	...	...	...	...	26	55	33
12	32	69	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,136	1,218	18,620	914	20,752	2	16	2,396	6,671	1,710	1,060	2,776	573
355	820	1,259	11	2,090	6	16	381	938	365	271	762	208
8	6	9	1	16	...	...	...	..	...	7	13	12
2	5	20	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	88	96	3	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	123	90	2	215	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	150	573	4	727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
341	109	1,621	14	1,744	...	...	330	653	229	174	327	102
26	61	161	2	224	...	...	...	...	...	33	76	5
72	96	33	6	135	...	...	52	95	91	19	30	23
175	394	93	1	488	9	17	79	109	64	92	170	76
4,191	9,926	31,889	1,301	42,616	21	71	5,020	18,152	8,031	2,304	7,614	3,001
29,216	49,348	145187	4,020	198,555	260	560	24,114	65,741	28,562	15,186	36,425	15,749

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES. By Justices and Magistrates with full powers. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c —(Contd.)						
Taking gift to recover stolen property ...	8	14	8	8	14	8
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	2	3	3	8	5	5
Negligent escape	32	43	37	56	75	57
Escape	118	148	124	244	320	255
Rescue	9	26	6	22	78	41
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	12	12	10	127	132	128
Total of No. 6..	662	1,058	590	3,643	6,139	4,684
No 7 —Offences not included in the above Classes						
Abetment	20	32	15	37	62	34
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	1	1	...
Offences against the State	..	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	20	213	78	147	1,567	769
Rioting	57	734	296	755	7,075	3,203
Landholders, &c , failing to prevent a riot .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	35	151	130	249	1,150	910
Giving or receiving illegal gratification ..	111	153	37	122	170	45
Breaches of duty by public servant	13	19	11	27	35	16
Personating public servant	5	15	3	19	38	12
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c	2	2	1	5	20	11
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c....	7	11	4	23	50	38
Nuisance	37	70	36	1,069	3,961	2,865
Acts against public safety	30	42	22	287	404	272
Acts against decency	10	19	11	36	74	44
Offences against religion	26	92	37	26	92	37
Criminal trespass	94	270	69	3,550	9,717	2,352
House-trespass	86	167	74	738	1,867	647
Criminal breach of contract	2	2	2	9	15	14
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences relating to marriage... ...	115	163	34	115	163	34
Defamation	239	584	114	239	584	114
Insult	191	270	145	695	1,250	476
Criminal intimidation	57	99	26	90	175	31
Misconduct in public by a drunken person...	6	7	6	77	132	119
Attempts not otherwise provided for ...	75	118	71	246	397	211
Total of No. 7...	1,238	3,233	1,222	8,562	28,999	12,254
Grand Total ...	10,429	18,787	8,977	49,729	120,953	53,283

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency,
Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

Operations in Commitable Cases.											
By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	165	101	113	107	149	86	96	143	211	118	144
6	6	6	6	5	7	4	4	9	15	4	6
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	. .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	16	1	16	2	11	2	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...
6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	30	29	30
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	...	...	3	8	...	...	4	9	2	3
40	57	7	7	29	36	3	3	53	68	12	15
8	12	2	4	3	8	...	...	3	4	2	3
2	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	25	6	8	7	18	4	10	2	2	2	2
85	140	24	31	50	95	14	35	104	141	55	72
1,144	2,966	674	1,482	652	1,520	441	882	523	976	358	578

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF				
	OPERATIONS IN				
	By Principal Sadr Amins.				
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Committed to Higher Court.	
				Cases.	Persons.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	.	..	...	...	...
Omission to apprehend by public servant	...	...	...	...	...
Negligent escape	...	...	.	...	...
Escape	..	...	...	...	...
Rescue	..	...	...	...	...
Return from transportation		..	...	...	...
Contempt of Court		...	...	...	...
Total of No 6 ...	5	5	2	...	...
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	1	1	1	...	...
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	..	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...
Rioting	...	...	...	...	...
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot ...	..	...	...	...	...
Affray...	...	...	...	...	...
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	...	...	...	...	...
Breaches of duty by public servant	...	...	...	...	...
Personating public servant	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.... . .	...	...	...	...	...
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	...	..	...	...	...
Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...
Acts against public safety	1	4	4	...	...
Acts against decency	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against religion	..	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contract...	...	...	...	...	...
Bigamy...	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences relating to marriage	1	1	1	...	...
Defamation	...	...	...	...	...
Insult	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation	...	...	...	...	...
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempts not otherwise provided for	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 7...	3	6	6	...	...
Grand Total ...	54	92	68	2	3

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

COMMITABLE CASES.									Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates, and tried by Courts.
By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted	Number of cases tried	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
4	5	5	...	...	...	4	5	5	248
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	128
307	349	195	1	1	...	313	355	197	3,956
12	14	5	1	1	...	14	16	6	51
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
3	27	9	...	...	...	3	27	9	758
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
31	32	6	...	...	...	31	32	6	153
2	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,069
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	288
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
2	3	3	...	...	...	2	3	3	2
20	23	16	1	1	...	21	24	16	21
2	5	1	1	1	1	4	7	3	119
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	240
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
11	19	8	1	1	...	12	20	8	258
84	126	49	4	4	1	91	136	56	8,653
1,352	2,767	1,404	46	58	42	1,452	2,917	1,514	51,181

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871 ; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				
	Adults.		Juveniles		
	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	8	...	...	.	8
Omission to apprehend by public servant .. .	5	...	...	...	5
Negligent escape	57	...	..	...	57
Escape	246	11	3	...	260
Rescue	34	5	2	...	41
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	127	2	...	...	129
Total of No 6 ...	4,755	116	9	1	4,881
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	37	2	1	...	40
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	..	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	754	15	..	...	769
Rioting	3,127	84	1	...	3,212
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	840	70	...	...	910
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	51	...	...	...	51
Breaches of duty by public servant	17	...	...	...	17
Personating public servant	12	...	...	...	12
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	10	1	...	...	11
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c.	35	3	...	...	38
Nuisance	2,764	99	2	...	2,865
Acts against public safety	272	4	..	...	276
Acts against decency	37	7	...	...	44
Offences against religion	36	1	...	...	37
Criminal trespass	2,276	75	...	1	2,352
House-trespass	596	48	2	1	647
Criminal breach of contract	14	...	...	...	14
Bigamy	3	...	...	...	3
Adultery	15	1	...	..	16
Other offences relating to marriage	37	...	...	...	37
Defamation	107	6	1	...	114
Insult	444	32	...	...	476
Criminal intimidation	30	...	1	...	31
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	115	4	...	...	119
Attempts not otherwise provided for	209	3	7	...	219
Total of No. 7 ...	11,838	455	15	2	12,310
Grand Total ...	51,778	2,527	453	44	54,802

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.															
	TRANSPORTATION			IMPRISONMENT.											
Death.	Life.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do. seven years.	Do. five years.	Do. three years.	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	...	1	..	1	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	1	25	16	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		9	12	99	80	2	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	2	21	1	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	. .		...	1	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	17	44	72	301	445	9	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	10	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	188	...	...
...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	147	523	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	144	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	19	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	. .	...	...	...	3	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	33	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	308	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	224	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	20	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	16	76	89	7	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	12	38	477	1,837	10	...
74	68	1	...	...	...	61	120	309	182	809	978	5,406	12,687	1,752	297

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1871 *; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.				
	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		
	Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	Insane.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	3	60	3	300	...
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	...	...	1	1,000	...
Negligent escape	14	236	4	52	...
Escape	58	418	5	36	...
Rescue	20	169	1	50	...
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	125	519	1	100	...
Total of No 6 ..	4,014	17,126	120	12,311	...
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes					
Abetment	19	928	1	5	...
Concealment of criminal designs...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	495	4,191	65	966	...
Rioting	2,601	25,532	320	7,675	...
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot ...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	750	3,059	33	1,127	...
Giving or receiving illegal gratification ...	25	2,351	11	24,500	...
Breaches of duty by public servant	8	168	1	20	...
Personating public servant	5	45	4	115	...
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	11	58	...	...	...
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	37	391	...	...	...
Nuisance	2,740	4,955	14	60	...
Acts against public safety...	239	1,777	6	87	...
Acts against decency	29	122	...	...	...
Offences against religion	21	424	6	240	...
Criminal trespass	2,057	10,905	55	549	...
House-trespass	409	3,199	46	641	...
Criminal breach of contract	10	52	3	36	...
Bigamy	...	...	1	50	...
Adultery	5	400	...	...	...
Other offences relating to marriage	7	520	4	135	...
Defamation	86	1,251	15	278	...
Insult...	416	2,049	6	140	...
Criminal intimidation	13	133	1	500	...
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	72	279	8	40	...
Attempts not otherwise provided for	21	176	15	374	...
Total of No. 7 ...	10,076	62,965	615	37,538	...
Grand Total ...	32,958	203,018	3,443	167,624	2

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Discharged without trial by Magistracy.		Went by default and withdrawn by parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities, Juveniles handed over to Parents, Cautioned; Escaped from custody, Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2	13	..	..	...	...	2	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	3		...	1	3
22	45	63	115	1	1	86	161
...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	30	23	199	...	...	26	229
7	74	18	183	...	...	25	257
1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
2	66	6	144	...	...	8	210
4	4	3	14	...	...	7	18
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	4	...	...	4	4
18	54	61	274	1	4	80	332
2	3	21	48	...	...	23	51
...	...	10	16	...	...	10	16
1	3	1	6	...	...	2	9
240	581	3,813	10,316	3	4	4,056	10,901
11	39	84	167	...	...	95	206
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	18	25	...	...	18	25
5	7	13	18	...	...	18	25
8	29	53	85	1	1	62	115
18	37	287	454	...	...	305	491
4	9	17	25	...	...	21	34
1	1	2	2	...	...	3	3
3	5	8	22	...	...	11	27
329	.946	4,444	12,005	7	11	4,780	12,962
1,692	4,939	26,246	66,038	56	136	27,994	71,113

No. IV.—*CRIMINAL.*

Table showing the Total Number of Offences committed in 1871, *and the Judicial Action with respect to them, as compared with the Results of the three preceding years.*

Under	Offences committed and charged.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of Offences actually committed.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Tried by all Magistrates and Courts.				Cases and Persons convicted and punished.				Went by Default, &c.				Property		
					Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1871.																			
Penal Code ...	96,198	6,592	89,606	194,535	51,181	53·2	123,870	63·7	29,216	32·6	54,802	28·2	28,251	29·4	71,673	36·8	11,03,866	1,94,843	17·7
Special Laws ...	60,000	1,018	58,982	95,730	48,843	81·4	83,058	86·8	42,204	71·6	66,791	69·8	9,909	16·5	15,769	16·5	4,540	3,274	72·1
Total ...	156,198	7,610	148,588	290,265	100,024	64	206,928	71·3	71,420	48·1	121,593	41·9	38,163	24·4	87,442	30·1	11,08,406	1,98,117	17·9
1870.																			
Penal Code ...	...	...	85,584	167,542	44,623	52·1	106,340	65·5	28,752	33·6	53,651	32	23,810	27·8	61,446	36·7	11,41,760	2,08,408	18·3
Special Laws ...	...	...	58,322	93,931	48,494	83·1	81,419	86·7	42,710	73·2	67,738	72·1	8,512	14·6	12,776	13·6	3,903	2,909	74·5
Total ...	...	...	143,906	261,473	93,117	64·7	187,759	71·8	71,462	49·7	121,389	46·4	32,322	22·5	74,222	28·4	11,45,663	2,11,317	18·4
1869.																			
Penal Code ...	...	...	80,134	152,520	41,819	52·[illegible]	100,261	65·7	27,729	34·6	52,437	34·4	19,987	24·9	50,859	33·3	10,81,648	2,46,883	22·8
Special Laws ...	...	...	58,220	95,389	48,632	83·[illegible]	82,966	87	43,387	74·5	69,726	73·1	8,501	14·6	12,555	13·2	2,999	2,398	80
Total ...	...	...	138,354	247,909	90,451	65·4	183,227	73·9	71,116	51·4	122,163	49·3	28,488	20·6	63,414	25·6	10,84,647	2,49,281	23
1868.																			
Penal Code ...	...	...	78,798	147,156	41,069	52·1	97,241	66·1	27,490	34·9	51,348	34·9	19,707	25	48,865	33·2	10,33,132	2,30,922	22·3
Special Laws ...	...	...	52,532	86,975	44,192	84·1	75,713	87·1	38,798	73·8	62,453	71·8	7,465	14·2	11,393	13·1	3,865	2,666	69
Total ...	...	...	131,330	234,131	85,261	64·9	172,954	73·9	66,297	50·4	113,796	48·6	27,172	20·7	60,258	25·7	10,36,997	2,33,588	22·5

No. V.—*CRIMINAL.*

Offences under the Indian Penal Code and Special Laws.

Classes of Offences.	Offences committed and charged.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of Offences actually committed.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Cases, &c., brought to trial. Cases. Number.	Cases. Per-centage.	Persons. Number.	Persons. Per-centage	Convicted and Punished. Cases. Number.	Cases. Per-centage	Persons. Number.	Persons. Per-centage.	Withdrawn and went by default. Cases. Number.	Cases. Per-centage.	Persons. Number.	Persons. Per-centage.	Property. Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
Penal Code																			
I.—Offences against person	39,247	2.752	36,495	93,977	18,272	46·6	46,305	49 3	9,315	25 5	16,889	18	19,805	50 5	48,469	51·6	4,663	1,319	28·3
II.— Do. against property with violence	7,901	401	7,500	7,014	3,256	41 2	6,000	85 5	2,319	30 9	3,562	50 8	100	1 3	214	30 5	5,83,414	79,979	13·7
III.— Do. do. without violence	22,371	1,697	20,674	28,340	13,899	62 1	27,039	95 4	9,050	43·8	14,322	50 5	620	2·8	1,430	5	4,82,475	1,13,823	23·5
IV.—Malicious offences against property ...	6,218	424	5,794	16,599	2,957	47 6	8,601	51 8	1,175	20·3	2,708	16·3	2,821	45 4	8,316	50·1	30,930	182	·6
V.—Forgery and offences against currency ...	369	46	323	701	188	50 9	296	42 2	98	30·3	130	18 5	19	5·1	48	6·8	820	1	·1
VI.—Contempt and offences against public justice	4,329	212	4,117	6,589	3,956	91 4	6,494	98·6	3,068	74 5	4,881	74 1	88	20·3	163	2·5	293	...	...
VII.—Miscellaneous ...	15.763	1,060	14,703	41,317	8,653	54 9	29,135	70 5	4,191	28 5	12,310	29·8	4,801	30 5	13,033	31 5	1,271	39	3·1
Total ...	96,198	6,592	89,606	194,537	51,181	53 2	123870	63·7	29,216	32·6	54,802	28 2	28,254	29·4	71,673	36·8	11,03,866	1,94,843	17·7
Compare.																			
1870	...	...	85,584	167,542	44,623	52·1	106340	63·5	28,752	33 6	53,651	32	23,810	27·8	61,446	36·7	11,41,760	2,08,408	18·3
1869	...	...	80,134	152,520	41,819	52 2	100261	65 7	27,729	34 6	52,437	34·4	19,987	24·9	50,859	33·3	10,81,648	2,46,883	22·8
1868	...	...	78,798	147,156	41,069	52 1	97,241	66·1	27,499	34·9	51,343	34·9	19,707	25	48,865	33·2	10,33,132	2,30,923	22·4
Special Laws.																			
1871	60,000	1,018	58,982	95,730	48,843	81·4	83,058	86·8	42,204	71·6	66,791	69·8	9,909	16·5	15,769	16·5	4,540	3,274	72·1
1870	...	...	58,322	93,931	48,494	83 1	81,419	86·7	42,710	73 2	67,738	72·1	8,512	14·6	12,776	13·6	3,903	2,909	74·5
1869	...	...	56,220	95,389	48,652	83·5	82,966	87	43,387	74·5	69,[illegible]26	73·1	8,501	14·6	12,555	13·2	2,999	2,398	80
1868	...	...	52,532	86,975	44,192	84·1	75,713	87 1	38,798	73·9	62,453	71·8	7,465	14·2	11,393	13·1	3,805	2,666	69

No. VI.—*CRIMINAL.*

Criminal Proceedings in Cases summarily determined.

Grade of Magistrates.	1871.				1870.			
	Cases.	Persons Tried	Persons Convicted	Persons Per-centage	Cases.	Persons Tried.	Persons Convicted.	Persons Per-centage.
Penal Code								
With full powers	10,429	18,787	8,977	47·8	9,617	17,062	9,104	53·4
With 1st-class powers ..	15,186	36,425	15,749	43 2	11,515	27,640	13,550	49
With 2nd-class do.	24,114	65,741	28,562	43·4	22,069	58,605	29,327	50
Total .	49,729	120,953	53,288	44 1	43,201	103,307	51,981	50 3
Special Laws.								
With full powers	8,660	12,924	11,821	91 5	9,453	13,793	12,554	91
With 1st-class powers ..	4,906	10,025	7,542	75 2	4,600	8,724	7,202	82·6
With 2nd-class do. . ..	15,367	28,189	22,845	81	14,543	28,329	23,796	84
Total ...	28,933	51,138	42,208	82 5	28,596	50,846	43,552	85 7
ADD—								
Heads of Villages	19,901	31,895	24,559	77	19,883	30,548	24,170	79·1
Grand Total ...	48,834	83,033	66,767	80 4	48,479	81,394	67,722	83·2

No. VII.—*CRIMINAL.*

Table showing the Operations of the Magistracy in respect of Cases committed to the High Court.

Nature of Offences.	By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Magistrates with full powers and Principal Sadr Amins.				Total.			
	Preliminary Inquiry.		Committed.		Preliminary Inquiry.		Committed.		Preliminary Inquiry.		Committed.		Preliminary Inquiry.		Committed.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under Indian Penal Code.																
1.—Offences against the person	417	928	263	498	242	528	176	340	137	249	75	130	796	1,705	514	968
2.—Offences against property with violence ...	277	1,255	174	648	89	386	70	253	54	210	49	150	420	1,851	298	1,051
3.— Do. do. without violence...	49	99	28	47	38	81	35	58	31	45	29	37	118	225	92	142
4.—Malicious offences	73	133	34	57	36	59	20	25	5	21	...	...	114	213	54	82
5.—Forgery, &c.	107	246	47	88	90	222	40	75	49	99	27	45	246	567	114	208
6.—Offences against public justice ...	136	165	104	113	107	149	86	96	143	211	118	144	386	525	308	353
7.—Miscellaneous	85	140	24	31	50	95	14	35	104	141	55	72	239	376	93	138
Total ...	1,144	2,966	674	1,482	652	1,520	441	882	523	976	353	578	2,319	5,462	1,468	2,942
Under Special Laws...	2	3	2	3	6	34	5	19	2	3	2	3	10	40	9	25
Grand Total ...	1,146	2,969	676	1,485	658	1,554	446	901	525	979	355	581	2,329	5,502	1,477	2,967
Proportion of the total number of cases investigated and committed by each class of Magistrate ... ... — 1871 ...	49·2	54	45 8	50·1	28·3	28·2	30·2	30·4	22 5	17·8	24	19 6	*			
1870 ...	51·8	54·1	49·1	51·5	24·2	25·2	25·7	26·2	24·1	20·6	25·1	22·3				
1869 ...	61·5	65·2	59·5	62·4	20·6	20·6	21·5	22·8	17·9	14·2	19	14·8				

No VIII.—*CRIMINAL.*

Punishments

—	1860	1861	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866	1867	1868	1869.	1870	1871.
Death	53	42	37	65	105	101	91	96	98	78	73	74
Transportation.												
For life	...	..	70	80	140	124	103	123	81	85	72	65
Do. 10 years and upwards	37	37	..	.	169	183	111	24	56	15	8	1
Do. 7 do do	.	.	109	372	307	188	320	39	43	5	1	
Total	37	37	179	452	616	495	537	186	180	105	81	66
Imprisonment												
For life . .	1		2	..	11	2			.	4	...	...
Not exceeding 14 years . .	219	328	109	7	4	12		5	2	30	2	...
Do. 10 do. . .	61	104	239	65	73	68	150	84	127	107	66	61
Do 7 do. .	177	188	272	122	225	236	295	220	182	208	148	120
Do 5 do ..	163	266	270	264	331	487	651	388	294	339	302	309
Do. 3 do. ..	73	114	264	312	274	363	534	254	276	217	190	184
Do 2 do . .	310	470	764	765	799	803	1 150	844	899	859	811	823
Do. 1 year .. .	587	922	867	1,010	1 149	989	1 427	1 001	1 076	976	909	985
Do 6 months . ..	1,340	2,040	2,989	2 725	3,404	3,837	7,105	3 446	4 665	4,855	5,441	5,518
Do. 1 month	14 375	19,057	24,745	28,886	31,162	39 532	51 237	42,161	40,418	41,714	38,695	39,893
Imprisoned, Total ..	17,306	23,489	30,521	34,156	37,432	46,329	65 549	49,403	47 939	49,309	46,564	47,893
Whipping, simple	604	1,102		..	2,436	3,753	5,767	2,932	2,132	1,900	1,724	1,781
Do. with other punishment	...	..	..		94	233	311	375	353	285	284	297
Whipped, Total ...	604	1,102	..	..	2,530	3,986	6,078	3 307	2,485	2,185	2,008	2,078
Fined, simple	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,258	66,395	65 633	59,214	63 823	62,836	70,448	72,489	71,597
Do. with other punishment ..	..	..	...	...	2,610	2,333	2,909	2,734	2 635	2,909	3,419	3,519
Fined, Total ...	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,258	69,005	67,966	62,123	66,557	65,471	73,357	75,908	75,116
Punished, Grand Total ...	66,147	82,096	67,261	78,931	109,688	118,877	134,378	119,549	116,173	125,034	124,634	125,227

C.

POLICE.

Ranges.	Districts.	POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.											
		Area	Population.	Sanctioned Strength for 1871-72.	Strength of Force on 31st March 1871	POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.							
						Supervising Staff.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Office Establishment.	Inspectors.	Constables General Duty.	Salt Guard.*	Jail Guard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Inspr. Genl. & Asst Inspr. Genl, including Establishment.	.	. .	64	61	2	...	..	49	. .	13	...	...
	Madras Town, including Establishment...	27	397,552	1,133	1,023	...	†1	†2	27	13	‡951	...	67
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspr Genl. of Police.	...	. .	1	1	1			...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam ...	7,757	1,487,227	1,351	1,335	.	1	2	...	21	1,049	280	46
	Vizagapatam.	9,935	1,832,614	1,333	1,250	.	1	2	...	24	1,097	105	55
	Jeypore ..	9,000	451,640	427	352		1	...	.	8	390	...	...
	Godavery .	7,534	1,584,179	1,251	1,305	..	1	1	...	21	1,002	95	85
	Kistna ...	8,353	1,439,252	1,235	1,252	.	1	1	...	20	1,030	122	29
	Total ...	42,579	6,794,912	5,598	5,495	1	5	6	...	94	4,568	602	215
Central Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	.	. .	1	1	1	...	. .	...	..	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	8,341	1,375,349	1,226	1,181	.	1	1	...	20	927	210	21
	Kurnool . .	7,470	956,068	915	665	..	1	1	...	16	855	...	18
	Bellary ...	11,496	1,658,154	1,206	852	.	1	1	..	24	1,018	...	59
	Cuddapah ...	9,177	1,343,762	1,035	935	...	1	1	...	19	888	...	29
	North Arcot .	7,526	2,007,667	1,260	1,193	..	1	1	...	23	1,045	...	105
	Chingleput ...	3,100	940,744	888	886	...	1	...	...	13	501	319	29
	South Arcot..	4,765	1,762,525	1,087	1,099	...	1	1	.	15	829	127	25
	Total ...	51,875	10,039,269	7,618	6,812	1	7	6	...	130	6,058	656	284
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	3,736	1,975,042	1,327	1,361	...	1	1	...	19	1,035	166	43
	Trichinopoly..	3,097	1,197,936	747	721	...	1	...	.	13	620	...	89
	Madura ...	8,790	2,259,263	1,155	1,100	...	1	1	...	21	939	82	45
	Tinnevelly ...	5,144	1,689,421	996	964	...	1	1	...	18	848	52	39
	Salem ...	7,617	1,963,243	1,054	1,026	..	1	1	...	20	962	...	53
	Coimbatore ...	8,417	1,804,899	1,144	1,025	..	1	2	...	20	870	...	159
	Malabar ...	6,259	2,274,466	1,266	1,181	...	1	2	...	22	1,012	...	93
	South Canara.	4,205	915,139	757	672	...	1	...	...	11	542	103	14
	Total ...	47,265	14,079,409	8,447	8,051	1	8	8	...	144	6,828	403	515
	Grand Total ...	141,746	31,311,142	22,860	21,442	5	21	22	76	381	18,418	1,661	1,081

* The column headed "Salt Guard" includes Temporary Salt Guard employed during the manufacturing season of the year 1871-72

† Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police.

‡ Includes Marine Police and Mounted Sowars, &c.

C.

POLICE.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.—(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	Districts.	Land Custom Guard.	Total Strength on 31st March 1872	Pay and Allowances	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Rent, Stationery, and other Charges.	Total.	Village Police.		Grand Total.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	No.	RS.	RS.
	Inspr. Genl. & Asst. Inspr. Genl., including Establishment.	...	64	63,508	179	7,612	71,299	...	...	71,299
	Madras Town, including Establishment...	...	1,061	1,80,726	8,280	7,104	1,96,110	...	..	1,96,110
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	1	12,000	...	1,751	13,751	...	...	13,751
	Ganjam ...	...	1,399	1,74,425	10,243	18,180	2,02,848	61	3,030	2,05,878
	Vizagapatam.	...	1,284	1,68,913	8,423	15,380	1,92,716	49	1,170	1,93,886
	Jeypore	...	399	55,650	2,779	4,886	63,315	137	2,874	66,189
	Godavery ..	13	1,218	1,54,681	8,986	10,647	1,74,314	33	802	1,75,116
	Kistna ..	...	1,203	1,41,759	8,355	8,764	1,61,878	19	684	1,62,562
	Total ...	13	5,504	7,10,428	38,786	59,608	8,08,822	299	8,560	8,17,382
Central Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	1	12,000	...	3,176	15,176	...	...	15,176
	Nellore ...	...	1,180	1,39,172	11,927	7,252	1,58,351	93	3,333	1,61,684
	Kurnool ..	...	891	1,16,066	6,277	6,042	1,28,385	...	...	1,28,385
	Bellary ...	..	1,103	1,46,979	9,529	7,588	1,64,096	...	...	1,64,096
	Cuddapah ...	...	933	1,26,064	7,140	9,229	1,42,433	...	...	1,42,433
	North Arcot.	...	1,175	1,48,497	9,513	10,156	1,68,166	...	...	1,68,166
	Chingleput ...	...	863	1,06,678	6,639	5,380	1,18,697	...	...	1,18,697
	South Arcot.	83	1,079	1,29,313	7,870	9,351	1,46,534	...	..	1,46,534
	Total ...	83	7,225	9,24,769	58,895	58,174	10,41,838	93	3,333	10,45,171
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	1	12,628	...	2,247	14,875	...	...	14,875
	Tanjore ...	47	1,312	1,57,622	12,325	10,862	1,80,809	...	...	1,80,809
	Trichinopoly.	...	723	90,534	5,663	6,745	1,02,942	...	...	1,02,942
	Madura ...	...	1,089	1,44,029	8,112	8,619	1,60,760	...	...	1,60,760
	Tinnevelly ...	...	959	1,28,441	7,705	6,347	1,42,493	...	...	1,42,493
	Salem ...	...	1,037	1,40,057	9,227	10,240	1,59,524	...	...	1,59,524
	Coimbatore..	...	1,032	1,51,728	9,099	12,379	1,73,206	14	695	1,73,901
	Malabar ...	28	1,158	1,58,505	11,480	12,128	1,82,113	...	...	1,82,113
	South Canara.	...	671	81,743	5,648	4,673	92,064	...	...	92,064
	Total ...	75	7,982	10,65,287	69,259	74,240	12,08,786	14	695	12,09,481
	Grand Total ...	171	21,836	29,44,718	1,75,399	2,06,738	33,26,855	406	12,588	33,39,443

D.

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871, *together with the Cost of New Buildings Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.*

1	2						3					
	RATIONS.						FIXED ESTABLISHMENT.					
JAILS	A.			B			A.			B.		
	Total Cost			Cost per head of Average Strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of Average Strength.		
	RS	A	P.	RS	A.	P.	RS	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah	2,427	2	7	28	8	10	1,451	12	10	17	1	3
Berhampore	4,120	6	2	26	14	11	3,123	3	4	20	6	7
Vizagapatam	5,560	12	11	23	15	6	2,912	15	7	12	8	11
Rajahmundry Central ..	33,451	8	10	41	14	8	14,484	13	10	18	2	5
Do. District ...	3,391	2	1	41	13	10	2,322	14	5	28	10	10
Masulipatam	2,989	9	4	34	12	2	2,101	7	0	24	7	0
Guntoor	5,595	13	2	47	13	3	2,432	13	9	20	12	8
Nellore	6,552	0	8	43	15	7	2,880	0	0	19	5	3
Kurnool	4,713	12	8	35	7	1	2,655	1	8	19	15	5
Bellary	15,096	11	9	40	2	5	3,599	11	0	9	9	2
Cuddapah	7,279	14	0	41	5	10	2,852	1	8	16	3	3
Chittoor	5,516	0	7	24	10	0	3,606	0	0	16	1	7
Vellore Central	21,768	15	2	28	5	6	15,950	9	1	20	12	4
Do. Fort *	1,426	12	4	15	2	10	880	9	9	9	5	11
Salem Central	20,465	7	11	39	4	7	10,637	1	11	20	6	8
Guindy	3,169	11	1	42	13	4	1,648	8	0	23	4	5
Chingleput	6,912	7	1	43	7	7	3,385	10	0	21	4	8
Cuddalore	5,803	0	11	21	11	8	3,016	6	5	12	5	10
Tranquebar	3,276	13	8	31	13	1	2,388	7	7	23	3	1
Tanjore	4,161	0	1	33	4	7	2,805	3	0	22	7	1
Trichinopoly Central ...	29,279	6	9	38	0	5	13,445	8	2	17	7	5
Do. District ..	5,222	4	8	33	7	7	2,785	9	0	17	13	8
Madura	8,763	13	0	41	14	11	2,913	5	3	13	15	0
Tinnevelly	15,048	6	0	49	10	8	2,959	14	9	9	12	4
Paumben	5,272	6	7	47	8	0	2,951	8	7	26	9	5
Cochin	614	8	10	43	14	4	959	14	0	68	9	0
Calicut	6,778	13	3	61	1	2	3,273	8	0	29	7	10
Tellicherry	4,129	10	3	54	5	5	2,127	11	10	27	15	11
Cannanore Central	26,912	12	5	54	0	8	13,428	14	0	26	15	6
Mangalore	4,414	13	2	43	11	4	2,816	12	5	27	14	2
Coimbatore Central	43,119	7	11	49	14	6	18,648	10	9	21	9	3
Do District ...	6,281	8	2	50	4	0	931	14	4	7	7	3
Ootacamund do.	8,172	13	5	45	14	8	2,216	6	6	12	7	3
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	7,642	9	4	55	12	7	1,284	0	0	9	5	11
European Prison	3,513	9	4	159	11	4	6,967	12	7	316	11	5
Total ...	3,38,846	2	1	43	5	3	1,62,841	13	0	28	13	6
Penitentiary	20,325	12	11	45	10	10	6,499	14	11	14	9	8
Grand Total ...	3,58,671	15	0	43	6	4	1,69,341	11	11	28	6	8

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	4						5					
	POLICE GUARD.						EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT.					
	A.			B.			A.			B.		
	Total Cost.			Cost per head of Average Strength			Total Cost.			Cost per head of Average Strength.		
	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah	1,746	12	2	20	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore	2,369	14	11	15	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	4,835	8	0	20	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry Central ...	7,736	0	0	9	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do District ...	901	5	4	11	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	1,415	0	0	16	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntpor	2,238	9	7	19	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	1,684	2	8	11	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	1,904	1	7	14	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	6,661	5	4	17	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	3,175	2	4	18	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	3,305	4	4	14	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore Central	7,841	3	7	10	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Fort	528	9	0	5	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem Central	5,152	2	8	9	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gundy	1,277	1	7	17	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	2,554	3	2	16	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	2,582	8	0	10	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	2,040	0	0	19	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	2,729	8	5	21	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Central ...	7,443	0	0	9	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. District ...	2,250	14	6	14	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	3,056	10	8	14	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	6,897	9	3	22	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paumben	1,608	2	8	14	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	168	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	1,375	10	8	13	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	462	0	0	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Central	7,056	8	11	14	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	1,372	12	0	13	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Central	14,352	0	0	16	9	9	...	...	..	...	...	...
*Do. District ...	2,210	0	0	17	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund do.	2,849	5	4	16	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	2,189	5	4	15	15	8	600	0	0	4	6	1
European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,16,000	6	0	14	5	8	600	0	0	0	2	0
Penitentiary	5,681	11	2	12	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,21,682	1	2	14	5	0	600	0	0	0	1	11

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	6									7					
	HOSPITAL CHARGES									CLOTHING.					
	A.			B.			C			A.			B.		
	Total Cost			Cost per head of Average Strength			Cost per head of Average Number Sick.			Total Cost			Cost per head of Average Strength.		
	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A.	P.	RS	A	P	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah	10	4	6	0	1	11	3	6	10	340	0	4	4	0	0
Berhampore	82	9	1	0	8	7	11	12	9	323	15	4	2	1	10
Vizagapatam	103	6	11	0	7	2	17	3	10	819	4	2	3	8	6
Rajahmundry Central .	891	1	2	1	1	10	49	8	1	1,825	11	10	2	4	7
Do. District ...	13	5	8	0	2	8	6	10	10	146	1	3	1	12	10
Masulipatam	146	15	8	1	11	4	73	7	10	243	10	0	2	13	4
Guntoor	132	11	10	1	2	2	22	2	0	403	9	7	3	7	2
Nellore	4	6	8	0	0	6	1	1	8	274	5	4	1	13	6
Kurnool	60	11	7	0	7	4	15	2	11	673	6	11	5	1	0
Bellary	9	0	0	0	0	5	0	9	0	602	7	1	1	9	8
Cuddapah... ...	167	11	11	0	15	3	18	10	3	1,233	10	9	7	0	2
Chittoor	0	4	0	...	...	..	0	0	7	1,102	14	6	4	14	9
Vellore Central	...	...		...	...	..	...	.	. .	1,624	13	6	2	1	10
Do. Fort*	...	...	..	.		.	..	. .	...	0	8	0	0	0	1
Salem Central	143	13	2	0	4	5	10	4	1	1,554	0	11	2	15	9
Guindy	103	4	2	1	6	4	25	13	1	385	12	8	5	3	5
Chingleput	135	0	6	0	13	7	13	8	1	210	6	8	1	5	2
Cuddalore	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	578	0	9	2	5	10
Tranquebar	481	3	6	4	10	9	80	3	3	287	0	0	2	12	7
Tanjore	217	5	7	1	11	10	36	3	8	262	1	0	2	1	7
Trichinopoly Central ...	217	5	11	0	4	6	16	11	6	1,491	10	9	1	15	0
Do. District .	108	8	10	0	11	2	27	2	3	415	1	9	2	10	7
Madura	...	...	...	...	.	..		...	..	694	8	9	3	5	2
Tinnevelly	290	2	10	0	15	4	72	8	9	710	10	0	2	5	6
Paumben	808	8	6	7	4	7	62	3	1	578	8	10	5	3	5
Cochin	11	8	0	0	13	1	11	8	0	15	0	0	1	1	2
Calicut	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	..	672	0	6	6	0	10
Tellicherry	61	9	2	0	13	0	20	8	5	181	11	11	2	6	3
Cannanore Central ...	410	14	4	0	13	2	18	10	10	893	15	8	1	12	9
Mangalore	89	8	6	0	14	2	22	6	2	333	1	7	3	4	9
Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,965	6	6	2	4	5
Do. District ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	2	0	2	12	8
Ootacamund do. .	205	9	11	1	2	6	68	8	8	1,486	11	0	8	5	8
Lawrence Asylum Works	208	10	10	1	8	4	41	11	9	380	9	6	2	12	5
European Prison... ...	60	2	3	2	11	9	30	1	2	812	14	3	36	15	2
Total ...	5,175	13	0	0	15	4	22	3	7	23,872	13	7	4	1	2
Penitentiary	1,236	6	8	2	12	5	95	1	9	2,239	2	1	5	0	6
Grand Total ...	6,412	3	8	1	0	2	24	4	0	26,111	15	8	4	1	6

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. I —*JAILS.*

Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

JAILS	8						9			10		
	CONTINGENCIES.											
	A			B.			Total Expenditure on Guarding and Maintenance.			Total Expenditure on New Buildings, Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.		
	Total Cost.			Cost per head of Average Strength								
	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A	P	RS	A.	P.
Russelcondah ...	305	6	3	3	9	6	6,281	6	8	108	14	11
Berhampore ...	1,084	14	6	7	1	5	11,104	15	4	1,877	14	1
Vizagapatam ...	1,072	1	1	1	9	11	15,301	0	8	8,063	7	11
Rajahmundry Central.	2,278	5	4	2	13	8	60,667	9	0	458	14	6
Do District	432	14	3	5	5	6	7,207	11	0	55	6	0
Masulipatam	721	11	6	8	6	3	7,618	5	6	30	12	0
Guntoor ..	923	3	11	7	14	3	11,726	13	10	85	7	9
Nellore	624	3	9	4	3	0	12,019	3	1	515	12	3
Kurnool	905	11	5	6	12	11	10,912	13	10	294	8	0
Bellary	1,671	15	10	4	7	2	27,641	3	0	5,097	3	11
Cuddapah	1,426	2	7	8	1	8	16,134	11	3	1,710	3	2
Chittoor	579	6	9	2	9	5	11,109	14	2	522	8	0
Vellore Central ..	1,008	7	11	1	5	0	48,194	1	3	12,230	10	9
Do Fort* ...	63	9	7	0	10	10	2,900	0	8	0	2	0
Salem Central ...	553	11	2	1	1	0	38,506	5	9	534	6	10
Gumdy	724	6	4	9	12	7	7,308	11	10	121	3	10
Chinglegput	1,027	15	10	6	7	5	14,225	11	3	85	15	0
Cuddalore	693	3	3	2	13	5	12,173	3	4	211	7	11
Tranquebar	680	11	8	6	9	9	9,154	4	5	459	15	4
Tanjore	1,007	6	4	8	0	11	11,182	8	5	185	11	7
Trichinopoly Central .	1,792	3	7	2	5	3	53,669	3	2	8,312	10	2
Do. District...	305	10	1	1	15	4	11,088	0	10	1,210	12	0
Madura	903	15	7	4	5	2	16,332	5	3	62	10	11
Tinnevelly	1,461	15	7	4	13	3	27,368	10	5	617	5	8
Paumbon	576	6	3	5	3	1	11,795	9	5	...	...	...
Cochin	209	5	9	14	15	3	1,978	4	7	211	1	9
Calicut	848	5	6	7	10	3	12,948	5	11	489	4	10
Tellicherry	617	9	8	8	2	0	7,580	4	10	561	10	1
Cannanore Central ..	1,890	13	6	3	12	9	50,593	14	10	26,783	3	9
Mangalore	1,027	3	11	10	2	9	10,054	3	7	...	...	...
Coimbatore Central ...	2,192	14	7	2	14	2	80,573	7	9	1,863	3	4
Do. District...	321	3	3	2	9	1	10,123	11	9	25	10	4
Ootacamund do. ...	2,616	12	3	14	11	3	17,547	10	5	664	2	0
Lawrence Asylum Works	1,282	3	8	9	5	9	13,587	6	8	...	...	...
European Prison ...	1,543	13	1	70	2	9	12,898	3	6	2,917	14	5
Total ...	35,676	1	6	7	9	6	682,513	1	2	106,370	3	0
Penitentiary	3,048	3	1	6	13	7	39,031	2	10	10,747	15	2
Grand Total ...	38,724	4	7	7	9	2	721,544	4	0	117,118	2	2

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	11			12			13		
	Total Expenditure during the past year, Cols. 9 and 10			Deduct Cash Receipts remitted to the Treasury.			Net Cost to Government during the year per Convict.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah	6,390	5	7	399	13	1	70	7	7
Berhampore	12,982	13	5	409	3	0	82	2	11
Vizagapatam	23,367	8	7	124	5	2	100	3	0
Rajahmundry Central	61,126	7	6	16,276	12	3	56	3	3
Do District	7,263	1	0	1,263	4	6	74	1	2
Masulipatam	7,649	1	6	33	4	0	88	8	11
Guntoor	11,812	5	7	...	...	...	100	15	4
Nellore	12,534	15	4	1,243	0	11	75	12	7
Kurnool	11,207	5	10	1,063	10	0	69	8	0
Bellary	32,738	6	11	1,726	0	6	82	7	8
Cuddapah	17,844	14	5	2,073	1	7	89	9	10
Chittoor	14,632	6	2	521	11	10	62	15	11
Vellore Central	90,124	12	0	16,020	5	6	96	14	1
Do Fort*	2,900	2	8	1,116	6	1	18	15	7
Salem Central	39,040	12	7	11,066	9	4	53	11	1
Guindy	7,429	15	8	6	0	0	100	5	2
Chingleput	14,311	10	3	2,583	12	8	73	12	2
Cuddalore	12,384	11	3	6,381	8	7	24	9	8
Tranquebar	9,614	3	9	91	15	4	92	7	2
Tanjore	11,368	4	0	2,023	12	1	74	12	1
Trichinopoly Central	61,981	13	4	4,957	12	11	74	0	11
Do. District	12,298	12	10	1,289	9	3	70	9	2
Madura	16,395	0	2	979	9	7	73	12	2
Tinnevelly	27,986	0	1	389	2	10	91	1	3
Paumben	11,795	9	5	198	14	5	104	7	7
Cochin	2,189	6	4	115	7	0	148	2	3
Calicut	13,437	10	9	279	12	0	118	8	8
Tellicherry	8,141	14	11	2,422	0	11	75	4	2
Cannanore Central	77,377	2	7	4,334	12	6	146	10	9
Mangalore	10,054	3	7	925	4	9	90	6	2
Coimbatore Central	82,436	11	1	26,291	0	7	64	15	9
Do. District	10,149	6	1	189	0	0	79	10	11
Ootacamund do.	18,211	12	5	98	8	0	101	12	2
Lawrence Asylum Works	13,587	6	8	..	...	...	99	2	10
European Prison	15,816	1	11	2,191	14	1	619	4	6
Total ...	7,88,883	4	2	1,09,987	4	10	81	1	4
Penitentiary	49,779	2	0	6,418	12	10	97	7	0
Grand Total ...	8,38,662	6	2	†1,16,406	1	8	81	14	6

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

† Rupees 10,011-0-5 of this sum was realized from private individuals on account of hire of convicts and garden produce.

No. II.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871, *and their Estimated Earnings.*

1	2	3	4	5			
				JAIL SERVANTS.			
				A.	B.	C.	D.
JAILS.	Average Number sentenced to labor	Average Number unable to labor from sickness or old age.	Average Number of Convalescents and Weakly Convicts employed on light labor.	Average Number of Convicts so employed.	Ratio per-cent. of Average Strength.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.
						RS. A	RS. A.
Russelcondah	84	3	13	10	12	2 13	337 8
Berhampore	146	10	1	47	32	2 8	1,410 0
Vizagapatam	224	45	13	58	26	2 3	1,522 8
Rajahmundry Central ...	810	24	134	337	42	3 4	13,143 0
Do. District ...	70	3	5	46	66	3 4	1,794 0
Masulipatam	76	9	3	13	17	3 3	497 4
Guntoor	112	26	9	63	56	5 10	4,252 8
Nellore	143	24	...	65	45	2 8	1,950 0
Kurnool	124	5	3	36	29	3 12	1,620 0
Bellary	370	80	24	56	15	3 10	2,436 0
Cuddapah	171	35	3	42	25	2 13	1,417 8
Chittoor	205	10	26	56	27	3 12	2,520 0
Vellore Central	768	116	6	229	30	2 8	6,870 0
Do. Fort	94	16	...	14	15	2 8	210 0
Salem Central	536	85	4	112	21	3 12	5,040 0
Guindy	72	3	...	60	83	3 12	2,700 0
Chingleput	164	47	...	41	25	3 2	1,537 8
Cuddalore	237	40	5	48	20	3 12	2,160 0
Tranquebar	99	7	...	25	25	3 12	1,125 0
Tanjore	124	5	18	22	18	3 12	990 0
Trichinopoly Central ...	773	114	25	174	22	3 2	6,525 0
Do. District ...	157	23	7	43	28	3 2	1,612 8
Madura	199	23	...	60	30	3 12	2,700 0
Tinnevelly	253	9	2	144	57	4 12	8,208 0
Paumben	111	12	4	14	13	7 12	1,302 0
Cochin	14	...	...	3	21	3 12	135 0
Calicut	108	...	20	35	32	4 0	1,680 0
Tellicherry	73	4	4	20	27	5 2	1,230 0
Cannanore Central ...	506	46	10	97	19	3 12	4,365 0
Mangalore	76	5	1	21	28	5 0	1,260 0
Coimbatore Central ...	885	141	5	203	23	3 12	9,135 0
Do. District ...	124	13	...	34	27	4 3	1,708 8
Ootacamund do. ...	178	3	34	22	12	7 8	1,980 0
Lawrence Asylum Works.	137	5	1	14	10	7 8	1,260 0
European Prison	25	1	4	7	28	10 0	840 0
Total ...	8,248	1,010	384	2,271	29	4 1	97,473 12
Penitentiary	457	70	3	59	13	3 12	2,655 0
Grand Total ...	8,705	1,080	387	2,330	28	4 1	1,00,128 12

No. II.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871, *and their Estimated Earnings.*—(Continued.)

JAILS.	6 — BUILDING AND REPAIRING JAIL						7 — GRINDING GRAIN AND MAKING CLOTHING OR OTHER ARTICLES FOR PRISON USE.					
	A.	B.		C.			A.	B.		C.		
	Average Number of Convicts so employed	Average estimated monthly earning per head		Total estimated earnings for the year.			Average Number employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.		
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.			RS.	A.	RS.	A.	
Russelcondah	3	2	13	101	4		...	...	...	...	...	
Berhampore	9	2	8	270	0		25	2	8	750	0	
Vizagapatam	60	2	3	1,575	0		14	2	3	367	8	
Rajahmundry Central ...	15	3	4	585	0		...	...	...	...	...	
Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Masulipatam	18	3	3	688	8		4	3	3	153	0	
Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Nellore	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	
Kurnool	32	3	12	1,410	0		15	3	12	675	0	
Bellary	21	3	10	913	8		7	3	10	304	8	
Cuddapah	43	2	13	1,451	4		...	...	...	...	...	
Chittoor	45	3	12	2,025	0		...	...	...	...	...	
Vellore Central	26	2	8	780	0		23	2	8	690	0	
Do. Fort	...	...	...	...	...		3	2	8	45	0	
Salem Central	26	3	12	1,170	0		46	3	12	2,070	0	
Guindy	...	...	...	...	...		2	3	12	90	0	
Chingleput...	..	...	...	...	...		20	3	2	750	0	
Cuddalore	4	3	12	180	0		10	3	12	450	0	
Tranquebar	6	3	12	270	0		12	3	12	540	0	
Tanjore	13	3	12	585	0		7	3	12	315	0	
Trichinopoly Central ...	172	3	2	6,450	0		52	3	2	1,950	0	
Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...		8	3	2	300	0	
Madura	7	3	12	315	0		55	3	12	2,475	0	
Tinnevelly...	2	4	12	114	0		...	...	...	...	...	
Paumben	...	...	...	...	...		4	7	12	372	0	
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Calicut	33	4	0	1,584	0		3	4	0	144	0	
Tellicherry...	22	5	2	1,353	0		14	5	2	861	0	
Cannanore Central ...	141	3	12	6,345	0		12	3	12	540	0	
Mangalore	7	5	0	420	0		10	5	0	600	0	
Coimbatore Central ...	17	3	12	765	0		22	3	12	990	0	
Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...		52	4	3	2,613	0	
Ootacamund do. ...	2	7	8	180	0		8	7	8	720	0	
Lawrence Asylum Works.	1	7	8	90	0		6	7	8	540	0	
European Prison	3	10	0	360	0		2	10	0	240	0	
Total ...	728	2	15	30,010	8		436	3	3	19,545	0	
Penitentiary	104	3	12	4,680	0		24	3	12	1,080	0	
Grand Total ...	832	3	0	34,690	8		460	3	3	20,625	0	

No. II.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871, *and their Estimated Earnings.*—(Continued.)

JAILS.	8						9					
	ON THE ROADS EMPLOYED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OR BY MUNICIPALITIES.						ON JAIL GARDEN.					
	A.	B.		C.			A.	B.		C.		
	Average Number employed.	Average estimated or actual monthly earning per head		Total estimated earnings for the year.			Average Number employed.	Value of Vegetables supplied to Prisoners.		Value of Vegetables sold.		
		RS.	A.	RS	A			RS.	A.	RS.	A.	
Russelcondah	44	2	13	1,485	0		10	162	6	91	3	
Berhampore	22	2	8	660	0		32	105	11	87	7	
Vizagapatam	30	2	3	787	8		...	...	...	...	...	
Rajahmundry Central ...	1	3	4	39	0		19	764	15	585	14	
Do. District ..	8	3	10	348	0		2	.	...	125	1	
Masulipatam	21	3	3	803	4		8	23	4	33	4	
Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...		14	165	3	26	6	
Nellore	11	2	8	330	0		12	.	...	193	7	
Kurnool	13	3	12	585	0		. .	...	...	...	...	
Bellary	143	3	10	6,220	8		1	. .	...	1	15	
Cuddapah	29	2	13	978	12		...	...	...	...	...	
Chittoor	46	3	12	2,070	0		11	...	...	110	10	
Vellore Central	68	2	8	2,040	0		39	28	12	258	13	
Do. Fort	44	2	8	660	0		3	...	...	26	6	
Salem Central	7	3	12	315	0		29	. ...	...	557	12	
Guindy	...	...	...	...	...		7	81	0	...	...	
Chingleput	14	3	2	525	0		5	429	2	12	10	
Cuddalore	71	3	12	3,195	0		...	...	...	...	...	
Tranquebar	35	3	12	1,575	0		7	37	5	...	...	
Tanjore	17	3	12	765	0		5	220	6	8	14	
Trichinopoly Central ...	10	3	2	375	0		103	...	...	528	0	
Do. District ...	33	3	2	1,237	8		9	...	...	171	10	
Madura	3	3	15	141	12		21	...	...	188	1	
Tinnevelly	79	4	12	4,503	0		17	250	8	137	2	
Paumben	52	7	12	4,836	0		7	49	12	6	11	
Cochin...	11	3	12	429	0		...	...	...	...	...	
Calicut	3	4	0	144	0		...	...	...	...	...	
Tellicherry	1	5	2	61	8		1	85	6	14	5	
Cannanore Central	11	3	12	495	0		10	...	...	83	6	
Mangalore	1	5	0	60	0		5	186	13	...	..	
Coimbatore Central	...	...	...	...	...		89	...	...	619	...	
Do. District... ...	1	4	3	351	12		...	...	...	...	...	
Ootacamund do. ...	106	7	8	9,540	0		3	114	11	...	...	
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	110	7	8	9,900	0		...	...	...	...	...	
European Prison	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,051	3	7	55,522	8		469	2,705	2	3,862	13	
Penitentiary	4	3	12	180	0		5	704	4	14	13	
Grand Total ...	1,055	3	7	55,702	8		474	3,409	6	3,877	10	

No. II.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871, *and their Estimated Earnings.*—(Continued.)

JAILS.	9—(*Contd.*) On Jail Garden—(*Continued.*)		10 On Manufactories.			11 Total.	
	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.
	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Estimated Profits of year.	Average Profits per head of those so employed.	Total estimated earnings of the Prisoners sentenced to labor.	Average estimated earnings per head of Prisoners sentenced to labor.
	RS. A	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Russelcondah ..	2 2	253 9	1	85 0	7 1	2,262 5	26 15
Berhampore ...	0 8	193 2	...	... ...	... ...	3,283 2	22 8
Vizagapatam ...	... ...	... ...	4	14 5	3 9	4,266 13	19 1
Rajahmundry Cenl	5 15	1,350 13	280	20,218 10	72 3	35,326 7	43 10
Do. District.	5 4	125 1	6	473 5	78 14	2,740 6	39 2
Masulipatam ...	0 9	56 8	...	... ..	... ...	2,198 8	28 15
Guntoor	1 2	191 9	..	... ...	... ...	4,444 1	39 11
Nellore	1 5	193 7	31	676 14	21 13	3,150 5	22 0
Kurnool	... ...	... ...	20	993 5	49 10	5,313 5	42 14
Bellary	0 2	1 15	38	773 11	20 6	10,650 2	28 13
Cuddapah	... ...	... ...	19	664 0	34 15	4,511 8	26 6
Chittoor	0 13	110 10	11	233 7	21 3	6,959 1	33 15
Vellore Central ...	0 10	287 9	261	8,838 10	33 14	19,506 3	25 6
Do. Fort ...	1 7	26 6	14	1,383 14	98 13	2,325 4	24 12
Salem Central ...	1 9	557 12	227	10,248 12	45 2	19,401 8	36 3
Guindy	0 15	81 0	...	... ...	... ...	2,871 0	39 14
Chingleput	7 6	441 12	37	3,374 10	91 3	6,628 14	40 7
Cuddalore	... ...	..	59	2,338 5	39 10	8,323 5	35 2
Tranquebar ...	0 7	37 5	7	248 2	35 7	3,795 7	38 5
Tanjore	3 13	229 4	37	982 5	26 9	3,866 9	31 3
Trichinopoly Cenl.	0 7	523 0	123	2,147 1	17 7	17,970 1	23 4
Do. District.	1 9	171 10	34	1,827 2	53 12	5,148 12	32 13
Madura	0 12	188 1	30	426 15	14 4	6,246 12	31 6
Tinnevelly	0 14	387 10	...	... ..	.. ...	13,212 10	52 4
Paumben	0 11	56 7	18	512 13	28 8	7,079 4	63 12
Cochin	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	630 0	45 0
Calicut	... ...	... ...	14	437 4	31 3	3,989 4	36 15
Tellicherry... ...	8 5	99 11	7	511 0	73 0	4,116 3	56 6
Cannanore Central.	0 11	83 6	179	5,296 0	29 9	17,124 6	33 13
Mangalore	3 2	186 13	26	782 7	30 1	3,309 4	43 9
Coimbatore Central.	0 9	619 0	408	20,088 13	49 4	31,597 13	35 11
Do. District.	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	4,673 4	37 11
Ootacamund do.	3 3	114 11	...	... ...	... ...	12,534 11	70 7
Lawrence Asylum Works	... ...	... ...	...	... ..	... ...	11,790 0	86 1
European Prison ...	... ...	... ...	8	1,939 9	242 7	3,379 9	135 3
Total ...	1 9	6,567 15	1,899	85,516 3	35 11	2,94,635 14	40 13
Penitentiary ...	12 0	719 1	188	*38,032 9	202 5	47,346 10	103 10
Grand Total ...	1 13	7,287 0	2,087	1,23,548 12	40 5	3,41,982 8	42 9

Of this sum Rs. 33,756 is the value of work done in the Printing Department.

No. III.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Results of the Manufactories in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.

1	2											
	CASH.											
	DEBITS.									CREDITS.		
	A.			B.			C.			D.		
JAILS.	Balance at close of previous year.			Cash Receipts during this year.			Total Cash Debits against the Superintendent.			Expended during the year.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah	...	...	...	23	5	4	23	5	4	...	...	...
Berhampore	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	.	..	...	15	14	0	15	14	0	1	8	10
Rajahmundry Central ..	1,482	12	4	42,458	10	7	43,941	6	11	22,482	5	6
Do. District ...	231	14	11	1,117	7	0	1,349	5	11	255	11	2
Masulipatam	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	..	...
Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	122	7	4	1,172	4	1	1,294	11	5	531	12	7
Kurnool	...	..	..	3,372	3	0	3,372	3	0	1,924	2	5
Bellary	232	8	11	3,025	8	10	3,258	1	9	1,396	11	1
Cuddapah	113	10	6	1,856	9	0	1,970	3	6	484	13	8
Chittoor	20	11	4	423	2	8	443	14	0	96	15	2
Vellore Central	2	12	5	34,367	7	3	34,370	3	8	18,218	11	2
Do. Fort*	24	0	4	1,670	5	1	1,694	5	5	689	1	4
Salem	305	15	4	24,320	2	1	24,626	1	5	12,411	8	1
Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	3,590	9	3	3,590	9	3	1,347	9	0
Cuddalore	...	...	...	8,107	12	2	8,107	12	2	3,978	12	7
Tranquebar	10	11	8	300	0	0	310	11	8	267	7	9
Tanjore	70	15	11	2,639	4	10	2,710	4	9	1,040	8	4
Trichinopoly Central ...	500	2	2	15,219	8	6	15,719	10	8	11,224	1	0
Do. District ...	69	0	0	1,895	11	0	1,964	11	0	660	0	0
Madura	4	15	1	1,301	3	5	1,306	2	6	586	8	7
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	17	9	0	17	9	0	...	...	...
Paumben	33	4	6	195	2	1	228	6	7	36	9	8
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	569	5	0	569	5	0	419	5	0
Tellicherry	130	0	10	5,194	6	6	5,324	7	4	2,829	7	0
Cannanore Central ...	...	...	...	6,847	14	11	6,847	14	11	2,416	9	0
Mangalore...	0	1	7	1,289	1	3	1,289	2	10	406	9	5
Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	45,543	12	1	45,543	12	1	19,871	11	6
Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
European Prison	120	7	4	4,086	6	7	4,206	13	11	1,929	10	1
Total ...	3,476	8	6	2,10,620	9	6	2,14,097	2	0	1,05,508	2	9
Penitentiary	192	6	2	14,615	11	7	14,808	1	9	7,617	14	2
Grand Total ...	3,668	14	8	2,25,236	5	1	2,28,905	3	9	1,13,126	0	11

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. III.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Results of the Manufactories in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	2 —(*Contd.*) CASH.—(*Contd.*) CREDITS.—(*Contd.*) E			F.			3 OUTSTANDINGS. A.			B.		
	Cash remitted to the Treasury			Balance in hand at close of this year.			Amount of outstanding Bills due by the Jail.			Amount of outstanding Bills due to the Jail.		
	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P	RS.	A	P.
Russelcondah	23	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	14	5	2	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Rajahmundry Central ...	16,276	12	3	5,182	5	2	5,308	12	11	13,813	8	5
Do. District ...	791	3	6	302	7	3	...	...	..	30	8	8
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	749	13	9	13	1	1	...	..	...	78	13	1
Kurnool	1,446	6	0	1	10	7	...	...	...	760	0	3
Bellary	1,699	13	6	161	9	2	...	..	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	1,480	15	7	4	6	3	...	...	...	74	5	0
Chittoor	307	14	10	39	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore Central	16,020	5	6	131	3	0	1,018	3	3	2,727	5	9
Do Fort*	1,005	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	10,994	6	8	1,220	1	10	2,103	0	0	2,424	7	10
Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	2,243	0	3	..	...	...	24	8	8	128	4	0
Cuddalore	4,110	15	7	18	0	0	...	...	...	2,771	11	8
Tranquebar	34	3	4	9	0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	1,645	2	1	24	10	4	...	...	...	39	4	0
Trichinopoly Central ...	4,173	0	11	322	8	9	...	...	...	2,209	9	5
Do. District ...	1,057	15	3	246	11	9	...	...	...	82	10	0
Madura	649	12	7	69	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	17	9	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Paumben	180	1	5	11	11	6	14	0	0	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	150	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	4	8
Tellicherry	2,373	8	11	121	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Central... ...	3,798	14	6	632	7	5	...	...	...	803	12	10
Mangalore	882	4	9	0	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Central ...	25,672	0	7	...	...	...	1,236	3	3	3,093	6	8
Do. District... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund do. ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Prison	2,191	14	1	85	5	9	...	...	...	19	1	0
Total ...	99,991	1	5	8,597	13	10	9,704	12	1	29,147	1	3
Penitentiary	6,403	15	10	786	3	9	...	...	...	1,262	12	11
Grand Total ..	1,06,395	1	3	9,384	1	7	9,704	12	1	30,409	14	2

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. III.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Results of the Manufactories in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	4			
	STOCK.			
	RAW MATERIAL.		MANUFACTURED GOODS.	
	A.	B.	C	D
	Value at close of previous year.	Value at close of this year.	Value at close of previous year.	Value at close of this year.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Russelcondah	... ...	... ...	... ...	61 10 8
Berhampore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Vizagapatam	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Rajahmundry Central ...	1,432 14 3	3,578 8 6	6,887 10 8	7,760 6 9
Do. District ...	22 8 7	28 7 7	195 11 8	52 8 11
Masulipatam	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Guntoor	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Nellore	54 7 8	46 13 8	128 15 9	310 13 2
Kurnool	249 13 4	206 0 6	166 2 4	479 3 10
Bellary	8 8 0	39 11 4	297 1 4	405 1 8
Cuddapah	24 0 0	... ...	234 1 6	180 2 0
Chittoor	18 9 6	... ...	201 11 0	7 4 8
Vellore Central	144 3 8	3,558 1 0	590 3 11	4,558 15 2
Do. Fort*	282 1 0	329 5 5	168 10 2	873 5 7
Salem Central	3,013 13 11	4,921 1 8	1,481 2 6	3,496 15 1
Guindy	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Chingleput	128 0 0	119 2 3	2,007 8 2	2,359 4 6
Cuddalore	1,061 15 1	161 9 1	818 3 3	1,038 6 8
Tranquebar	45 2 6	49 5 10	39 0 0	61 8 0
Tanjore	132 5 11	106 3 3	406 14 9	188 1 6
Trichinopoly Central ...	718 13 10	3,414 4 1	1,453 3 5	3,527 11 10
Do. District ...	329 3 10	51 5 5	552 13 6	1,257 7 6
Madura	10 6 8	16 14 0	73 6 0	309 4 0
Tinnevelly	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Paumben	... ...	50 0 0	304 11 1	304 4 5
Cochin	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Calicut	... ...	191 14 11	... ...	... ...
Tellicherry	38 0 0	633 1 0	275 10 6	313 0 0
Cannanore Central ...	... ...	1,536 15 6	... ...	1,023 14 5
Mangalore	... ...	... ...	42 13 0	23 3 2
Coimbatore Central ...	1,560 12 4	2,256 7 9	11,417 0 0	8,741 4 5
Do. District ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Ootacamund do. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Lawrence Asylum Works	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
European Prison ...	2,060 1 4	932 5 8	270 2 0	550 7 0
Total ...	11,335 13 5	22,227 10 5	23,012 12 6	37,884 4 6
Penitentiary	426 12 6	1,304 13 7	1,021 0 0	2,710 12 9
Grand Total ...	11,762 9 11	23,532 8 0	29,033 12 6	40,595 1 3

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. III.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Results of the Manufactories in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	4.—(*Contd.*) STOCK —(*Contd.*) PLANT AND MACHINERY. E. Value at close of previous year.			F Value at close of this year.			5 Average actual cash earnings per head of average number of Prisoners sentenced to labor.		
	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.
Russelcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	5
Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Rajahmundry Central	2,116	15	10	2,227	10	10	20	1	6
Do. District	8	14	10	29	5	3	11	4	10
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	100	0	0	110	0	0	5	3	11
Kurnool	239	0	0	280	0	0	11	10	8
Bellary	300	0	0	330	4	3	4	9	6
Cuddapah	69	0	8	70	11	4	8	10	7
Chittoor	45	8	0	...	...	...	1	8	0
Vellore Central	276	15	11	800	13	5	20	13	9
Do. Fort*	92	8	0	152	13	10	10	11	1
Salem	545	4	10	1,198	3	5	20	8	2
Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	10
Cuddalore	378	0	0	515	0	0	17	5	1
Tranquebar	16	1	11	23	9	11	0	5	6
Tanjore	38	14	0	38	5	0	13	4	3
Trichinopoly Central	516	5	5	1,222	12	2	5	6	6
Do, District	88	8	0	59	0	0	6	11	10
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	10
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Paumbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	11
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	..	...	35	0	0	1	6	3
Tellicherry	116	15	0	150	0	0	32	8	2
Cannanore Central	274	13	5	803	8	4	7	8	1
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	9
Coimbatore Central	285	2	7	507	2	8	29	0	2
Do. District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Prison	...	...	...	180	5	0	87	10	9
Total ..	5,509	0	5	8,734	9	5	9	15	0
Penitentiary	818	5	0	899	2	8	14	0	3
Grand Total ...	6,327	5	5	9,633	12	1	10	0	10

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. IV.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.

1	2			3			4		
JAILS.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 40 superficial and 600 cubic feet per Prisoner			Average Number of Prisoners above capacity.			Average Number of Prisoners below capacity.		
	M.	F	Total	M	F.	Total	M	F.	Total.
Russelcondah	71	3	74	13 30		11 53	...	1 77	...
Berhampore	159	31	190	..	..	...	18 22	18 04	36·26
Vizagapatam	282	18	300	...	.	...	67 67	·25	67·92
Rajahmundry Central	992	48	1,040	...	. .	...	208 48	13 71	222 19
Do. District.	85	18	103	...	...	...	3·82	18·00	21·82
Masulipatam	106	4	110	...	...	...	22 55	1·20	23·75
Guntoor	105	15	120	6·28	...	...	...	7·95	1·67
Nellore	245	27	272	...	...	...	111·51	11 89	123·40
Kurnool	98	5	103	29·60	1 52	31·12	...	...	..
Bellary	388	27	415	...	...	...	32 90	4·82	37 72
Cuddapah	153	22	175	5·65	...	1·47	...	4 18	...
Chittoor	254	22	276	...	·03	...	52 27	...	52 24
Vellore Central ...	942	88	1,030	...	. .		176·17	86·18	262·35
Do. Fort*	202	...	202	...	...	...	107·75	...	107·75
Salem Central	526	22	548	...	..	...	5 41	2 65	8·04
Guindy	87	...	87	..	..	...	15·14	...	15·14
Chingleput	130	29	159	13 48	...	5·27	...	8·21	..
Cuddalore	345	13	358	..	..	...	105 85	4 44	110·29
Tranquebar	116	8	124	...	1·40	...	18·11	...	16 71
Tanjore	169	28	197	...	. .	...	46 41	23·84	70·25
Trichinopoly Central ...	746	88	834	8·59	...	...	...	69·05	68·46
Do. District ...	180	18	198	...	...	...	20·70	18·00	38 70
Madura	224	12	236	...	...	...	21 16	5·91	27·07
Tinnevelly	366	23	389	...	...	...	76·95	8·23	85·18
Panmbeu	112	2	111	...	...	...	2 15	·81	2·96
Cochin	29	8	37	...	...	...	16·28	6 64	22 92
Calicut	221	9	230	...	...	...	113 78	4·96	118·74
Tellicherry	161	5	166	...	.	...	88 16	2 24	90·40
Cannanore Central ...	747	30	777	...	30·00	...	241·51	...	241·51
Mangalore	223	15	238	...	...	...	131 53	4·01	135 54
Coimbatore Central ...	984	52	1,036	...	...	...	128·36	22·60	150·96
Do. District ...	180		180	...	...	...	54 75	...	54·75
Ootacamund do. ...	201	12	213	...	...	...	24 90	9·33	34·23
Lawrence Asylum Works	287	...	287	...	...	...	150·16	...	150·16
European Prison ...	35	...	35	...	..	...	10 53	...	10·53
Total ...	10,151	702	10,853	...	.	...	2004·28	375·94	2380·22
Penitentiary	417	30	447	14 44	1·65	16·09	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	10,568	732	11,300	...	...	...	1989·84	274·29	2364·13

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. IV.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.—(Continued)

JAILS.	5			6			7		
	Average Daily Strength during the year.			Total Population during the year.			Number admitted into Hospital during the year.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Russelcondah ...	84·30	1·23	85·53	321	6	327	64	2	66
Berhampore ...	140 78	12 96	153 74	483	46	529	109	16	125
Vizagapatam ..	214 33	17 75	232·08	903	98	1,001	109	6	115
Rajahmundry Cenl.	783·52	34·29	817·81	1,067	80	1,147	682	26	708
Do. Dist.	81·18	...	81·18	477	...	477	97	...	97
Masulipatam ..	83 45	2·80	86·25	258	12	270	74	2	76
Guntoor	111·28	7·05	118·33	402	22	424	160	25	185
Nellore	133·49	15·11	148·60	562	61	623	112	8	120
Kurnool	127·60	6 52	134·12	338	19	357	96	4	100
Bellary	355 10	22 18	377·28	962	62	1,024	361	10	371
Cuddapah... ...	158·65	17·82	176·47	618	49	667	349	18	367
Chittoor	201·73	22·03	223·76	744	76	820	150	20	170
Vellore Central .	765·83	1·82	767 65	1,045	23	1,068	581	3	584
Do. Fort* ...	94·25	...	94·25	126	...	126	47	...	47
Salem Central ...	520 59	19·37	539 96	1,005	48	1,053	261	6	267
Guindy	71·86	...	71 86	109	...	109	171	...	171
Chingleput ...	143 48	20·79	164·27	454	44	498	310	39	349
Cuddalore ...	239 15	8 56	247 71	662	33	695	139	4	143
Tranquebar ...	97·89	9 40	107·29	315	31	346	84	4	88
Tanjore	122 59	4 16	126 75	392	19	411	90	3	93
Trichinopoly Cenl.	746·59	28 95	775 54	1,128	61	1,189	167	1	168
Do. Dist.	159 30	...	159 30	468	...	468	51	...	51
Madura	202·84	6·09	208·93	722	17	739	81	3	84
Tinnevelly ...	289 05	14·77	303·82	848	33	881	60	10	70
Paumbon	109 85	1 19	111·04	217	5	222	239	5	244
Cochin	12·72	1 36	14 08	58	4	62	39	...	39
Calicut	107·22	4·04	111·26	402	11	413	101	...	101
Tellicherry ...	72·84	2·76	75·60	203	8	211	79	1	80
Cannanore Central	505·49	...	505·49	692	...	692	506	...	506
Mangalore ...	91 47	10·99	102·46	366	38	404	132	1	133
Coimbatore Cenl...	855·64	29·40	885·04	1,231	54	1,285	488	21	509
Do. Dist....	125 25	...	125·25	521	...	521	291	...	291
Ootacamund do...	176 10	2·67	178·77	310	34	344	65	...	65
Lawrence Asylum Works	136 84	...	136·84	204	...	204	245	...	245
European Prison...	24·47	...	24·47	44	...	44	8	...	8
Total ..	8146·72	326·06	8472·78	18,657	994	19,651	6,598	238	6,836
Penitentiary ...	431 44	31·65	463 09	1,665	206	1,871	300	24	324
Grand Total ...	8578·16	357·71	8935·87	20,322	1,200	21,522	6,898	262	7,160

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. IV.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.

JAILS.	8			9						
				NUMBER OF DEATHS						
				A		B.		C.		
	Daily Average Number of Sick during the year			In Hospital		Out of Hospital.		Total.		
	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.	Total.
Russelcondah	2 51	·11	2 62	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Berhampore	5·92	·66	6 58	8	1	...	...	8	1	9
Vizagapatam	5 72	·41	6·13	4	2	...	...	4	2	6
Rajahmundry Central ...	17·35	1·04	18 39	6	...	...	...	6	...	6
Do. District... ...	2·21	...	2 21	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Masulipatam	1 92	02	1·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	5·18	·90	6·08	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	3 40	·22	3·62	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Kurnool	3·56	·21	3·77	5	...	..	...	5	...	5
Bellary	15 80	39	16 19	4	...	1	...	5	...	5
Cuddapah	8·75	65	9 40	9	...	...	...	9	...	9
Chittoor	6 66	·61	7·27	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Vellore Central	22·61	·05	22·66	7	...	...	...	7	...	7
Do. Fort*	1·76	...	1 76	2	...	..	...	2	...	2
Salem Central	13·89	·20	14 09	5	...	1	...	6	...	6
Guindy	3 57	...	3 57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	9·44	1·03	10·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	6·42	17	6 59	5	...	...	...	5	...	5
Tranquebar	5 80	10	5 90	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Tanjore	5 96	·07	6·03	8	1	...	...	8	1	9
Trichinopoly Central	13·27	·05	13·32	15	...	...	..	15	...	15
Do. District	4·34	...	4·34	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Madura	3·71	·10	3·81	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tinnevelly	3·63	·60	4·23	7	1	...	...	7	1	8
Paumben	12 42	·23	12 65	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cochin	·94	...	·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	3·53	..	3·53	6	...	...	...	6	...	6
Tellicherry	2 49	·11	2 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Central	21·52	...	21·52	14	...	...	...	14	...	14
Mangalore	3·61	·02	3·63	3	2	...	...	3	2	5
Coimbatore Central	18·16	·77	18·93	19	...	1	..	20	...	20
Do. District	12·03	...	12·03	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Ootacamund do.	3 17	...	3·17	5	...	...	...	5	...	5
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	5·38	...	5·38	2	...	..	...	2	...	2
European Prison	·46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	257·09	8·72	265·81	152	8	3	...	155	8	163
Penitentiary	12·16	1 20	13·36	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grand Total ...	269·25	9·92	279·17	153	8	3	...	156	8	164

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. IV.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	10			11					
				RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.					
				A			B.		
	Ratio of Deaths per cent of "Total Population"			Of Admissions into Hospital.			Of Daily Average Number of Sick.		
	M	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Russelcondah	...	16·66	·30	75·91	162 60	77·16	2·97	8·94	3·06
Berhampore	1·65	2 17	1 70	77 42	123 45	81·30	4 20	5·09	4·27
Vizagapatam	·44	2 04	59	50.85	33·80	49 55	2·66	2·30	2·64
Rajahmundry Central ..	56	...	·52	87·04	75·82	86·57	2·21	3·03	2·24
Do. District ...	·20	...	·20	119 48	...	119·48	2·72	...	2 72
Masulipatam	...	...	...	88 67	71·42	88 11	2·30	·71	2·24
Guntoor	...	...	...	143 78	354 60	156·34	4·65	12·76	5·13
Nellore	·35	...	·32	83·90	52·94	80·75	2 54	1·45	2·43
Kurnool	1·47	...	1·40	75·23	61·34	74·56	2·78	3·22	2·81
Bellary	51	...	48	101·66	45·08	98 33	4·44	1·75	4.29
Cuddapah	1 45	...	1 34	219 98	101·01	207 96	5·51	3·64	5·32
Chittoor	·40	...	·36	74 35	90·78	75·97	3·30	2·76	3·24
Vellore Central	·66	...	·65	75·86	164 83	76·07	2·95	2·74	2·95
Do. Fort*	1·58	...	1·58	49·86	...	49·86	1·86	...	1·86
Salem Central	59	...	56	50·13	30 97	49·44	2·66	1·03	2·60
Guindy	...	...	...	237·96	...	237·96	4·96	...	4·96
Chingleput	...	...	...	216 05	187·59	212·45	6 57	4·95	6·37
Cuddalore	·75	...	·71	58·12	46·72	57·72	2·68	1·98	2·66
Tranquebar	1 26	...	1·15	85·81	42·55	82·02	5·92	1·06	5·49
Tanjore	2·04	5·26	2·18	73·41	72·11	73·37	4·86	1·68	4 75
Trichinopoly Central ...	1·32	...	1·26	22·36	3·45	21·66	1·77	·17	1·71
Do. District ...	·64	...	·64	32 01	...	32 01	2·72	...	2·72
Madura	·13	...	·13	39·93	49·26	40 20	1.82	1 64	1·82
Tinnevelly	·82	3·03	·90	20 75	67·70	23 03	1·25	4·06	1·39
Paumben	·46	...	·45	217·56	420·17	219 74	11·30	19·32	11·39
Cochin	...	...	...	306·60	...	276·98	7·38	...	6·67
Calicut	1·49	...	1·45	94 19	...	90·77	3·29	...	3·17
Tellicherry	...	...	...	108·45	36·23	105 82	3·41	3·98	3·43
Cannanore Central ...	2·02	...	2·02	100·10	...	100·10	4 25	...	4·25
Mangalore	81	5·26	1·23	144 31	9·09	129·80	3·94	·18	3·54
Coimbatore Central ...	1·62	...	1·55	57·03	71 42	57·51	2·12	2·61	2·13
Do. District ...	57	...	·57	232·33	...	232·33	9·60	...	9·60
Ootacamund do. ...	1·61	...	1·45	36·91	...	36·35	1·80	...	1·77
Lawrence Asylum Works.	·98	...	·98	179·04	...	179·04	3·93	...	3·93
European Prison ...	...	...	...	32·68	...	32·68	1·87	...	1·87
Total ...	·88	·80	·82	80·98	72·99	80·68	3·15	2·67	3·13
Penitentiary	·06	...	·05	69·53	75·82	69·96	2·81	3·79	2·88
Grand Total ...	·76	·66	·76	80·41	73·24	80·12	3·13	2·77	3.12

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

No. IV.—*JAILS.*

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871.—(Continued.)

JAILS.	11—(*Contd.*)								
	RATIO PER CENT OF AVERAGE STRENGTH—(*Contd.*)								
	C.			D			E.		
	Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital			Of Deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
	M.	F	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total.
Russelcondah	...	...	...	...	81·30	1·16	...	81·30	1·16
Berhampore	..	...	...	5·68	7 71	5 85	5 68	7·71	5·85
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	1 86	11·27	2·58	1 86	11·27	2 58
Rajahmundry Central ...	..	...	...	76	...	·73	·76	...	·73
Do. District ...	...	...	...	1·23	...	1 23	1·23	...	1 23
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	1 49	...	1 34	...	...	...	1·49	...	1 34
Kurnool	...	...	...	3·91	...	3·72	3 91	...	3·72
Bellary	...	...	...	1·40	...	1·32	1 40	...	1·32
Cuddapah	1·89	...	1·70	3 79	...	3·40	5 67	...	5.10
Chittoor	...	...	...	1·48	...	1 34	1·48	...	1·34
Vellore Central	...	...	...	·91	...	91	·91	...	·91
Do. Fort*	...	...	...	2 12	...	2 12	2 12	...	2·12
Salem Central	...	...	...	1·15	...	1·11	1·15	...	1·11
Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	2·09	...	2·01	2·09	...	2·01
Tranquebar	...	...	...	4 08	...	3·72	4 08	..	3·72
Tanjore	...	...	...	7 52	24 03	7·10	7·52	24·03	7·10
Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	2·00	...	1·93	2·00	...	1·93
Do. District ...	...	...	...	1 88	...	1 88	1·88	...	1·88
Madura	...	...	...	·49	...	·47	·49	...	·47
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	2 42	6·77	2·63	2 42	6 77	2·63
Paumben	...	...	...	·9 1	...	·90	·91	...	·90
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	5 59	...	5·39	5·59	...	5 39
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Central... ...	...	...	...	2 76	...	2·76	2·76	...	2·76
Mangalore	...	...	...	3·27	8 19	4 87	3·27	18·19	4·87
Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	2·33	...	2·25	2 33	...	2·25
Do. District ...	...	...	..	2 39	...	2 39	2 39	...	2·39
Ootacamund do. ...	...	...	...	2·83	...	2·79	2 83	...	2·79
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	...	...	...	1·46	...	1·46	1·46	...	1·46
European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	·06	...	·05	1·84	2·45	1·86	1·90	2·45	1·92
Penitentiary	...	...	...	23	...	·21	·23	...	·21
Grand Total ...	·05	...	·05	1·76	2·23	1·77	1·81	2·23	1·83

* Abolished 30th June 1871.

E.

No. I.—*REGISTRATION.*

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871-72.

Districts.	Number of Registration Office.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I. — COMPULSORY: Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause 1)	Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c (Section 17, Clause 2)	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of do. (Section 17 Clause 3)	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause 4)	All Leases other than Perpetual Leases which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4	Total of Compulsory Registrations	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	OPTIONAL: Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c. of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, Clause 1).	Acknowledgments of do. (Section 18, Clause 2)	Leases for one year or less, &c. (Section 18, Clause 3,) and Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								RS A. P				
General Registry Office	1	..	23	...	..	1	24	266 4 0	...	...	...	...
Madras do.	1	10	2,859	1	...	334	3,204	8,065 12 0	156	..	10	2
Ganjam District	11	5	1,157	3	..	10	1,175	2,369 4 0	457	1	5	...
Vizagapatam do	18	28	2,039	3	6	145	2,221	4,726 8 0	274	..	9	...
Godavery do.	19	21	2,787	7	1	80	2,896	5,642 0 0	1,565	...	65	...
Kistna do.	16	12	1,468	1	2	75	1,558	2,928 12 0	563	...	5	1
Nellore do	15	10	1,145	1	16	158	1,330	2,697 12 0	401	..	37	1
Cuddapah do	15	8	1,598	14	4	132	1,756	3,350 4 0	719	1	11	...
Kurnool do.	12	21	1,860	..	2	1,550	3,433	5,659 8 0	1,012	...	16	1
Bellary do	22	13	2,009	1	3	54	2,080	4,014 12 0	537	...	10	...
Chingleput do	11	4	2,122	1	10	134	2,271	4,527 4 0	448	..	20	...
North Arcot do	16	12	2,904	1	19	117	3,053	6,137 8 0	531	...	35	1
South Arcot do	13	5	2 863	...	3	115	2,986	5,933 2 0	829	2	92	...
Tanjore do	18	72	13,251	36	67	1,129	14,555	32,646 0 0	2,219	8	681	...
Tinnevelly do.	18	45	12,806	7	16	123	12,997	25,211 4 0	3,388	1	80	1
Madura do	17	12	6,585	3	14	137	6,751	14,055 0 0	910	1	14	1
Trichinopoly do	9	5	3,513	...	11	235	3,764	7,606 8 0	742	42	70	...
Salem do.	18	8	3,127	1	17	116	3,269	6,142 4 0	544	1	23	6
Coimbatore do.	16	11	4,909	3	7	184	5,114	10,129 4 0	356	...	26	...
South Canara do	11	22	4,001	366	1,007	221	5,617	11,980 4 0	733	11	109	...
Tellicherry do.	11	19	5,774	58	123	5,287	11,261	17,226 0 0	4,762	47	1,028	...
Calicut do.	20	17	10,249	26	119	9,184	19,595	33,706 12 0	4,949	16	2,063	...
Neilgherry do.	2	1	103	...	...	33	137	430 12 0	73	..	1	...
Total ...	310	361	89,152	533	1,447	19,554	111,047	2,15,452 10 0	26,118	131	4,410	14

No. I.—*REGISTRATION.*

***Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1871-72.—(Continued.)**

Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.—(*Continued.*)					REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.					Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.
	OPTIONAL.—(*Continued.*)											
	Miscellaneous Registrations under Section 18, Clause 7, other than Certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total Value of Immoveable Property transferred.	Conveyances, &c., of Moveable Property, and Receipts for same	Obligations for payment of Money.	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.		
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
				RS. A. P.	RS A. P					RS. A. P.		
General Registry Office...	...	...	...	... ...	5,10,523 10 4	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...
Madras do. ...	...	...	186	178 0 0	55,34,986 11 8	17	203	109	329	975 12 0	1	37
Ganjam District ...	17	...	480	550 2 0	5,32,697 8 6	8	126	79	213	485 4 0	...	...
Vizagapatam do. ...	1	3	287	306 8 0	12 74,098 3 5	13	195	71	279	667 8 0	...	4
Godavery do. ...	72	2	1,704	2,014 4 0	13,82,185 7 7	160	1,013	167	1,340	2,822 0 0	4	9
Kistna do. ...	36	...	605	672 8 0	6,27,198 3 11	36	139	28	203	388 0 0	...	7
Nellore do. ...	20	...	459	542 12 0	8,74,570 0 0	12	91	67	170	374 0 0	...	3
Cuddapah do. ...	14	9	754	792 8 0	6,42,966 3 7	15	45	57	117	267 12 0	...	2
Kurnool do. ...	39	...	1,068	1,114 0 0	8,73,788 7 8	31	100	41	172	383 4 0	...	1
Bellary do. ...	17	34	598	656 0 0	9,19,744 5 7	26	136	75	237	488 0 0	...	8
Chingleput do. ...	46	...	514	634 8 0	9,70,788 11 4	2	81	32	115	369 0 0	...	14
North Arcot do. ...	38	8	613	741 4 0	12,86,127 13 0	7	107	51	165	440 0 0	...	17
South Arcot do. ...	12	9	944	1,027 12 0	10 77,465 0 0	6	84	68	158	361 12 0	1	18
Tanjore do. ...	44	90	3,042	3,975 12 0	76,50,455 9 0	33	852	474	1,359	2,877 12 0	...	52
Tinnevelly do. ..	92	39	3,551	3,946 4 0	56,75,326 0 0	41	1,153	244	1,438	2,695 0 0	1	27
Madura do. ...	71	4	1,001	1,183 4 0	38,54,836 9 8	4	317	101	422	1,455 0 0	1	15
Trichinopoly do. ...	7	9	870	1,023 12 0	17,64,357 3 9	12	186	121	319	707 4 0	2	11
Salem do. ...	27	...	601	696 8 0	12,55,593 2 9	27	149	89	265	615 12 0	...	2
Coimbatore do. ...	28	...	410	488 0 0	20,21,561 4 1	8	145	45	198	413 8 0	...	...
South Canara do. ...	42	...	895	1,260 12 0	31,07,332 9 0	109	635	180	924	1,582 4 0	2	13
Tellicherry do. ...	86	...	5,923	6,188 12 0	31,01,515 3 10	211	809	178	1,198	2,326 4 0	...	4
Calicut do. ...	277	...	7,305	8,199 12 0	70,86,890 5 11	232	1,202	262	1,696	3,170 12 0	...	3
Neilgherry do. ...	37	...	111	222 12 0	2,77,640 9 4	...	6	8	14	41 0 0	...	...
Total ...	1,023	207	31,903	36,415 10 0	5,23,02,648 15 11	1,010	7,774	2,547	11,331	23,906 12 0	12	242

No. I.—*REGISTRATION.*

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871-72.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Number of Written Authorities to Adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Number of Memoranda received under Section 41 of Act XX. of 1866.	Number of Memoranda received under Section 42 of Act XX. of 1866.	Number of Registrations under Section 21.	Number of Registrations under Section 31.	Number of Special Registrations under Section 52 of Act XX. of 1866.	Number of Refusals to Register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of Searches or Applications for Copies.	RECEIPTS. Total Ordinary Fees (including the entries in Columns 9, 17, & 23, and the Total Fees paid for Registrations under Columns 25 and 26).	RECEIPTS. Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	Total Expenditure.
	26	26 (a)	26 (b)	27	28	28 (a)	29	30	31	32	33	34
										RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
General Registry Office...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	266 4 0	574 5 11	* 39,882 8 2
Madras do. ...	...	...	1	5	...	106	41	115	164	9,398 8 0	3,826 4 0	† 10,132 8 10
Ganjam District ...	...	...	138	15	...	169	1	68	68	3,404 10 0	1,248 1 9	3,531 15 0
Vizagapatam do. ...	...	...	410	5	58	29	31	91	99	5,717 8 0	2,306 5 0	5,015 4 10
Godavery do. ...	1	49	1,268	3	1	460	13	113	135	10,519 0 0	4,155 11 0	8,791 11 7
Kistna do. ...	...	4	358	2	...	45	14	32	69	4,021 4 0	1,432 7 0	4,042 1 4
Nellore do. ..	...	4	309	...	...	26	13	35	79	3,629 8 0	1,245 14 0	3,421 8 3
Cuddapah do. ...	...	...	447	4	1	12	21	14	57	4,420 8 0	1,059 1 4	4,106 10 11
Kurnool do. ...	...	13	742	...	...	25	6	19	127	7,161 12 0	1,530 8 6	5,404 15 5
Bellary do. ...	2	54	314	5	...	121	17	22	136	5,208 12 0	1,444 6 9	4,542 11 0
Chingleput do. ...	...	...	383	7	3	59	22	36	114	5,600 12 0	1,794 8 0	4,611 10 6
North Arcot do. ...	...	2	571	16	1	13	86	30	121	7,365 12 0	1,968 13 9	5,551 10 7
South Arcot do. ...	...	...	622	8	15	56	42	19	189	7,366 10 0	1,794 2 0	6,034 9 10
Tanjore do. ...	...	187	2,106	19	42	151	401	208	1,123	39,724 4 0	10,101 3 6	28,107 5 1
Tinnevelly do. ...	2	218	4,893	10	3	536	81	147	717	31,975 8 0	10,997 10 0	22,900 8 0
Madura do. ...	...	...	228	8	2	86	28	126	609	16,752 12 0	2,913 7 0	11,508 5 0
Trichinopoly do. ...	...	...	387	19	1	22	31	41	160	9,392 8 0	1,853 15 0	7,094 1 6
Salem do. ...	1	46	667	13	...	18	29	50	127	7,469 8 0	1,608 9 0	6,045 11 1
Coimbatore do. ...	...	...	...	6	6	58	20	31	129	11,030 12 0	1,098 3 0	7,618 3 0
South Canara do. ..	...	...	63	8	1	54	52	114	952	14,882 4 0	5,427 12 4	12,021 10 2
Tellicherry do. ...	...	...	1,383	1	1	19	37	99	508	25,761 0 0	7,835 0 0	17,600 14 4
Calicut do. ...	...	...	1,017	7	...	13	45	261	942	45,090 4 0	8,714 13 0	30,873 7 10
Neilgherry do. ..	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	17	19	694 8 0	75 6 9	917 0 0
Total ...	6	577	16,311	162	135	2,078	1,034	1,688	6,649	2,76,854 0 0	75,006 8 7	2,49,757 0 3

* This sum includes Rupees 13,292-14-5, being the estimated value of paper for Registers and Indexes, office stationery and packing materials, Service Postage and house-rent.

† Including Rupees 14, the value of office stationery.

No. II.—

Classified Table showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents

Districts.	AFFECTING IMMOVE					
	Deeds of Gift.		Deeds of Sale (Rupees 100 and upwards.)		Deeds of Sale (less than Rupees 100.)	
	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS A P		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
General Registry Office...	...	... ...	13	3,43,949 0 0	...	... ...
Madras do. ...	10	4,284 0 0	1,371	17,78,678 9 6	121	7,709 12 10
Ganjam District ...	5	4,300 0 0	547	2,21,402 11 6	349	17,947 14 9
Vizagapatam do. ...	28	16,225 0 0	894	4,50,377 15 11	212	11,467 4 0
Godavery do. ...	21	9,154 0 0	1,704	6,44,817 11 9	1,280	73,031 5 9
Kistna do. ...	12	2,742 6 6	669	2,05,542 10 7	437	23,640 1 1
Nellore do. ...	10	3,352 0 0	303	98,678 0 0	247	14,679 0 0
Cuddapah do. ...	8	3,795 8 0	1,160	3,65,953 0 10	614	37,392 12 4
Kurnool do. ...	21	5,880 0 0	1,097	2,60,602 12 6	734	40,415 3 0
Bellary do. ...	13	400 0 0	849	3,21,732 9 7	384	21,387 8 6
Chingleput do. ...	4	1,050 0 0	1,023	4,04,361 14 5	339	20,081 4 6
North Arcot do. ...	12	9,539 5 0	1,285	3,98,216 3 0	375	28,256 6 0
South Arcot do. ...	5	1,961 0 0	1,292	4,25,296 0 0	639	39,448 0 0
Tanjore do. ...	72	37,772 0 0	5,141	26,67,857 8 0	1,417	83,593 0 0
Tinnevelly do. ...	45	47,894 0 0	4,004	17,79,559 0 0	16,77	97,344 0 0
Madura do. ...	12	6,323 0 0	2,353	10,53,115 0 9	577	34,209 12 10
Trichinopoly do. ...	5	600 0 0	1,412	6,39,987 10 11	527	30,121 6 7
Salem do. ...	8	2,835 0 0	1,457	4,79,294 14 3	369	20,914 1 0
Coimbatore do. ...	11	2,550 0 0	2,318	9,77,712 4 4	252	15,030 8 0
South Canara do. ...	22	7,375 0 0	1,175	9,08,234 6 10	351	16,887 12 1
Tellicherry do. ...	19	8,490 0 0	1,529	7,25,728 3 1	787	36,194 6 4
Calicut do. ...	17	40,371 6 10	3,125	15,27,062 10 3	1,821	85,805 14 9
Neilgherry do. ...	1	... ...	76	1,53,191 3 6	70	1,844 6 0
Total ...	361	2,16,893 10 4	34,797	1,68,31,352 1 6	13,579	7,57,401 12 4

REGISTRATION.

registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871-72.

ABLE PROPERTY.

PERPETUAL LEASES.		LEASES FOR UPWARDS OF ONE YEAR.		LEASES FOR ONE YEAR OR LESS.		AMOUNT OF FINE OR PREMIUM PAID ON SUCH LEASES	
Number of Deeds.	Value of Annual Rents.	Number of Deeds.	Value of Annual Rents.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Rents.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
...	... ...	1	315 0 0	...	... ...	...	... ...
...	... ...	334	15,84,969 13 10	10	3,503 0 0	...	... ...
...	... ...	13	17,583 15 4	2	250 8 0	...	... ...
6	101 8 9	147	36,723 6 0	7	1,002 12 0	...	... ...
1	160 0 0	101	19,171 15 0	44	15,598 11 4	1	625 0 0
2	605 0 0	75	285 8 6	5	87 0 0	...	... ...
16	2,179 0 0	193	3,44,826 0 0	2	97 0 0	...	... ...
4	630 0 0	140	23,168 13 11	3	108 0 0	14	2,225 2 0
2	145 0 0	1,561	2,83,181 14 2	5	637 0 0	...	... .
3	416 0 0	60	15,034 6 0	4	1,822 0 0	...	... ...
10	1,075 11 8	143	42,901 4 11	11	1,302 9 1	...	... ...
19	6,443 10 0	137	1,72,203 2 0	15	9,841 14 0	...	... ...
3	3 0 0	186	13,814 0 0	21	894 0 0	2	83 0 0
67	297 1 0	1,619	2,35,189 0 0	191	19,277 0 0	...	... ...
16	221 0 0	150	39,443 0 0	53	11,516 0 0	1	1,500 0 0
11	18,890 10 9	143	1,63,266 13 3	8	708 0 0	4	1,000 0 0
14	46 8 0	278	25,868 5 10	27	5,825 0 0	...	... ...
17	6,526 1 10	128	1,27,234 9 4	11	537 0 0	2	140 0 0
7	107 3 2	203	18,967 1 0	7	1,287 0 0	...	... ...
1,007	71,580 0 2	263	48,990 2 8	67	3,229 12 0	50	14,679 0 0
123	2,782 4 0	6,236	5,02,272 1 9	79	3,567 3 2	729	3,592 3 5
119	21,308 9 10	9,502	13,52,251 2 10	1,745	1,20,271 12 7	52	821 13 9
...	... ...	33	51,500 0 0	1	540 0 0	...	... ...
1,447	1,33,018 5 2	21,646	51,25,161 8 11	2,318	2,01,403 2 2	855	24,666 3 2

No. II.—

Classified Table showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered

Districts.	AFFECTING IMMOVE					
	Deeds of Mortgage.		All other Deeds not mentioned above except Certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.		Certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	
	Number of Deeds	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds	Aggregate Value.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
		RS. A P		RS A. P.		RS. A. P.
General Registry Office	6	14,700 0 0	4	1,51,559 10 4	...	... ...
Madras do. ...	1,377	17,78,750 10 7	149	3,77,090 12 11	...	... ...
Ganjam District ...	698	2,56,578 15 5	41	14,633 7 6	...	... ...
Vizagapatam do. ...	1,133	6,81,921 9 4	78	81,210 2 2	3	1,068 9 3
Godavery do. ...	1,293	4,77,746 10 5	154	1,41,405 0 9	2	475 0 0
Kistna do. ...	907	3,16,448 9 0	56	65,847 0 3	...	... ...
Nellore do. ...	967	3,61,044 0 0	51	49,715 0 0	...	... ...
Cuddapah do. ...	502	1,57,707 4 10	70	50,199 11 8	9	1,785 14 0
Kurnool do. ...	1,004	2,69,914 10 0	77	13,012 0 0	...	... ...
Bellary do. ...	1,262	5,14,237 5 10	69	35,207 2 0	34	10,007 5 8
Chingleput do. ...	1,184	3,98,946 15 3	71	1,01,068 15 6	...	... ...
North Arcot do. ...	1,727	5,93,171 5 0	88	66,026 0 0	8	2,430 0 0
South Arcot do. ..	1,662	5,12,607 0 0	113	81,359 0 0	9	2,000 0 0
Tanjore do. ...	8,113	33,04,351 0 0	887	12,69,891 0 0	90	32,228 0 0
Tinnevelly do. ...	10,220	33,65,392 0 0	344	3,04,603 0 0	39	27,854 0 0
Madura do. ...	4,409	18,10,034 14 7	232	7,62,330 8 0	4	5,457 13 6
Trichinopoly do. ...	2,119	8,35,329 13 9	246	2,18,522 14 4	9	8,055 8 4
Salem do. ...	1,741	5,00,318 14 1	139	1,17,792 10 3	...	... ...
Coimbatore do. ...	2,549	9,42,457 12 5	177	63,449 7 2	...	... ...
South Canara do. ...	2,862	14,97,459 5 7	765	5,38,897 1 8	...	... ...
Tellicherry do. ...	7,159	14,74,284 11 7	1252	3,44,604 2 6	...	... ...
Calicut do. ...	7,304	27,54,739 10 5	3267	11,84,257 4 8	...	... ...
Neilgherry do. ...	30	70,153 13 6	37	411 2 4	...	... ...
Total ...	60,228	2,28,88,296 15 7	8367	60,33,093 2 0	207	91,862 2 9

REGISTRATION,

in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871-72.—(Contd.)

ABLE PROPERTY.

TOTAL.		DEEDS OF SALE.		BONDS.		OTHER DOCUMENTS REGISTERED IN BOOK IV.	
Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
24	5,10,523 10 4	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
3,372	55,34,986 11 8	17	35,391 8 0	203	3,07,522 3 10	109	68,134 13 8
1,655	5,32,697 8 6	8	1,897 11 4	126	96,643 3 10	79	24,100 2 2
2,508	12,74,098 3 5	13	10,563 12 9	195	1,45,285 5 5	71	30,706 8 10
4,600	13,82,185 7 7	160	70,009 10 11	1,013	11,13,107 6 2	167	37,360 10 0
2,163	6,27,198 3 11	36	11,359 13 7	113	46,325 9 6	28	18,335 15 10
1,789	8,74,570 0 0	12	2,703 0 0	91	62,037 0 0	67	33,326 0 0
2,510	6,42,966 3 7	15	3,888 10 0	45	34,174 8 7	57	25,444 9 10
4,501	8,73,788 7 8	31	14,589 0 0	100	1,13,881 10 9	41	1,12,237 0 0
2,678	9,19,744 5 7	26	2,963 11 0	136	1,11,453 0 8	75	22,696 1 5
2,785	9,70,788 11 4	2	165 0 0	81	36,369 13 7	32	2,53,406 12 8
3,666	12,86,127 18 0	7	1,621 14 0	107	1,89,489 11 0	51	52,602 4 0
3,930	10,77,465 0 0	6	940 0 0	84	27,105 0 0	68	27,295 0 0
17,597	76,50,455 9 0	33	37,784 0 0	852	3,64,704 0 0	474	1,94,749 8 0
16,548	56,75,326 0 0	41	54,639 0 0	1,153	4,09,657 0 0	244	1,96,715 0 0
7,752	38,54,836 9 8	4	739 4 0	317	2,35,236 1 6	101	10,37,331 10 6
4,634	17,64,857 3 9	12	1,615 4 0	186	96,321 9 6	121	1,65,226 2 4
3,870	12,55,593 2 9	27	4,675 7 0	149	1,50,338 8 6	89	1,85,091 0 4
5,524	20,21,561 4 1	8	1,956 14 0	145	50,746 0 0	45	40,861 8 0
6,512	31,07,332 9 0	109	46,745 5 11	635	2,24,271 8 3	180	55,898 1 6
17,184	31,01,515 3 10	211	60,907 6 3	809	3,10,477 15 4	178	1,33,482 1 3
26,900	70,86,890 5 11	232	87,124 2 7	1,202	4,81,659 5 2	262	1,87,633 6 8
248	2,77,640 9 4	...	... ...	6	1,050 0 0	8	23,228 0 0
142,950	5,23,02,648 15 11	1,010	4,52,840 7 4	7,774	46,07,856 9 7	2,547	29,45,857 4 7

No. II.—*REGISTRATION.*

Classified Table showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency during the year 1871-72.—(Continued.)

DISTRICTS.	AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY.—(*Continued*) TOTAL.						CIVIL COURT MEMORANDA.						Grand Total of Documents.	Grand Total of Aggregate Value.		
	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.					Number of Memoranda.	Aggregate Value.								
	30	31					32	33					34	35		
		RS.	A.	P				RS.	A.	P				RS.	A.	P.
Genl. Registry Office.	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...			24	5,10,523	10	4
Madras do. ...	329	4,31,048	9	1			1	1,359	9	6			3,702	59,67,894	14	3
Ganjam District ...	213	1,22,641	1	4			138	19,199	11	0			2,006	6,74,538	4	10
Vizagapatam do. ...	279	1,86,555	11	0			410	21,991	1	11			3,197	14,82,645	0	4
Godavery do. ...	1,340	12,20,477	11	1			1,268	73,359	5	3			7,208	2,676,022	7	11
Kistna do. ...	203	76,021	6	11			358	57,410	14	4			2,724	7,60,630	9	2
Nellore do. ...	170	98,066	0	0			309	26,059	0	0			2,268	9,98,695	0	0
Cuddapah do. ...	117	63,507	12	5			447	39,623	9	3			3,074	7,46,097	9	3
Kurnool do. ...	172	2,40,707	10	9			742	72,419	15	9			5,415	11,86,916	2	2
Bellary do. ...	237	1,37,112	13	1			314	10,086	1	0			3,229	10,66,943	3	8
Chingleput do. ...	115	2,89,941	10	3			383	1,38,126	0	11			3,283	13,98,856	6	6
North Arcot do. ...	165	2,43,713	13	0			571	22,225	2	0			4,402	15,52,066	12	0
South Arcot do. ..	158	55,340	0	0			622	28,226	0	0			4,710	11,61,031	0	0
Tanjore do. ...	1,359	5,97,237	8	0			2,106	2,42,349	0	0			21,062	84,90,052	1	0
Tinnevelly do. ...	1,438	6,61,011	0	0			4,893	18,45,797	0	0			22,879	81,82,134	0	0
Madura do. ...	422	12,73,807	0	0			228	36,952	7	0			8,402	51,65,096	0	8
Trichinopoly do. ...	319	2,63,162	15	10			387	51,025	10	9			5,340	20,78,545	14	4
Salem do. ...	265	3,40,104	15	10			667	55,071	9	4			4,802	16,50,769	11	11
Coimbatore do. ...	198	93,564	6	0			...	...	...	...			5,722	21,15,125	10	1
South Canara do. ...	924	3,26,914	15	8			63	10,528	13	0			7,499	34,44,775	5	8
Tellicherry do. ...	1,198	5,04,867	6	10			1,383	34,154	4	8			19,765	36,40,537	2	7
Calicut do. ...	1,696	7,56,309	14	5			1,017	19,461	4	0			29,613	78,62,661	8	4
Neilgherry do. ...	14	24,278	0	0			4	1,576	0	0			266	3,03,489	9	4
Total ...	11,331	80,06,054	5	6			16,311	28,07,002	7	8			1,70,592	6,31,15,705	13	1

APPENDIX III.

No. I.—*Table showing the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1871-72.

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		1870-71.		Comparison.			
									Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Ganjam	103,150	1,29,429	162,550	4,74,080	265,700	6,03,509	277,490	6,33,978	...	...	11,790	30,469
Vizagapatam ...	55,660	55,503	19,736	1,05,203	75,396	1,60,706	75,252	1,71,202	144	...	...	10,496
Godavery	251,682	5,14,522	235,867	*6,59,219	487,549	11,73,741	† 506,682	12,08,936	...	...	19,133	35,195
Kistna	1,629,696	23,35,997	145,507	8,01,341	1,775,203	31,37,338	†1,795,215	32,10,304	...	...	20,012	72,966
Nellore	594,255	7,61,141	157,172	7,12,410	751,427	14,73,551	777,971	15,76,835	...	...	26,544	1,03,284
Cuddapah	1,117,894	8,65,649	86,670	7,14,397	1,204,564	15,80,046	1,245,209	16,65,329	...	...	40,645	85,283
Bellary	2,169,627	13,89,525	139,047	6,27,732	2,308,674	20,17,257	2,363,645	21,19,268	...	...	54,971	1,02,011
Kurnool	1,124,319	11,00,251	24,010	1,80,626	1,148,329	12,80,877	1,193,290	13,43,848	...	...	44,961	62,971
Chingleput	164,165	2,90,116	240,133	10,17,462	404,298	13,07,578	397,046	12,60,889	7,252	46,689	...	...
North Arcot ...	428,191	6,53,829	189,143	11,35,607	617,334	17,89,436	660,887	18,42,842	...	...	43,553	53,406
South Arcot ...	814,296	15,61,907	262,483	14,45,375	1,076,779	30,07,282	1,161,233	31,69,313	...	...	84,454	1,62,031
Tanjore	192,458	2,69,996	735,922	36,77,455	928,380	39,47,451	936,391	39,64,115	...	...	8,011	16,664
Trichinopoly ...	856,887	8,23,753	134,491	6,33,555	991,378	14,57,308	1,021,762	14,89,580	...	...	30,384	32,272
Madura	622,911	8,26,120	132,954	6,06,754	755,865	14,32,874	768,027	14,15,533	...	17,341	12,162	...
Tinnevelly	802,874	6,81,566	208,032	15,34,637	1,010,906	22,16,203	1,039,130	22,85,845	...	...	28,224	69,642
Coimbatore	1,864,977	16,99,860	80,933	5,87,822	1,945,910	22,87,682	1,916,323	23,39,494	29,587	...	...	51,812
Neilgherries ...	42,839	22,933	40	90	42,879	23,023	43,566	22,520	...	503	687	...
Salem	1,022,780	13,11,025	64,158	4,13,843	1,086,938	17,24,868	1,122,150	17,98,387	...	..	35,212	73,519
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,22,320	...	12,22,843	...	...	...	523
Malabar	...	6,10,250	...	11,61,463	...	17,71,713	...	17,72,054	...	...	...	341
Total ...	13,858,661	1,59,03,372	3,018,848	1,64,89,071	16,877,509	3,36,14,763	17,301,269	3,45,13,115	36,983	64,533	460,743	9,62,885
									Net Decrease ...		423,760	8,98,352

* This does not include the water rate on lands in the delta talooks of the district. † These are the correct figures. Those entered last year were estimates.

No. II.—*Table showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1871-72, *compared with* 1870-71.

Districts.	Rice, 1st Sort, per Garce.		Rice, 2nd Sort.		Paddy, 1st Sort.		Paddy, 2nd Sort		Cholum.		Cumboo.		Raggy.		Veragoo.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72	1870-71.	1871-72	1870-71	1871-72.	1870-71	1871-72	1870-71.	1871-72.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
Ganjam... ...	273	304	254	279	109	124	102	113	164	154	126	151	123	138	115	48
Vizagapatam ...	323	387	279	352	134	166	122	154	165	182	141	173	148	177	78	96
Godavery ...	242	263	222	234	107	116	98	108	124	123	101	105	113	112	116	96
Kistna	335	331	308	303	145	154	135	139	191	192	176	162	154	140	143	141
Nellore... ...	328	253	296	228	155	118	139	106	182	127	168	121	151	111	169	85
Cuddapah ...	441	344	390	308	196	152	181	136	191	162	180	152	172	142	141	114
Bellary	401	359	357	328	167	151	150	135	172	144	166	154	137	116	...	...
Kurnool ...	439	401	396	356	196	178	174	159	188	175	198	189	173	153	124	115
Chingleput ...	358	262	321	243	157	114	131	104	213	174	207	183	184	135	121	88
Madras... ...	348	292	326	267	137	116	129	107	162	176	148	135	156	129	215	172
North Arcot ...	326	253	286	233	137	103	121	95	146	130	142	112	141	108	320	...
South Arcot ...	285	251	259	231	120	108	113	98	121	104	122	103	121	99	104	66
Tanjore ...	277	285	251	261	127	127	114	115	138	146	113	111	119	110	65	61
Trichinopoly ...	308	283	279	249	139	125	126	109	127	118	118	104	119	104	87	63
Madura ...	379	342	350	317	178	162	163	148	152	131	166	127	149	128	90	81
Tinnevelly ...	453	391	401	345	212	178	184	157	210	160	229	196	189	156	118	97
Coimbatore ...	427	350	370	304	198	158	177	138	215	153	167	127	165	120	156	112
Neilgherries ...	604	468	504	432	...	...	...	...	286	219	216	183	237	176	...	...
Salem... ...	328	270	297	249	146	120	128	108	145	105	118	93	122	91	75	59
South Canara ...	456	386	337	286	...	...	144	124	...	...	...	. .	203	158	...	...
Malabar ...	407	359	369	324	190	173	171	151	...	...	..	...	171	148	...	...
Average ...	**368**	**325**	**326**	**292**	**155**	**139**	**140**	**125**	**173**	**151**	**158**	**141**	**155**	**131**	**128**	**93**

No. II.—*Table showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, &c.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Horse Gram.		Ulundoo.		Wheat.		Gingelly-oil Seed.		Lamp-oil Seed.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71	1871-72	1870-71	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72	1870-71	1871-72	1870-71	1871-72	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	176	148	289	259	505	387	371	358	333	294	318	343	169	134	1,267	1,138	79	83
Vizagapatam	176	182	303	253	484	374	354	368	327	293	318	316	150	123	880	805	80	80
Godavery	166	142	300	188	522	396	326	335	276	234	277	281	144	119	1,160	900	92	111
Kistna	193	180	373	257	539	465	375	339	176	206	344	326	121	108	880	848	40	29
Nellore	217	201	485	355	618	512	355	346	262	210	317	309	140	118	839	961	100	90
Cuddapah	220	187	527	398	725	483	462	410	300	241	368	368	133	112	1,060	1,027	100	87
Bellary	182	153	497	352	860	499	467	373	316	223	431	429	128	99	1,162	940	98	91
Kurnool	229	191	459	356	721	491	450	400	259	246	370	363	122	94	940	1,000	80	80
Chingleput	238	242	461	387	732	751	...	...	..	...	279	296	95	..	940	...	...	...
Madras	192	260	312	284	495	412	402	389	318	242	293	268	125	112	900	1,070	35	70
North Arcot	164	175	353	298	690	479	...	...	...	...	302	301	124	108	920	790	...	...
South Arcot	172	209	348	321	871	607	454	457	260	320	324	331	112	85	740	700	36	30
Tanjore	185	195	307	276	704	565	546	417	290	251	304	301	161	137	455	470	43	32
Trichinopoly	160	161	325	274	667	504	595	405	242	222	321	328	121	109	280	265	38	29
Madura	178	168	341	300	776	601	603	483	268	254	329	327	119	119	783	703	33	33
Tinnevelly	228	219	393	369	805	714	673	410	344	264	344	333	132	128	625	625	107	107
Coimbatore	173	171	419	316	712	501	488	370	256	265	383	384	116	106	605	585	37	30
Neilgherries	234	235	623	583	582	474	...	...	...	..	485	522	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	135	137	327	273	693	533	256	268	157	182	344	348	183	122	740	675	46	44
South Canara	247	223	365	319	624	514	...	...	...	...	286	296	163	126	...	...	...	...
Malabar	242	222	446	394	597	562	...	...	...	...	345	339	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	196	188	393	326	663	515	449	383	274	247	337	339	135	114	843	794	65	64

No. III.—*Table showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1871-72, *compared with* 1870-71.

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Excise on Spirits and Drugs (Abkari)				License Tax.				Income Tax.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.	1870-71	1871-72.	Increase	Decrease	1870-71.	1871-72.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	10,40,849	9,58,735	...	82,114	87,622	74,714	...	12,908	..	...	.	...	48,235	13,782
Vizagapatam.	12,19,829	13,31,359	1,11,530	...	1,83,904	1,86,497	2,593	...	.	...	...	...	1,01,046	31,607
Godavery ...	38,87,095	42,66,508	3,79,413	...	1,54,524	1,62,056	7,532	...	5	..	...	5	1,41,136	69,533
Kistna ...	35,91,758	38,46,936	2,55,178	...	1 74,897	1,64,585	...	10,312	32	...	..	32	1,14,117	53,926
Nellore ...	23,09,946	24,73,598	1,63,652	..	1,00,356	89,773	.	10,583	...	..	...	..	99,191	46,659
Cuddapah ...	19,13,725	17,71,726	...	1,41,999	2,27,138	2,07,108	...	20,030	...	.	..	...	1,06,378	54,061
Bellary ...	22,91,063	23,43,386	52,323	...	7,02,021	6,89,841	...	12,180	...	.	...	...	1,52,626	45,940
Kurnool ...	13,59,296	14,27,653	68,357	...	3,62,984	3,31,272		31,712	..	...	.	...	47,885	18,225
Chingleput ...	13,35,006	16,32,688	2,97,682	...	1,50,617	1 57,129	6,512	...	...	...	...	...	33,802	24,035
Madras ..	73,356	95,385	22,029	...	10,89,232	10 89,624	392	.	...	...	...	...	3,64,994	1,71,671
North Arcot..	25,19,843	26,91,778	1,71,935	...	2.98.758	3,15,342	16,584	...	1,865	625	...	1,240	79,594	36,560
South Arcot..	32,47,073	34,05,651	1,58,578	...	2 34,231	2,69 396	35,165	...	...	...	...	...	31,654	19,839
Tanjore ...	41,04,131	39,89,490	...	1,14,641	5,73,679	4,94,585		79,094	...	...	..	...	2,41,111	74,695
Trichinopoly.	17,55,917	15,54,787	...	2,01,130	1,43,849	1,49,363	5,514	...	..	...	...	...	49,667	18,600
Madura ...	22,68,916	19,24,196	...	3,44,720	1,42,184	1,37,974	...	4,210	...	.	..	...	1,18,543	75,818
Tinnevelly ...	28,83,830	28,56,551	...	27,279	1,57,415	1,64,035	6,620	...	92	...	...	92	85,079	78,688
Coimbatore ...	26,70,881	25,01,180	...	1,69,701	2,88,714	2,80,718	...	7,996	.	..	..	...	71,244	16,965
Neilgherries..	39,504	35,007	...	4,497	86,890	84,067	...	2,823	...	...	...	...	22,056	6,237
Salem ...	23,22,015	21,88,829	...	1,33,186	3,61,861	3,06,113	...	55,748	...	...	...	...	54,820	21,433
South Canara.	11,61,893	12,30,668	68,775	...	1,37,845	1,27,574	...	10,271	...	...	...	...	53,958	20,237
Malabar ...	19,37,580	18,27,300	...	1,10,280	2,33,933	2,27,158	...	6,775	..	...	...	...	89,492	59,577
Total ...	4,39,33,506	4,43,53,411	17,49,452	13,29,547	58,92,654	57,08,924	80,912	2,64,642	1,994	625	...	1,369	21,06,628	9,49,088
		Net ...	4,19,905				Net ...	1,83,730						
									Stoppages from the salaries of Public Servants at the Presidency.				126,519	39,505
													22,33,147	9,88,593

No. III.—*Table showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, &c.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Income Tax — (*Contd.*)		Sea Customs.				Land Customs.				Salt			
	Increase	Decrease	1870-71.	1871-72	Increase.	Decrease	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease	1870-71.	1871-72	Increase	Decrease
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	34,453	44,689	48,911	4,222	...	...	...	...	..	15,49,861	16,64,190	1,14,329	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	69,139	70,608	70,162	..	446	.	...	...	...	3,57,075	2,98,991	...	58,084
Godavery	...	71,603	1,28,087	93,906	...	34,181	583	298	. .	285	5,32,890	5,75,656	42,766	...
Kistna	...	60,191	9,835	5,568	...	4,267	...	...	...	...	14,09,977	12,59,342	...	1,50,635
Nellore	...	52,532	4	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	11,41,223	13,49,011	2,07,788	...
Cuddapah	...	52,317	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	1,06,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,796	11,007	211	...
Kurnool	...	29,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,468	1,922	454	...
Chingleput	...	9,767	. .	...	...		. .	...	...	...	27,48,916	24,98,913	...	2,50,003
Madras	...	1,93,323	17,31,965	16,91,853	...	40,112	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	...	43,034	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	...	11,815	50,646	87,033	36,387	...	79,987	1,17,923	37,936	...	6,07,994	6,69,522	61,528	...
Tanjore	...	1,66,416	4,91,494	5,17,870	26,376	...	91,195	79 998	. .	11,197	12,12,748	13,24,932	1,12,184	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	31,067	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	42,725	20,706	21,373	667	...	...	...	...	...	6,17,624	5,47,495	...	70,129
Tinnevelly	. .	6,391	1,20,516	1,36,150	15,634	...	...	...	.	...	8,68,404	10,22,793	1,54,389	...
Coimbatore ...	...	54,279	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neilgherries ...	...	15,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	33,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
South Canara ...	...	33,721	82,293	65,232	...	17,061	...	...	...	...	5,32,770	6,65,500	1,32,730	...
Malabar	...	38,915	1,15,807	1,89,975	74,168	...	10,363	6,014	...	4,394	10,50,557	11,89,133	1,38,576	...
Total ...	...	11,57,540	28,66,650	29,28,050	1,57,467	96,067	1,82,128	2,04,233	37,936	15,831	1,26,42,303	1,30,78,407	9,64,955	5,28,851
Stoppages from the salaries of Public Servants at the Presidency ...	...	87,014		Net ...	61,400			Net ..	22,105			Net ...	4,36,104	
		12,44,554												

No. III.—*Table showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, &c.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Stamps. 1870-71. General Stamps.	Stamps. 1870-71. Court Fees Stamps	Stamps. 1870-71. Total.	Stamps. 1871-72. General Stamps	Stamps. 1871-72. Court Fees Stamps	Stamps. 1871-72. Total	Stamps. Increase	Stamps. Decrease.	Total 1870-71.	Total 1871-72.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	49,424	30,182	79,606	28,204	52,954	81,158	1,552	..	28,50,862	28,41,490	...	9,372
Vizagapatam	47,174	80,874	1,28,048	50,524	74,804	1,25,328	...	2,720	20,60,510	20,43,944	...	16,566
Godavery	70,176	1,28,188	1,98,364	72,413	1,44,025	2,16,438	18,074	...	50,12,684	53,84,395	3,41,711	...
Kistna	53,580	84,213	1,37,793	50,732	88,221	1,38,953	1,160	...	54,38,409	54,69,310	30,901	...
Nellore	45,671	61,898	1,07,569	47,188	64,491	1,11,679	4,110	...	37,58,289	40,70,737	3,12,448	...
Cuddapah	75,447	1,10,675	1,86,122	70,733	1,00,796	1,71,529	...	14,593	24,33,363	22,04,424	...	2,28,939
Bellary	71,096	99,041	1,70,137	72,678	95,805	1,68,483	...	1,654	33,26,643	32,58,657	...	67,986
Kurnool	57,865	56,961	1,14,826	50,676	51,106	1,01,782	...	13,044	18,86,459	18,80,854	...	5,605
Chingleput	28,898	41,695	70,593	25,583	43,175	68,758	...	1,835	43,38,934	43,81,523	42,589	..
Madras	1,00,580	1,90,321	2,90,901	91,621	1,94,135	2,85,756	...	5,145	35,50,448	33,34,289	...	2,16,159
North Arcot	62,153	72,421	1,34,574	64,083	70,881	1,34,964	390	...	30,34,634	31,79,269	1,44,635	...
South Arcot	50,048	50,848	1,00,896	48,875	76,673	1,25,548	24,652	.	43,52,481	46,94,912	3,42,431	...
Tanjore	1,64,218	2,73,453	4,37,671	1,63,512	3,05,617	4,69,129	31,458	..	71,52,029	69,50,699	...	2,01,330
Trichinopoly	34,694	61,184	95,878	38,019	68,475	1,06,494	10,616	...	20,45,311	18,29,244	...	2,16,067
Madura	1,13,524	1,78,611	2,92,135	1,02,162	1,76,301	2,78,463	..	13,672	34,60,108	29,85,319	...	4,74,789
Tinnevelly	1,11,869	1,74,908	2,86,777	98,068	1,66,913	2,64,981	..	21,796	44,02,113	45,23,198	1,21,085	...
Coimbatore	76,848	64,707	1,41,555	55,681	81,003	1,36,684	...	1,871	31,72,394	29,38,547	...	2,33,847
Neilgherries	5,426	3,002	8,428	4,021	3,255	7,276	...	1,152	1,56,878	1,32,587	...	24,291
Salem	58,010	65,010	1,23,020	54,961	80,473	1,35,434	12,414	...	28,61,716	26,51,809	...	2,09,907
South Canara	51,078	1,09,224	1,60,302	49,914	1,07,275	1,57,189	..	3,113	21,29,061	22,66,400	1,37,339	...
Malabar	2,13,830	2,33,440	4,47,270	1,98,595	2,84,114	4,82,709	35,439		38,85,002	39,72,866	87,864	...
Superintendent of Stamps.	1,14,522	1,31,690	2,46,212	1,23,250	98,591	2,21,841	.	24,371	2,46,212	2,21,841	...	24,371
Total ...	13,56,131	23,02,546	39,58,677	15,61,493	24,32,083	39,93,576	1,39,865	1,04,966	7,15,84,540	7,12,16,314	15,61,003	19,29,229
						Net	34,899					
Stoppages from the salaries of Public Servants at the Presidency									1,26,519	39,505	...	87,014
								Total ..	7,17,11,059	7,12,55,819	15,61,003	20,16,243
											Net ...	4,55,240

No. IV.—*Value of Imports and Exports from* 1860-61 *to* 1871-72.

Years.	Value of Imports.				Value of Exports.				Value of Re-exports.		Gross Duty.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandise.	Duty.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1860-61 ...	3,16,55,812	2,07,25,887	5,23,81,699	17,22,731	4,45,98,338	62,88,632	5,08,86,970	8,56,058	15,07,146	675	25,79,464
1861-62 ...	3,44,94,138	2,22,85,900	5,67,80,038	13,58,719	5,42,92,250	39,58,486	5,82,50,736	7,12,211	11,60,099	260	20,71,190
1862-63 ...	3,03,30,148	3,03,86,890	6,07,17,038	10,91,820	6,35,58,990	61,90,551	6,97,49,541	6,79,052	11,96,496	206	17,71,078
1863-64 ...	4,02,65,473	3,60,75,985	7,63,41,458	12,75,208	8,77,78,126	2,23,39,284	11,01,17,410	7,19,579	17,35,648	126	19,94,913
1864-65 ...	4,18,02,487	3,03,13,958	7,21,16,445	11,17,875	8,36,71,790	1,81,50,942	10,18,22,732	6,67,464	10,04,383	88	17,85,427
1865-66 ...	4,79,87,412	3,66,42,492	8,46,29,904	12,19,300	9,00,15,155	1,26,10,223	10,26,25,378	7,00,548	14,61,719	660	19,20,508
1866-67 ...	4,16,74,201	1,36,86,606	5,53,60,807	12,77,505	4,45,86,571	1,75,29,881	6,21,16,452	5,23,008	4,86,237	79	18,00,592
1867-68 ...	5,08,27,573	1,12,93,529	6,21,21,102	14,78,349	5,80,09,230	1,01,55,634	6,81,64,864	8,59,953	4,39,318	26	23,38,328
1868-69 ...	5,14,00,610	2,25,60,091	7,39,60,701	15,87,846	7,67,50,999	36,81,960	8,04,32,953	9,97,564	14,45,965	1,010	25,86,420
1869-70 ...	5,11,84,481	1,76,42,023	6,88,26,504	16,60,771	7,32,45,315	62,22,657	7,94,67,972	9,03,985	18,65,985	322	25,65,078
1870-71 ...	*5,49,93,170	82,68,321	6,32,61,491	17,92,481	6,24,26,649	1,72,12,961	7,96,39,610	10,24,902	26,75,979	11,985	28,29,368
1871-72 ...	5,04,11,411	1,04,92,486	6,09,03,897	16,28,068	8,79,57,788	68,99,824	9,48,57,612	12,83,329	21,72,662	3,294	29,14,691

* This total will be found to differ from the figures entered in the Administration Report for 1870-71. The present figures are correct, with reference to revised returns received from the Collector of Sea Customs subsequent to the submission of the report for 1870-71.

No. V.—IMPORTS.

Principal Staples of Trade.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	RS.	RS.
Millinery and wearing apparel	11,75,666	15,37,796
Books	2,08,156	1,77,114
Twist	1,04,32,173	94,78,868
Cotton piece-goods, grey	104,85,340	1,01,04,939
Do. not otherwise described ...	44,75,625	52,02,528
Coral, unwrought	1,70,205	2,42,447
Drugs and medicines	5,43,120	5,48,098
Dyeing and coloring materials	3,86,628	3,39,520
Earthen and porcelain-ware	1,39,195	1,32,383
Glass, and manufactures of	1,32,391	1,12,725
Paddy	7,10,626	5,99,080
Rice	29,81,948	25,21,165
Wheat	3,80,498	2,40,621
Grain of sorts	3,70,813	2,90,400
Jewellery	91,706	81,994
Machine and machinery	7,52,849	1,85,605
Malt liquors	6,76,611	4,53,284
Metals	39,81,539	32,24,870
Paper	4,02,574	3,03,297
Provisions and Oilman's stores	4,91,134	4,68,426
Railway stores	19,85,305	6,02,319
Seeds	3,79,197	1,87,995
Silk, raw	8,59,862	9,39,360
Silk, manufactures of	4,24,539	2,64,143
Spices, including betel-nut	8,62,108	7,51,063
Spirits	8,58,786	7,68,163
Stationery, except paper	1,09,707	88,392
Tea	1,40,924	2,56,388
Timber and wood	12,52,739	10,47,165
Wines	10,15,362	9,54,964
Wool, manufactures of	5,43,026	4,43,606
Other articles	*75,72,818	78,62,698
Total ...	5,49,93,170	5,04,11,411
£...	5,499,317	5,041,141
* Government stores	23,98,292	23,55,519
Do. Salt on the West Coast	3,41,765	3,96,813

Note.—The figures entered in the Administration Report for 1870-71 have been now corrected with reference to revised returns subsequently received.

No. V.—(*Continued.*)

EXPORTS.

Principal Staples of Trade.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	RS.	RS.
Cocoanuts	22,18,756	38,03,084
Coffee	82,84,862	1,38,34,164
Cotton wool	1,06,04,132	1,72,05,095
Cotton goods	21,84,282	25,29,861
Coir-yarn and rope	13,36,161	14,36,184
Drugs	1,89,911	2,60,397
Indigo	85,30,756	1,20,82,388
Dyes of sorts	6,33,107	6,86,532
Feathers	23,488	20,961
Fruit and vegetables	2,53,776	2,45,952
Paddy	5,19,329	6,02,366
Rice	74,70,921	85,46,649
Wheat	18,580	18,753
Grain of sorts	2,36,001	3,46,788
Hemp, and manufactures of	55,144	55,010
Hides and skins	40,93,200	47,25,679
Horns	1,91,039	1,87,146
Ivory and ivory-ware	17,453	9,669
Jewellery	60,223	38,783
Mats	22,254	22,997
Oils	27,58,226	55,84,816
Precious stones	26,794	39,476
Provisions and Oilman's stores	6,38,468	5,82,052
Salt	48,020	38,412
Saltpetre...	28,599	5,122
Seeds	49,39,300	57,88,709
Silk, manufactures of	1,19,125	1,39,679
Spices	26,08,492	35,12,369
Spirits	2,894	5,594
Sugar and other saccharine matter	13,74,525	20,10,428
Timber and wood	10,13,878	10,22,367
Tobacco	3,90,794	5,48,914
Wax	20,377	1,87,716
Other articles	15,13,787	18,33,676
Total ...	6,24,26,649	8,79,57,788
£ ...	6,242,664	8,795,778
Government Stores ...	...	52,562

No. VI.—*Table showing the Progress of Trade during the last five years*

Articles.	1867-68.			1868-69.			1869-70.			1870-71.			1871-72.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Relative Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Relative Value.	Quantity	Value.	Relative Value.	Quantity	Value.	Relative Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Relative Value
		RS.	RS A. P		RS.	RS. A. P.		RS.	RS A. P		RS.	RS. A P.		RS.	RS. A. P
Coffee ... ...lbs.	37,606,333	80,54,337	0 3 5	47,217,496	1,06,65,221	0 3 7	37,353,359	88,21,118	0 3 9	35,464,229	82,84,862	0 3 9	56,589,988	1 38,34,164	0 3 11
Cotton wool . . ,,	47,026,932	1,23,86,380	0 4 3	89,181,958	2 13,99,827	0 3 10	68,471,448	191,25,050	0 4 6	42,347,132	1 06,04,132	0 4 0	75,329,137	1,72,05,095	0 3 8
Cotton piece-goods ..	...	33,80,274	.. ..	.	22,95,031	... .	.	22,18,150	. .. ...	...	21,62,096	...	...	25,13,978	. .. ..
Indigo ... .. lbs.	2,261,616	43,15,004	1 14 6	2,663 808	61,03,555	2 4 8	3,075,856	75,47,745	2 7 3	3,588,600	85,30,750	2 3 2	47,02,761	1 20,82,388	2 9 1
Rice ... ... Cwt.	1,699,299	70,44,489	4 2 4	1,825,195	69,10,930	3 12 7	1,475,529	59,20,387	4 0 2	2,072,581	74,70,929	3 9 8	2,387,097	85,46,649	3 9 3
Hides and skins. No.	5,165,385	28,98,277	0 9 0	5 937,469	31,72,631	0 8 7	6,476,633	38 49,250	0 9 0	7,120,053	40,93,200	0 9 2	8,360,550	47,25,679	0 9 1
Oils ... Galls.	1,727,867	24,43,703	1 6 8	2,659,958	39,04 317	1 7 6	2,813,856	40,20,483	1 6 10	1,931,127	27,58,226	1 6 7	4,193,712	55 84,816	1 5 2
Oils ... lbs.	...	...	.. . ..		...	.. ..	..	—	.	24,123			23,497		
Coir and coir rope Cwt.	202,571	11,77,917	5 13 0	317,293	17,30,181	5 7 3	255,929	17,90,919	7 0 0	188,106	13.36,161	7 1 8	196,991	14,36,184	7 4 8
Oil, &c., seeds. ,,	636,435	34,26,730	5 6 2	617,539	50,66,597	8 3 3	865 261	59,38,978	5 13 2	931,977	49,39,300	5 4 6	630,580	57,88,709	9 2 11
Spices ... ,,	199,583	26,25,833	0 4 1	217,914	27,70,993	0 4 3	201,106	25,03,111	0 5 0	218,744	26,08,492	04 1	303,950	35,12,369	0 4 9
Spices ... No.	10,157,316			10,153,300			7,756,250			10,081,100			11,546,550		
Sugar & other saccharine matter. Cwt.	105,554	9,02,946	8 8 10	229,373	14,41,051	6 4 6	241,224	16,73,319	6 15 0	199,943	13.74,525	6 14 0	333,977	20.10,428	6 0 4

No. VII.—*Bullion.*

YEARS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1856-57 ...	...	1,70,32,599	1,70,32,599	10,04,637	23,33,678	33,38,315
1857-58 ...	...	1,86,23,162	1,86,23,162	25,70,930	91,29,936	1,17,00,866
1858-59 ...	3,03,310	1,39,92,897	1,42,96,207	66,805	56,61,731	57,28,536
1859-60 ...	51,624	1,73,88,060	1,74,39,684	4,50,000	40,97,547	45,47,547
1860-61 ...	...	2,07,25,887	2,07,25,887	3,00,000	59,88,632	62,88,632
1861-62 ...	..	2,22,85,900	2,22,85,900	3,00,000	36,58,486	39,58,486
1862-63 ...	51,02,833	2,52,84,057	3,03,86,890	35,40,000	26,50,551	61,90,551
1863-64 ...	44,30,000	3,16,45,985	3,60,75,985	1,60,03,000	63,36,284	2,23,39,284
1864-65 ...	...	3,03,13,958	3,03,13,958	89,52,000	91,98,942	1,81,50,942
1865-66 ...	..	3,66,42,492	3,66,42,492	62,00,600	64,09,623	1,26,10,223
1866-67 (11 months.) ...	...	1,36,86,606	1,36,86,606	67,28,685	1,08,01,196	1,75,29,881
1867-68 ...	...	1,12,93 529	1,12,93,529	79,00,000	22,55,634	1,01,55,634
1868-69 ...	...	2,25,60,091	2,25,60,091	5,23,000	31,58,960	36,81,960
1869-70 ...	...	1,76,42,023	1,76,42,023	6,60,243	55,62,414	62,22,657
1870-71 ...	3,00,000	79,68,321	82,68,321	62,91,917	1,09,21,044	1,72,12,961
1871-72 ...	3,09,718	1,01,82,768	1,04,92,486	6,37,525	62,62,299	68,99,824

No. VIII.—*District Presses.*

DISTRICTS	1870-71.			1871-72.		
	Estimate of the Value of Work done.	Income from Subscriptions to Gazettes and Value of Work done for Private Parties	Expenditure.	Estimate of the Value of Work done.	Income from Subscriptions to Gazettes and Value of Work done for Private Parties.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	14,221	844	3,191	10,030	688	2,573
Vizagapatam ...	9,274	216	2,625	6,256	168	2,455
Godavery ...	10,673	1,766	3,112	10,625	1,307	2,788
Kistna ...	10,808	2,008	2,550	9,914	1,246	3,703
Nellore ...	16,342	1,161	3,449	14,325	679	2,976
Cuddapah ...	11,935	2,143	2,920	9,618	980	3,132
Bellary ...	15,064	1,426	2,675	18,356	867	3,803
Kurnool ...	10,447	1,169	3,010	9,236	685	3,220
Chingleput ...	7,625	453	3,289	8,683	219	2,980
North Arcot ...	12,135	1,602	3,506	13,548	524	3,512
South Arcot ...	8,393	734	3,002	9,070	1,216	3,621
Tanjore ...	22,093	3,989	3,804	18,917	2,429	3,514
Trichinopoly ...	12,292	772	2,495	11,696	1,211	2,840
Madura ...	10,347	1,243	2,636	10,334	969	2,659
Tinnevelly ...	8,881	755	3,125	7,827	811	3,039
Coimbatore ...	11,243	1,110	2,824	10,232	857	3,018
Neilgherries ...	1,091	226	1,091	...	61	902
Salem ...	14,551	883	2,665	14,401	747	2,352
South Canara ...	18,532	1,789	2,845	14,991	1,081	2,877
Malabar ...	15,347	1,948	3,180	13,836	1,639	3,309
Total ...	2,41,294	26,232	57,994	2,21,895	18,384	58,778

No. IX.—*Table showing the Financial Position of Estates under the Court of Wards for the Revenue year (1st July 1870 to 30th June 1871.)*

Districts.	Names of the Estates.	Balance at the beginning of the Fasli.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance			Debts due to the Estate at the end of the Fasli.	Debts due by the Estate at the end of the Fasli.
						In Government Paper.	In Cash.	Total.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	Purlah Kimedy ...	16,23,720	5,03,296	21,27,016	2,45,764	14,50,200	4,31,052	18,81,252	...	...
	Barwah	22,815	18,226	41,041	19,276	15,200	6,565	21,765	...	...
	Jalantra	52,325	32,451	84,776	16,444	48,000	20,332	68,332	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	Rewada	3,737	6,363	10,100	6,352	2,700	1,048	3,748	4,183	...
	Salur	2,899	90,032	92,931	65,496	...	27,435	27,435	...	1,53,643
	Meringhy	49,526	46,651	96,177	32,087	47,600	16,490	64,090	1,35,836	...
Godavery ...	Nallamillipadu ...	643	1,078	1,721	531	...	1,190	1,190	...	...
	Kapeleswarapuram *cum* Kesanakurru	12,041	22,769	34,810	21,228	...	13,582	13,582	...	9,143
		2,149	14,331	16,480	12,813	...	3,667	3,667		
Nellore	Chundi	41,566	50,246	91,812	35,578	...	56,234	56,234	3,480	820
Chingleput ...	Irungadukotta *cum* Lattur	14,662	3,747	18,409	2,887	12,600	2,922	15,522	...	...
North Arcot ...	Bungari*	5,710	30,951	36,661	28,958	...	7,703	7,703	14,223	360
	Naraganti	1,956	24,074	26,030	15,032	...	10,998	10,998	...	...
	Kallur...	...	5,001	5,001	4,362	...	639	639	3,894	4,720
Tanjore	Nonakad Tenpadi ...	1,368	2,024	3,392	2,120	...	1,272	1,272	1,766	...
	Agraharam	811	2,056	2,867	2,174	...	693	693	1,574	6,495
	Agharayarayangudi ...	1,535	5,424	6,959	6,548	...	411	411	778	8,519
	Kapistalam†... ...	1,02,452	73,759	1,76,211	28,515	94,400	53,296	1,47,696	1,126	7,320
	Bhavaniambapuram† ...	1,498	543	2,041	818	...	1,228	1,228	4,655	...
	Shealli	802	35,950	36,752	20,600	...	16,152	16,152	66,896	38,737
Trichinopoly ...	Peramur	8,944	9,397	18,341	6,715	7,000	4,626	11,626	4,901	1,539
Madura	Bodinaikanur	1,94,367	50,135	2,44,502	29,805	1,77,300	37,397	2,14,697	4,605	...
	Guntamanaikanur ...	77,817	53,756	1,31,573	23,079	29,500	78,994	1,08,494	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	Maniachi	10,409	45,809	56,218	52,438	...	3,780	3,780	...	29
	Singampatti	5,362	22,920	28,282	26,023	...	2,259	2,259	66	4,070
	Urkad	22,440	7,939	30,379	5,858	21,800	2,721	24,521	10,591	75,601
Coimbatore ...	Samattur *cum* Kottampatti	6,614	10,412	17,026	7,294	...	9,732	9,732	1,232	...
Malabar	Nelialum	12,290	6,549	18,839	4,382	10,200	4,257	14,457	...	...
	Total ...	22,80,458	11,75,889	34,56,347	7,23,172	19,16,500	8,16,675	27,33,175	2,59,896	3,10,996

* The figures against Bungari embrace the transactions up to 19th May 1872 only, that being the date of transfer of the estate to the Proprietor.

† These estates were not under management during the official year 1871-72, but are here inserted to bring down their transactions up to date of transfer (January 1871 and February 1871 respectively), in continuation of a similar statement inserted in the Administration Report of last year.

APPENDIX IV.

No. I.—*Table showing the Expenditure on Public Works in* 1871-72 *from Imperial and Provincial Funds, as compared with the Allotment for that year.*

Districts.	Imperial		Provincial	
	Allotment for 1871-72, including Private Contributions.	Expenditure in 1871-72.	Allotment for 1871-72 including Private Contributions.	Expenditure in 1871-72.
	RS	RS	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	91,290	31,572	30,700	17,633
Vizagapatam	25,955	18,841	41,343	38,040
Godavery	7,00,242	3,37,729	19,805	11,432
Kistna	3,15,066	1,90,035	9,276	9,508
Nellore	1,61,873	1,39,127	11,074	8,672
Cuddapah	47,732	41,862	12,583	11,180
Kurnool	32,598	24,078	4,674	4,350
Bellary	1,62,936	1,47,321	29,375	28,197
Presidency	1,14,523	95,528	1,65,889	1,44,778
Chingleput	3,39,815	2,89,200	23,749	22,568
North Arcot	78,277	73,816	70,974	61,989
South Arcot	2,24,000	1,54,263	7,503	7,218
Salem	41,359	41,404	24,960	23,144
Bangalore	85,956	85,834	5,997	4,155
Tanjore	4,38,180	2,67,134	16,128	13,368
Trichinopoly	1,09,183	1,04,544	29,722	24,301
Coimbatore	66,216	65,091	38,052	32,842
Neilgherries	40,505	39,396	32,999	36,706
Malabar	37,229	36,832	98,759	93,618
Wynaad	1,386	1,454	28,319	21,108
South Canara	4,655	2,881	23,546	17,217
Madura	1,49,725	36,123	26,207	19,260
Tinnevelly	2,60,388	1,67,092	15,349	8,875
Reserve	66	...	...	...
	35,62,176	23,91,067	7,66,983	*6,60,219
Famine Relief Works of 1869-70 ...	2,924	2,924	...	...
Total ...	35,65,100	*23,93,991	7,66,983	6,60,219
* Exclusive of outlay from private contributions	5,534	5,534	10,794	10,794

No. II.—*Table showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Imperial and Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

DISTRICTS.	IMPERIAL					PROVINCIAL.			
	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural. Ordinary	Agricultural. Extraordinary.	Total.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Total.
	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	...	807	...	807	7,018	...	...	7,018
Vizagapatam ...	418	2,426	485	...	3,329	23,714	9,892	...	33,606
Godavery	...	13,738	4,959	159,228	1,77,925	4,808	...	...	4,808
Kistna	...	...	31,551	83,309	1,14,860	4,802	...	...	4,802
Nellore	...	...	4,866	80,000	84,866	5,018	...	1,500	6,518
Cuddapah	...	...	1,651	...	1,651	8,998	...	...	8,998
Kurnool	...	...	2,212	...	2,212	2,162	...	...	2,162
Bellary	57,722	3,000	10,519	..	71,241	24,803	...	...	24,803
Presidency... ...	26,763	288	...	...	27,051	86,416	...	365	86,781
Chingleput... ...	43,217	1,073	1,19,385	...	1,63,675	18,219	...	...	18,219
North Arcot ..	136	...	13,718	...	13,854	59,211	...	...	59,211
South Arcot ..	...	...	17,847	34,254	52,101	3,662	...	...	3,662
Salem	2,007	...	3,756	...	5,763	19,296	...	...	19,296
Bangalore	31,608	170	...	...	31,778	3,655	...	...	3,655
Tanjore	...	4,170	7,772	1,03,854	1,15,796	6,429	...	...	6,429
Trichinopoly ..	1,272	...	7,269	...	8,541	22,354	...	...	22,354
Coimbatore ...	1,190	3,903	3,158	...	8,251	30,080	...	...	30,080
Neilgherries ...	29,661	...	500	...	30,161	10,400	3,131	18,481	32,012
Malabar	15,643	...	...	...	15,643	77,586	..	10,028	87,614
Wynaad	...	1,154	...	...	1,154	20,787	...	...	20,787
South Canara ...	1,030	798	...	...	1,828	13,672	...	...	13,672
Madura	...	502	5,180	4,263	9,945	13,636	...	2,479	16,115
Tinnevelly	...	1,088	2,682	98,949	1,02,719	5,510	...	...	5,510
	2,10,667	32,310	2,38,317	5,63,857	10,45,151	*4,72,236	13,023	32,853	5,18,112
Famine Relief Works of 1869-70.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,10,667	32,310	*2,38,317	5,63,857	10,45,151	4,72,236	13,023	32,853	5,18,112
* Exclusive of outlay from private contributions ...	...	...	595	...	595	10,219	...	...	10,219

No. III.—*Table showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial and Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

DISTRICTS.	IMPERIAL.				PROVINCIAL.			
	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Total.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	606	454	29,705	30,765	5,395	5,200	50	10,645
Vizagapatam ...	6,773	172	8,567	15,512	4,434	...	...	4,434
Godavery ...	...	...	1,59,804	1,59,801	5,110	...	1,544	6,654
Kistna	390	...	74,785	75,175	4,706	...	...	4,706
Nellore	...	. .	54,261	54,261	2,154	...	...	2,154
Cuddapah ...	...	540	39,671	40,211	2,182	...	...	2,182
Kurnool ...	...	...	21,866	21,866	2,188	...	...	2,188
Bellary	23,852	...	52,228	76,080	3,394	...	...	3,394
Presidency . .	66,137	25	2,015	68,477	36,713	19,404	1,880	57,997
Chingleput ...	24,116	. .	1,01,409	1,25,525	4,349	...	...	4,349
North Arcot ...	2,216	86	57,660	59,962	2,778	...	...	2,778
South Arcot ...	490	...	1,01,672	1,02,162	3,556	...	...	3,556
Salem	1,017	155	34,469	35,641	3,848	...	...	3,848
Bangalore ...	53,656	400	...	54,056	500	...	...	500
Tanjore	...	...	1,51,338	1,51,338	6,342	...	597	6,939
Trichinopoly ...	10,748	...	85,255	96,003	1,947	...	...	1,947
Coimbatore ...	611	...	56,229	56,840	2,762	. .	...	2,762
Neilgherries ...	8,926	309	...	9,235	3,745	...	949	4,694
Malabar ...	20,097	274	818	21,189	6,004	...	...	6,004
Wynaad... ...	...	300	...	300	321	...	...	321
South Canara ...	953	100	...	1,053	3,545	...	...	3,545
Madura	...	40	26,138	26,178	3,145	...	...	3,145
Tinnevelly ...	2,597	...	61,686	64,283	3,365	...	...	3,365
	2,23,485	2,855	*11,19,576	13,45,916	1,12,483	24,604	5,020	1,42,107
Famine Relief Works of 1869-70	...	...	2,924	2,924	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,23,485	2,855	11,22,500	13,48,840	*1,12,483	24,604	5,020	1,42,107
* Exclusive of outlay from private contributions	...	...	4,939	4,939	575	...	...	575

No. IV.—*Table showing the Expenditure in each District from Local Funds.*

DISTRICTS.	Income Tax Fund.	District Road, Port, and other Funds.	Educational Funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	1,16,019	...	1,16,019
Vizagapatam	...	1,10,786	49	1,10,835
Godavery	...	2,70,331	...	2,70,331
Kistna	...	2,05,290	...	2,05,290
Nellore	...	2,00,262	...	2,00,262
Cuddapah...	...	1,05,174	3,274	1,08,448
Kurnool	...	1,01,480	336	1,01,816
Bellary	...	1,63,855	300	1,64,155
Presidency	...	1,787	20,214	22,001
Chingleput	...	1,74,070	...	1,74,070
North Arcot	...	1,64,738	...	1,64,738
South Arcot	...	1,99,994	..	1,99,994
Salem	...	72,599	...	72,599
Bangalore	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	2,77,784	5,750	2,83,534
Trichinopoly	...	1,09,265	...	1,09,265
Coimbatore	...	1,39,881	711	1,40,592
Neilgherries	...	52,838	...	52,838
Malabar	...	2,06,814	1,222	2,08,036
Wynaad	...	1,13,759	...	1,13,759
South Canara	...	77,704	188	77,892
Madura	...	1,32,596	...	1,32,596
Tinnevelly	...	1,36,897	...	1,36,897
Total ...	...	*31,33,923	32,044	31,65,967
* Exclusive of outlay from private contributions ...	...	...	...	21,492

APPENDIX V.

No. I.—*Table showing the Wrecks, &c., which occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1871-72.

Dates.	Names of Ships.	Tons	Particulars.
1871.			
22nd April	Sloop *Seetharamasawmy*, Syrang.	83	Was riding at anchor off the port of Masulipatam in 20 fathoms water, and, having suddenly sprung a leak, the crew, fearing she would founder, ran her ashore at False Point Divi to save themselves. The craft was valued 1,000 rupees, and her cargo, which consisted of 650 bags of seeds worth Rupees 3,200, was totally lost All hands came on shore in the vessel's boat
2nd May .	*Gungah Rahimany*, Nacodah.	122	While proceeding out of the harbour of Cochin bound to Bombay the land wind failed, and, in anchoring, parted her cable, and was driven ashore, and totally lost Her value was Rupees 5,000. The vessel had a cargo of cocoanuts, copra, and coir, part of which, valued Rupees 5,000, was lost The crew were washed ashore safely.
17th „ . .	Pattimar *Moideen Bakush*, Tindal.	50	Was bound from Mangalore to Tellicherry with a cargo of rice, and foundered inside the bar at Mangalore owing to the breakers of the bar The crew were landed safely. The cargo was partially lost.
8th June .	Barque *Feittal Mannar*, Tindal.	560	While on a voyage from Bombay to Singapore laden with dates, salt, and wheat, she sprung a leak and was steered towards land to be beached, but she foundered within three miles of the shore, having just anchored. The casualty happened 12 miles south of Beypore. The crew consisted of 39 hands, besides 35 passengers of whom 49 souls were saved and 25 perished.
16th July .	Dhoney *Stree Lutchminursimloo*, Syrang.	23½	Was leaving Nursapore for Vizagapatam, and, in crossing the bar at the mouth of Nursapore river, was by accident foundered The value of the vessel was Rupees 600, and that of her cargo, consisting of paddy, rice, Rupees 772 Only one of the five men that composed the crew escaped by swimming ashore.
2nd September.	Dhoney *Cuader Bur*, Syrang.	81¾	Was anchored in the Masulipatam Roads, and at midnight, when the crew were all asleep, the coir cable, through chafing, parted, and the vessel got adrift, and was stranded. She had a cargo of iron, beer casks, and some bales of gunny, which was partially lost, the amount being Rupees 800. The vessel was valued Rupees 4,000. The crew swam ashore safely.
7th November..	Schooner *Stree Vencatasverloo*, Syrang.	31 10/136	Was bound to Balasore, and, in crossing the bar of the Vizagapatam river, lost her rudder, and the ebb tide catching on port bow made her sheer across the mouth of the river to the northern shore. The crew swam ashore safely, but a portion of the cargo, consisting of cocoanuts, of the value of Rupees 140, was lost.
7th „ ..	Pattimar *Mangery Ganesh Persad*, Syrang.	14¾	Was bound to Calicut from Tanur, and for want of efficient ground tackle was stranded on the south point of entrance to Beypore river The cargo consisted of 18,000 cocoanuts, part of which, valued Rupees 280, was lost. The crew were saved by boats.

10th „ ... 1872.	*Gungah Mahadew Persad.*	50	Was on the voyage from Ponany to Bombay with a cargo of cocoanuts, and, in consequence of being very leaky, was beached at Beypore. The leak was caused by her having been fouled while at Ponany by another vessel. Part of the cargo was lost. The crew were saved.
January ...	Brig *Patriot*, Nacodah.	$116\frac{815}{1000}$	Was on a voyage from Colombo to Negapatam, and, while standing in for Kundagal Harbour, the Nacodah mistook his position, taking Shingle Island for the mainland, steering west, the vessel ran on the reef under every stitch of canvas, there being a sea on, she forged into four and a half feet water amongst the rocks and broke up The vessel, valued at 7,000 rupees, was in ballast. The crew, 13 in number, and two passengers were saved by boats.
26th February ..	Schooner *Phantom*, Syrang.	$57\frac{06}{100}$	While proceeding from Cochin to Mahé was lost on the Cooty Reef in Calicut Roads, the Syrang being ignorant of its existence. The vessel was in ballast, and her crew, with one passenger, were saved by boats.
	Collisions.		
18th June ...	Barque *Pasithea*, Master George West.	587	While coming in to her anchorage at Madras attempted to cross the bows of the *Phare*; when the wind being light and current strong, she drifted athwart hawse of that vessel. She sustained very slight damage, which was estimated at £5
18th „ ..	Barque *Phare*, Master Le Busson.	411	Was in collision with *Pasithea* The *Phare* was at anchor at Madras fully laden and in readiness to proceed to sea at the time of accident. She was said to have been very tardy in first veering away cable, and afterwards slipping. The damages she sustained were, viz., jib boom broken; port fore tack, bumpkin, cat-head and knee destroyed, one iron whisker broken and one bent; two jib guys cut; also the Martingale moulding of upper rail broken in several places, six channel bolts started and bent; two planks of topsides forward much injured
17th September.	Ship *Berhampore* .	1061	Was proceeding to Cocanada from Dundie and Point de Galle, and when about 12 miles to south-west of Dondrahead, the *Glasgow* came up the *Berhampore* and fouled her, causing damages to the extent of Rupees 4,000.
18th November..	Brig *Ranee*, Nacodah.	158	Was brought into collision with the Battella *Bombay Selamatary* in the Cochin Harbour. The latter vessel dragged her anchor, and drifted athwart hawse of the *Ranee*, broke the vessel's bowspirit outside the night heads; jib boom, flying jib boom, and sprit sail yards carried away; figure head broken; head gear stays, &c., carried away The damages were estimated at Rupees 525.
12th March .	Brig *Sophia*, Syrang.	124	Was moored in the Cochin Harbour and at midnight was run into by the Shiwad *Mahamoode*. The *Sophia's* main rigging carried away, and chain plates were broken; the jaws of the main gaff carried away; the bulwarks and some stanchions were damaged, the jib boom gear carried away; and the main cap was sprung. The damages amounted to Rupees 295.
12th „ ...	Brig *Mugbool Ahmed*, Syrang.	153	Was fouled by the Shiwad *Mahamoode* in the Cochin Harbour. Her bulwarks and rail from the main rigging aft started. Also some of her standing rigging carried away. The amount of the damages was Rupees 263.

No. II.—*List of Lights in the*

Name.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class and Description.	Height of Light above the Sea.	Distance at which visible in clear weather.
	N	E.		Feet.	Miles.
Gopaulpore ...	19° 13′ 0″	84° 52′ 0″	3rd, Country-made.	80	6
Santapillay ...	18° 3′ 30″	83° 36′ 35″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order	150	14
Cocanada ...	16° 56′ 15″	82° 14′ 46″	2nd, Country-made.	112	10
Coringa or Hope Island	16° 49′ 5″	82° 18′ 25″	1st, Country-made.	83½	15
Masulipatam ...	16° 9′ 15″	81° 9′ 30″	English-made 6th Order.	95	6
Point Divi ...	15° 58′ 55″	81° 9′ 30″	Do 4thOrder.	52	11
Armeghon ...	13° 52′ 50″	80° 12′ 50″	Do.	95	11
Pulicat ...	13° 25′ 20″	80° 19′ 30″	Do.	56	10
Madras ...	13° 5′ 10″	80′ 16′ 29″	English Catadioptric.	128	20 to 30
Pondicherry ...	11° 55′ 40″	79° 49′ 25″	1st.	90	12 to 14
Karical ...	10° 55′ 00″	79° 50′ 00″	3rd.	65	8
Negapatam ...	10° 44′ 50″	79° 50′ 10″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order.	82	12

Presidency of Madras.

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	Year lighted.	Remarks.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	From a Flagstaff	1871.	A white fixed light intended as a guide to vessels making the anchorage at night.
180° facing S E.	From the roof of a house on high ground	1871.	A white fixed light on a hill called Santapillaymetta, 150 feet high and ¾ mile inland. It is exhibited as a guide to Mariners when near the Santapillay rocks, from which it bears N. 60° West. The rocks are 5½ miles from the Coast.
90° or from N. N. E. to E. S. E.	From a Column.	1870.	A white fixed light with three reflectors placed at the mouth of the Cocanada river as a Harbour-light to enable Mariners to clear the north end of the shoals off Hope Island and steer for the anchorage at night.
Visible all round the compass.	From a Tower	1871	A white fixed light displayed from a Tower erected on Hope Island intended to lead vessels clear off the rocks and shoals off Godavery Point. This light is temporarily exhibited till re-placed by an English-made one on the Dioptric principle.
180° ...	From a Flagstaff.	1870.	A white light at present will be converted again into a red light as soon as practicable
230° from N. to S. W.	From a Column	1870.	A white fixed light about 2 miles N W. of Point Divi whose position it is intended to point out. It is also a guide to Masulipatam anchorage.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	Do. do.	1870.	A white fixed light in the village of Monapolliem due west of the shoalest part of the Armeghon shoal which has only 1¾ fathoms on it 6 miles from the shore.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	Do. do.	1870.	A red fixed light exhibited from a Tower on the side of the old Flagstaff as a guide to vessels near the Pulicat Reef.
310° facing East.	Do. do.	1st January 1844.	A reciprocating flashing Cata-dioptric light on the North Esplanade, the ratio of light to dark intervals being as 2 to 3.
From all parts of the sea horizon.	Do. do.	1st July 1836	A white light near the beach (fixed) in French territory and under the control of that Government.
146° ...	From the Flagstaff.	June 1853.	On the bank of the river near the sea in French territory and under the control of that Government.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	From a Column.	1870.	A fixed white light

No. II.—*List of Lights in the*

Name.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class and Description	Height of Light above the Sea.	Distance at which visible in clear weather.
	N.	E.		Feet.	Miles.
Paumben ...	9° 17′ 30″	79° 12′ 34″	English Catadioptric.	97	12 to 14
Tuticorin ..	8° 47′ 17″	78° 10′ 55″	1st, Country-made.	43½	12
Cape Comorin...	8° 5′ 10″	77° 32′ 30″	.....	.....	.....
Cochin ...	9° 58′ 5″	76° 13′ 55″	English-made Cata-dioptric, 4th Order.	97	15
Calicut ...	11° 15′ 15″	75° 45′ 35″	1st, Country-made.	105	15
Tellicherry ...	11° 44′ 50″	75° 28′	English-made Dioptric, 6th Order	112	6
Cannanore ...	11° 51′ 20″	75° 21′ 45″	Do. ...	110	6
Mangalore ...	12° 52′ 00″	74° 49′ 25″	Do. 4th Order.	240	10 to 12

Presidency af Madras.—(Continued.)

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	Year lighted.	Remarks.
All round the compass.	From a Column.	In 1860.	A white fixed Cata-dioptric light on a sand hill, about a mile east of the Northern Channel and sufficiently high to be seen from the Gulf of Manaar.
202° or from N. by W. to S. by W.	From an Obelisk erected 1767, (now from a temporary staging).	15th May 1845	A white fixed light from a temporary staging on Hare Island, 2½ miles due east of the town of Tuticorin. The new light-house in course of erection here, at a height of 70 feet above the sea level, was destroyed by a cyclone when partially completed. The new column, when built, will exhibit a 4th order fixed white light on the Dioptric principle, visible all round the compass.
.....	.. ..	. ...	It has now been proposed to erect a column on the high land near the Cape and to exhibit thereon a first-class fixed light, as well as a smaller light on Cadiapatam Point to warn ships of the Crocodile rock.
270° ...	From a Column.	15th January 1868.	A white Cata-dioptric fixed light of the 4th order exhibited from a Column near the beach, 78 feet high.
180° or from S. E. to N. W.	Do. do ..	15th February 1847.	A white light near the beach. The Calicut Reef lies about 1 mile S. 30 W. of the light. No change here.
180° ...	From a Flagstaff.	170.	A single white light.
180° ...	Do. do...	1870.	A red light close to the beach
180° ...	From a Tower 60 feet high on high ground.	1870.	A fixed white light.

No. III.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British						For	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.				Vessels.	Tonnage
				RS.	A.	P.			
Ganjam.	Ganjam	5	4,140	455	1	0		...	...
	Gopaulpore	62	55,071	7,528	7	0		7	3,734
	Calingapatam	3	3,453	431	10	0		2	719¾
	Barwah	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Sonapore	.		...	...	...		...	...
	Poondy	1	1,062	...	...	...		.	...
	Bavanapadu	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Total ...	71	63,726	8,415	2	0		9	4,453¾
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	80	73,733	563	9	6		5	2,382
	Bimlipatam *	100	87,185	3,331	12	0		24	12,399
	Poodimadakah*	..	...	...	...	..		.	...
	Pentacottah	1	721	...	...	...		2	952
	Total ...	181	161,639	3,895	5	6		31	15,733
Godavery District.	Coringa	...	.	...	...	...		...	...
	Cocanada	118	99,954	5,199	3	0		33	15,295
	Nursapur	. .	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Total ...	118	99,954	5,199	3	0		33	15,295
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	39	32,266	624	15	6		3	1,338
	Nagayalunka	...	. .	...	...	. .		...	...
	Nizampatam	...	...	...	...	...			...
	Kottapollem	...	...	..	...	..		...	...
	Pammody	...	..	...	...	..		...	..
	Morutota	...	...		...	..		...	...
	Bodduvaripollem .	...	...	...	...	..		...	...
	Gungadipollem .	...	...	. .	..	...		...	...
	Epurupollem	...	...	. .	...	...		...	...
	Motupally	...	. .	...		...		...	...
	Total ...	39	32,266	624	15	6		3	1,338
Nellore.	Kottapatam	...	...	...	...	...		2	426
	Itamukala	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Pakala	...	...	...	...	..		...	...
	Ramayapatnam	...	...	. .	...	...		...	...
	Chinnayapalem	...	...	...	...	...		.	...
	Tummalapenta	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Jumaladinne	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Iskapalli	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Ponnapudi	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Varini	...	...	. .	...	...		...	...
	Mypadu	2	422	...	...	...		...	...
	Kristnapatam	6	1,296	...	...	...		...	...
	Pamanji	4	416½	...	...	...		...	...
	Tupili	2	230	...	...	...		...	...
	Dugarazupatnam ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Pudi	. .	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Total ...	14	2,364½	...	...	...		2	426
South Arcot.	Cuddalore...	36	6,499½	632	6	6		4	1,353
	Porto Novo	...	...	...	...	...		4	472
	Total ...	36	6,499½	632	6	6		8	1,825

* No tonnage dues are collected at these two ports.

District for the official year 1871-72.

EIGN	COUNTRY OR NATIVE			TOTAL		
Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
RS. A P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
... ...	4	407	18 12 0	9	4,547	473 13 0
466 12 0	19	3,878	239 9 6	88	62,683	8,234 12 6
89 15 6	10	1,525	133 15 9	15	56,973¾	655 9 3
... ...	28	4,719	... ...	28	4,719	... ...
... ...	5	775¼	... ...	5	775¾	... ...
... ...	34	4,414	... .	35	5,476	... ...
... ...	1	223	... ...	1	223	... ...
556 11 6	101	15,941¾	392 5 3	181	84,121¼	9,364 2 2
281 0 6	215	22,818	1,215 8 0	300	98,938	2,060 2 0
1,603 9 0	42	5,232	281 10 6	166	104,816	5,216 15 6
... ...	4	170	... ...	4	170	... ...
... ...	5	209	... ...	8	1,882	... ...
1,884 9 6	266	28,429	1,497 2 6	478	205,801	7,277 1 6
... ...	76	12,635	1,127 9 3	76	12,635	1,127 9 3
2,764 11 0	103	14,627	1,238 15 3	254	129,876	9,202 13 3
... ...	28	1,503	... ...	28	1,503	... ...
2,764 11 0	207	28,765	2,366 8 6	358	144,014	10,330 6 6
119 0 0	109	6,632	391 13 0	151	40,236	1,135 12 6
... ...	16	517	... ...	16	517	... ...
... ...	111	8,626 $\frac{35}{130}$	... ...	111	8,626 $\frac{35}{130}$	... ...
... ...	157	15,284 $\frac{12}{130}$	... ...	157	15,284 $\frac{12}{130}$	... ...
... ...	2	36	... ...	2	36	... ...
... ...	8	211	... ...	8	211	... ...
... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
... ...	2	50	... ...	2	50	... ...
... ...	80	12,878 $\frac{94}{130}$	... ...	80	12,878 $\frac{94}{130}$	... ...
... ...	32	2,013 $\frac{40}{130}$	... ...	32	2,043 $\frac{40}{130}$	... ...
119 0 0	517	46,278 $\frac{51}{130}$	391 13 0	559	79,882 $\frac{51}{130}$	1,135 12 6
... ...	139	17,174	... ...	141	17,600	... ...
... ...	70	7,250	... ...	70	7,250	... ...
... ...	16	2,430	... ...	16	2,430	... ...
... ...	8	1,460	... ...	8	1,460	... ...
... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
... ...	6	788	... ...	6	788	... ...
... ...	40	6,421	... ...	40	6,421	... ...
... ...	46	5,624	... ...	46	5,624	... ...
... ...	...	...	... ...	..	...	... ...
... ...	46	4,742	... ...	48	5,164	... ...
... ...	93	8,108	... .	99	9,404	... ...
... ...	4	502	... ...	8	918½	... ...
... ...	2	232	... ...	4	462	... ...
... .	2	128	... ...	2	128	... ...
... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
... ...	472	54,859	... .	488	57,649½	... ...
169 2 0	206	12,861	526 8 9	246	20,713½	1,328 1 3
... ...	516	36,299	... ...	520	36,771	... ...
169 2 0	722	49,160	526 8 9	766	57,484½	1,328 1 3

No. III.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts	Names of Ports.	Value of Exports. RS.	A.	P.	Value of Imports. RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	20,083	9	0	4,462	14	1
	Gopaulpore	26,36,283	5	6	5,72,904	0	11
	Calingapatam	2,25,225	2	1	30,529	9	3
	Barwah	31,046	12	2	255	0	0
	Sonapore	210	0	0	9,423	3	3
	Poondy	62,078	11	7	7,073	0	0
	Bavanapadu	242	12	0	...	...	...
	Total	29,75,200	4	4	6,24,647	11	6
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	6,59,101	2	7	17,46,671	5	0
	Bimlipatam	29,09,999	8	7	11,37,607	14	6
	Poodimadakah*	467	4	0	4,435	12	0
	Pentacottah*	1,72,587	14	7	11,318	8	0
	Total	37,42,155	13	9	29,00,033	7	6
Godavery District.	Coringa	3,49,785	0	0	37,310	0	0
	Cocanada	82,52,876	0	0	14,86,581	0	0
	Nursapur	63,665	0	0	38,501	0	0
	Total	86,66,326	0	0	15,62,392	0	0
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	20,70,494	14	1	11,69,589	8	0
	Nagayalunka	14,487	0	0	3,745	0	0
	Nizampatam	81,190	6	4	1,43,421	10	9
	Kottapollem	6,705	2	0	13,154	8	3
	Pammody	...	...	..	18	0	0
	Morutota	5,860	0	0	100	0	0
	Bodduvaripollem	...			...	...	...
	Gungadipollem	1,408	0	0	...	...	...
	Epurupollem	2,79,147	1	10	5,90,399	14	0
	Motupally	57,227	14	6	57,396	4	0
	Total	25,16,520	6	9	19,77,824	13	0
Nellore.	Kottapatam	2,18,792	12	0	2,41,589	10	0
	Itamukala	65,053	2	0	1,72,290	4	0
	Pakala	35,836	8	0	11,931	2	10
	Ramayapatnam	620	0	0	485	12	0
	Chinnayapalem	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tummalapenta	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jumaladinne	5,306	12	0	8	0	0
	Iskapalli	1,21,512	9	11	1,256	14	0
	Pounapudi	36,932	12	4	5,519	4	0
	Varini	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mypadu	52,168	10	9	8,060	8	0
	Kristnapatam	54,650	2	1	12,690	0	0
	Pamanji	9,767	10	10	...	...	...
	Tupili	4,035	0	0	...	...	...
	Dugarazupatnam	35	0	0	...	...	...
	Pudi	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6,04,710	15	11	4,53,831	6	10
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	5,56,004	0	0	1,58,525	0	0
	Porto Novo	3,90,576	0	0	24,869	0	0
	Total	9,46,580	0	0	1,83,394	0	0

* No tonnage dues are

District for the official year 1871-72.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Duty on Exports.			Duty on Imports.			Sea Customs Revenue.		
		RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	16,879	4	11	15	3	2	16,894	8	1
	Gopaulpore	20,203	4	11	463	13	10	20,667	2	9
	Calingapatam	9,423	1	3	32	6	2	9,455	7	5
	Barwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Poondy	1,500	0	0	1	13	0	1,501	13	0
	Bavanapadu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	48,005	11	1	513	4	2	48,518	15	3
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	3,700	0	10	154	10	1	3,854	10	11
	Bimlipatam	56,949	8	10	4,673	12	4	61,623	5	2
	Poodimadakah*	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pentacottah*	4,413	8	1	4	0	0	4,417	8	1
	Total ...	65,063	1	9	4,832	6	5	69,895	8	2
Godavery District.	Coringa	12,279	1	8	...	..	...	12,279	1	8
	Cocanada	69,267	8	5	12,119	2	2	81,386	10	7
	Nursapur	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total ...	81,546	10	1	12,119	2	2	93,665	12	3
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	5,074	4	3	157	14	1	5,232	2	4
	Nagayalunka	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Nizampatam	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Kottapollem	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Pammody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morutota	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bodduvaripollem	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gungadipollem	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Epurupollem	274	2	10	...	...	...	274	2	10
	Motupally	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,348	7	1	157	14	1	5,506	5	2
Nellore.	Kottapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Itamunkala	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pakala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramayapatnam	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Chinnayapalem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tummalapenta	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Jumaladinne	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Iskapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponnapudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Varini	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mypadu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kristnapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pamanji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tupili	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Dugarazupatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pudi...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	33,912	1	4	1,549	1	4	35,461	2	8
	Porto Novo	49,713	11	8	1,822	10	7	51,536	6	3
	Total ...	83,625	13	0	3,371	11	11	86,997	8	11

collected at these two ports.

No. III.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British Vessels	British Tonnage	British Dues. RS.	A.	P.
Tanjore.	Kodiyampalayam	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirumullavasal	..	...	..	...	...
	Tranquebar	2	1,295	110	12	0
	Nagore	..	...	...	...	...
	Negapatam	63	48,252	842	11	0
	Velangany	...	...	...	...	...
	Topetoray	4	500	...	...	...
	Muttupettai	...	...	...	...	..
	Adrampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Ammapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Kuttumavadi	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishnajipatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottaipatam	..	...	...	...	...
	Gopalapatam	.	...	...	...	...
	Sundrapandiyampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	69	50,947	953	7	0
Madura.	Keelacarry	.	...	...	...	...
	Devipatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Paumben	11	3,578	...	...	...
	Tondy	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	11	3,578	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	79	64,112¾	9,676	6	6
	Coolasagarapatam	...	...	.	...	...
	Coilpatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	79	64,112¾	9,676	6	6
Malabar.	Cannanore	142	69,107	1,183	9	0
	Tellicherry	150	76,338	1,485	4	0
	Kalai	...	...	...	...	...
	Badagara	23	11,140	...	...	...
	Quilandy	26	9,682	...	...	...
	Calicut	154	78,319	3,153	12	0
	Beypore	28	15,593	458	10	0
	Tanur	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponany	...	...	...	...	...
	Chonghant	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin	256	94,645	11,106	7	0
	Total	779	354,824	1,73,887	10	0
South Canara.	Mangalore	237	118,484	2,325	10	7
	Mulki	...	...	...	...	...
	Manjeshwar	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumbla	...	...	...	...	...
	Kassergode	...	...	...	...	...
	Udipi	...	...	...	...	...
	Barcur	...	...	...	...	...
	Kundapur	...	...	...	...	...
	Baindar	...	...	...	...	...
	Naikenkottah	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	237	118,484	2,325	10	7
Madras.	Madras	296	314,506	36,497	0	0

District for the official year 1871-72.—(Continued.)

Foreign			Country or Native		
Vessels	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
...	...	... ...	12	1,130	... ...
...	...	... ...	85	9,998	... ...
8	2,947	305 12 0	72	7,942	470 6 11
1	26	1 10 0	46	9,234	986 11 3
1	397	47 10 0	528	57,373	3,115 6 3
...	...	... ...	6	500	... ...
...	...	... ...	352	8,426	... ...
...	...	... ...	129	10,749	... ...
...	...	... ...	134	8,466	... ...
...	...	... ...	51	1,892	... ...
...	...	... ...	26	368	... ...
...	...	... ...	16	288	... ...
...	...	... ...	6	387	... ...
...	...	... ...	2	65	... ...
...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
10	3,370	355 0 0	1,465	116,818	4,572 8 5
...	...	... ...	1,243	46,142	... ...
...	...	... ...	2,045	83,855	... ...
16	1,130	... ...	2,696	234,668	... ...
...	...	... ...	554	17,465	... ...
16	1,130	... ...	6,538	382,130	... ...
1	293	54 15 0	573	28,029¼	1,113 12 10
...	...	... ...	239	12,739¼	... ...
...	...	... ...	104	5,083¾	... ...
1	293	54 15 0	916	45,852¾	1,113 12 10
3	1,498	93 10 0	1,047	27,485	997 12 6
8	4,193	398 2 0	1,142	26,921	1,218 1 0
...	...	... ...	344	5,474	... ...
4	3,051	... ...	664	17,994	... ...
...	...	... ...	337	10,365	... ...
1	360	67 8 0	2,022	81,918	4,828 9 0
...	...	... ...	1,042	31,184	1,641 9 0
...	...	... ...	265	9,346	... ...
...	...	... ...	613	26,973	... ...
...	...	... ...	35	3,245	... ...
11	6,851	1,120 8 0	1,419	47,849	3,435 10 6
27	15,953	1,679 12 0	8,930	288,754	12,121 10 0
411	31,680	1,800 4 0	2,778	59,356	796 13 0
15	884	... ...	520	6,852	... ...
28	1,221	... ...	255	4,185	... ...
41	1,103	... ...	372	5,558	... ...
4	187	... ...	654	8,557	... ...
101	1,151	... ...	825	8,953	... ...
388	9,029	... ...	1,049	17,033	... ...
145	5,919	... ...	1,362	24,000	... ...
4	35	... ...	317	3,573	... ...
...	...	... ...	50	597	... ...
1,137.	51,209	1,800 4 0	8,182	138,664	796 13 0
51	37,267	3,204 0 0	446	51,806	4,276 0 0

No. III.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Total		
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
				RS. A. P.
Tanjore.	Kodiyampalayam	12	1,130	... ...
	Tirumullavasal	85	9,998	... ...
	Tranquebar	82	12,184	886 14 11
	Nagore	47	9,260	988 5 3
	Negapatam	592	106,022	4,005 11 3
	Velangany	6	500	... ...
	Topetorey	356	8,926	... .
	Muttupettai	129	10,749	... ...
	Adrampatam	134	8,466	... ...
	Ammapatam	51	1,892	... ...
	Kuttumavadi	26	368	... ...
	Krishnajipatam	16	288	... ...
	Kottaipatam	6	387	... ...
	Gopalapatam	2	65	... ...
	Sundrapandiyampatam	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	1,544	170,235	5,880 15 5
Madura.	Keelacarry	1,243	46,112	.. ..
	Devipatam	2,045	83,855	... ...
	Paumbon	2,723	239,376	... .
	Tondy	554	17,465	... ...
	Total ...	6,565	386,838	... ...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	653	92,435¼	10,845 2 4
	Coolasagarapatam	239	12,739¼	... .
	Coilpatam	104	5,083¼	... ...
	Total ...	996	110,258½	10,845 2 4
Malabar.	Cannanore	1,192	98,090	2,274 15 6
	Tellicherry	1,300	107,452	3,101 7 0
	Kalai	344	5,474	... ...
	Badagara	691	32,185	... ...
	Quilandy	363	20,047	... ...
	Calicut	2,177	160,597	8,049 13 0
	Beypore	1,070	46,777	2,100 3 0
	Tanur	265	9,346	... ...
	Ponany	613	26,973	... ...
	Choughaut	35	3,245	... ...
	Cochin	1,686	149,345	15,662 9 6
	Total ...	9,736	659,531	31,189 0 0
South Canara.	Mangalore	3,426	209,520	4,922 11 7
	Mulki	535	7,736	... ...
	Manjeshwar	283	5,406	... ...
	Kumbla	413	6,661	... ...
	Kassergode	658	8,744	... ...
	Udipi	926	10,104	... ...
	Barcur	1,437	26,062	... ...
	Kundapur	1,507	29,919	... ...
	Baindar	321	3,608	... ...
	Naikenkottah	50	597	... ...
	Total ...	9,556	308,357	4,922 11 7
Madras.	Madras	793	403,579	43,977 [illegible] 0

District for the official year 1871-72.—(Continued.)

Value of						Duty on						Sea Customs Revenue.		
Exports.			Imports.			Exports.			Imports.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
97,861	0	0	..	...	...	6,116	5	6	...	...	...	6,116	5	6
9,88,457	0	0	7,094	0	0	61,653	0	4	439	13	11	62,092	14	3
5,44,211	0	0	29,373	0	0	44,354	7	7	1,387	12	2	45,742	3	9
1,14,806	0	0	2,71,158	0	0	872	11	9	18,002	4	5	18,875	0	2
37,28,336	0	0	18,15,165	0	0	1,79,945	15	0	75,710	7	8	2,55,656	6	8
1,15,857	0	0	1,355	0	0	8,765	7	8	15	9	11	8,781	1	7
1,69,505	0	0	12,636	0	0	12,118	10	7	183	8	4	12,302	2	11
10,88,588	0	0	20,652	0	0	72,593	6	5	1,167	10	11	73,761	1	4
2,83,869	0	0	21,427	0	0	19,914	14	0	1,363	14	3	21,278	12	3
63,883	0	0	4,720	0	0	5,633	8	3	293	9	0	5,927	1	3
6,538	0	0	439	0	0	918	14	7	26	9	9	945	8	4
13,224	0	0	...	...	...	1,672	9	10	...	...	...	1,672	9	10
21,027	0	0	1,113	0	0	1,947	10	0	62	2	5	2,009	12	5
14,233	0	0	254	0	0	1,435	7	3	17	4	6	1,452	11	9
2,667	0	0	...	...	...	296	2	11	...	...	...	296	2	11
72,44,050	0	0	21,85,416	0	0	4,18,239	3	8	98,670	11	3	5,16,909	14	11
2,99,531	0	0	1,78,088	0	0	4,765	1	3	5,311	13	6	10,076	14	9
1,29,327	0	0	87,313	0	0	1,625	2	1	1,252	1	11	2,877	4	0
2,87,527	0	0	3,40,527	0	0	396	10	5	1,405	13	9	1,802	8	2
62,078	0	0	67,214	0	0	4,513	10	11	1,725	9	4	6,269	4	3
7,78,463	0	0	6,73,142	0	0	11,330	8	8	9,695	6	6	21,025	15	2
84,44,869	0	0	24,13,545	0	0	28,133	9	8	1,02,185	2	5	1,30,318	12	1
4,47,085	0	0	3,26,105	0	0	3,410	7	1	1,081	8	3	4,491	15	4
28,424	0	0	95,310	0	0	13	8	11	872	5	2	885	14	1
89,20,378	0	0	28,34,960	0	0	31,557	9	8	1,04,138	15	10	1,35,696	9	6
15,04,536	0	0	23,03,903	0	0	5,240	12	7	2,726	14	7	7,967	11	2
47,29,598	0	0	13,93,425	0	0	19,051	12	11	7,190	13	1	26,242	10	0
1,82,602	0	0	2,64,009	0	0	...	...	..	93	9	4	93	9	4
25,22,967	0	0	7,08,996	0	0	5,868	6	7	204	11	7	6,073	2	2
2,83,456	0	0	1,69,540	0	0	72	10	3	60	1	7	132	11	10
72,11,052	0	0	33,97,048	0	0	13,396	8	8	19,021	13	11	32,418	6	7
24,79,233	0	0	2,64,042	0	0	1,087	14	8	730	9	2	1,818	7	10
3,17,839	0	0	6,416	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
6,15,657	0	0	1,27,648	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53,942	0	0	5,437	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110,33,888	0	0	71,25,839	0	0	81,234	0	1	31,348	14	0	1,12,582	14	1
309,34,770	0	0	187,66,303	0	0	1,25,952	1	9	61,377	7	3	1,87,329	9	0
53,65,806	0	0	20,33,360	0	0	18,923	12	1	8,978	7	11	27,902	4	0
1,85,108	0	0	54,559	0	0	...	...	...	513	2	11	513	2	11
1,05,135	0	0	35,811	0	0	1,087	3	5	...	...	...	1,087	3	5
1,39,582	0	0	33,980	0	0	1,006	10	8	...	...	...	1,006	10	8
70,576	0	0	65,576	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,60,985	0	0	2,23,801	0	0	819	4	6	248	15	7	1,068	4	1
5,87,568	0	0	1,31,710	0	0	23,367	14	1	2,218	13	8	25,586	11	9
4,38,368	0	0	1,69,738	0	0	6,360	8	8	65	11	1	6,426	3	9
73,885	0	0	17,195	0	0	79	8	0	440	4	2	519	12	2
18,001	0	0	207	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72,40,014	0	0	27,65,928	0	0	51,644	13	5	12,465	7	4	64,110	4	9
297,69,211	0	0	331,49,846	0	0	3,64,306	0	0	13,20,771	0	0	16,85,077	0	0

APPENDIX VI.

No. I.—*Table showing the Imperial and Provincial Revenues of the Madras Presidency from* 1868-69 *to* 1870-71.

RECEIPTS.	Actuals, 1868-69	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.
	RS	RS.	RS.
I.—Land Revenue	4,06,87,890	4,48,27,060	4,39,78,030
II.—Tributes and Contributions, &c.	34,26,430	34,66,430	34,46,430
III.—Forest	3,91,340	4,98,550	3,39,790
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ..	49,08,430	57,00,220	58,92,660
V.—Assessed Taxes	5,69,930	12,31,740	22,78,350
VI.—Customs	27,95,950	27,64,850	30,48,970
VII.—Salt	1,10,72,530	1,16,47,360	1,26,42,300
VIII.—Opium		*Nil.*	
IX.—Stamps	37,23,470	40,64,820	39,95,800
X.—Mint	33,800	24,070	15,720
XI. & XII.—Post Office and Telegraph ...		*Nil.*	
XIII.—Law and Justice	5,23,450	5,61,430	5,75,390
XIV.—Marine	21,990	23,210	1,04,610
XV.—Interest	1,29,450	1,42,130	1,61,350
XVI.—Miscellaneous	25,71,330	26,24,550	23,98,710
Public Works—Gain by Exchange.	.	...	3,41,800
Total ...	7,08,55,990	7,75,76,450	7,92,19,910
Receipts which have been transferred from 1871-72 *to Provincial Services.*			
I.—Jails	20,710	29,110	51,060
II.—Registration	3,12,160	3,36,550	2,81,840
III.—Police	4,05,360	3,52,460	3,34,680
IV —Education...	63,570	63,390	68,400
Printing	38,090	43,130	41,190
Total ...	8,39,890	8,24,640	7,72,170
Military Department	12,57,240	9,94,160	17,27,410
Public Works do.	38,82,320	37,65,960	1,70,640
Postal do.	6,34,690	6,08,100	6,25,260
Telegraph do.	3,06,510	3,60,100	4,08,140
Total ...	60,80,760	57,28,320	29,31,450
Grand Total ...	7,77,76,640	8,41,29,410	8,29,23,530

No. II.—*Table showing the Imperial and Provincial Expenditure of the Madras Presidency from* 1868-69 *to* 1870-71.

—	Expenditure.	Actuals, 1868-69.	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
2	Interest on Service Funds, &c	8,38,160	9,01,270	8,86,070
3	Refunds	2,17,940	3,14,890	2,82,290
4	Land Revenue	43,20,010	42,13,930	42,78,860
5	Forest	2,67,740	2,79,250	2,94,820
6	Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,49,590	2,36,990	3,10,270
7	Assessed Taxes	16,940	26,860	31,810
8	Customs	1,70,710	1,70,250	1,72,890
9	Salt	13,33,790	14,14,560	12,72,230
10	Opium		*Nil.*	
11	Stamps and Stationery	2,69,450	3,07,980	2,69,920
12	Mint	1,41,700	72,340	37,290
13 & 14	Post Office and Telegraph		*Nil.*	
	Allowances to District and Village Officers	5,20,330	...	...
15	Administration	13,92,770	12,84,520	12,79,620
16	Minor Departments	1 86,880	1,65,260	1,55,800
17	Law and Justice	30,99,160	31,69,630	33,14,220
18	Marine	1,95,000	72,550	68,250
19	Ecclesiastical	4,04,530	3,82,220	3,62,860
20	Medical	3,34,870	3,70,080	3,12,150
21	Political Agencies	1,15,100	99,150	76,460
22	Allowances and Assignments	30,16,520	45,43,280	27,98,490
23	Superannuation, &c	40,93,560	23,46,760	19,62,070
24	Miscellaneous	11,38,030	11,18,650	10,10,340
	Public Works—Loss by Exchange ...	...	...	2,88,340
	Allotment for Provincial Services ...	...	...	3,34,670
	Total ...	2,23,22,280	2,14,89,920	1,97,99,820
	Charges which have been transferred from 1871-72 *to Provincial Services.*			
	Jails	8,27,820	8,01,470	7,92,990
	Registration	2,19,190	2,19,190	1,99,230
	Police	38,17,900	37,11,750	33,90,030
	Education	8,37,340	9,26,490	9,24,110
	Medical	4,47,730	5,84,280	6,04,730
	Printing	2,50,920	3,07,320	2,54,340
	Miscellaneous	...	...	3,910
	Total ...	64,00,900	65,50,500	61,69,340
	Military Department	2,07,77,840	1,84,71,900	2,91,41,630
	Public Works do.	1,44,28,910	1,15,49,040	65,81,040
	Postal do.	7,56,480	7,94,840	8,23,030
	Telegraph do.	4,41,140	4,10,400	4,55,350
	Total ...	3,64,04,370	3,12,26,180	3,70,01,050
	Grand Total ...	6,51,27,550	5,92,66,600	6,29,70,210

APPEN

No. I.—*Distribution of Schools in the*

1*st*.—With reference to the Agency

Names of Districts.	Classification of Government Schools			Government Colleges and Schools		Private Colleges					
								Receiving			
								From Provincial Funds		From Local Funds.	
				Number of Institutions.	Pupils	Union Schools.	Pupils	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.
	Class	No.	Pupils.								
Ganjam	Higher.	1	159	23	1,081	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle	5	188								
	Lower.	16	726								
	Normal.	1	8								
Vizagapatam ...	Middle	6	211	7	291	1	40	1	165	...	...
	Normal.	1	80								
Godavery	Higher.	1	193	4	329	162	3,814	1	117	4	295
	Middle	2	123								
	Normal.	1	13								
Kistna	Middle.	1	84	1	84	3	102	5	470	2	31
Bellary	College.	1	12	4	309	9	308	4	512	1	42
	Higher.	1	210								
	Middle.	2	87								
Cuddapah	Higher.	1	204	1	204	4	157	1	46	...	...
Kurnool	Higher.	1	121	3	164	3	113	...	...	...	...
	Middle.	2	43								
Nellore, ...	Middle.	1	49	2	89	8	297	1	263	3	84
	Lower *	1	40								
Madras and Chingleput.	College†	3	132	18	1,619	2	308	64	7,092	33	1,760
	Higher.	2	340								
	Middle.	6	281								
	Mixed Middle	1	25								
	Normal.	2	293								
	Professional.	4	548								
South Arcot... ...	Higher.	1	187	10	592	5	113	4	262	...	...
	Middle.	9	405								
North Arcot... ...	Higher.	1	284	7	870	1	38	6	550	...	...
	Middle.	5	395								
	Normal.	1	191								
Salem...	Higher.	1	353	6	683	5	248	7	325	2	56
	Middle.	5	330								
Tanjore	College.	1	98	8	837	...	...	23	2,245	25	789
	Higher.	1	361								
	Middle.	6	438								
Trichinopoly ...	Middle.	1	137	2	348	...	...	13	829	12	243
	Normal.	1	211								
Coimbatore	Middle.	6	327	6	327	2	49	8	541	1	29
Madura	Higher.	1	290	3	410	...	...	5	282	17	467
	Middle.	2	120								
Tinnevelly	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1,931	267	8,986

* This school (Yenadi School, Sriharicottah) is under the Educational Inspector, 3rd Division.

DIX VII.

several Districts on 31st March 1872.

by which they are managed :—

AND SCHOOLS.

Grants-in-aid													
From Provincial Funds		From Local Funds											
Established by other than Missionary Societies	Pupils	Established by other than Missionary Societies	Pupils	Total Pupils	Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid	Pupils	Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils	Total Colleges and Schools	Total Pupils	Educational Division.	Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions	Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
13	426	120	2,036	2,462	24	546	157	3,008	180	4,089	I	19,327	1,785
11	422	125	3,211	3,798	9	344	147	4,182	154	4,473			
28	1,327	86	1,917	3,656	...	..	281	7,470	285	7,799			
15	666	51	1,382	2,549	11	231	87	2,882	88	2,966			
3	161	78	1,859	2,574	57	1,165	152	4,047	156	4,356	II	17,284	766
4	167	80	1,759	1,972	122	1,724	211	3,853	212	4,057			
3	92	87	1,765	1,857	103	1,366	196	3,336	199	3,500			
7	221	145	3,096	3,664	104	1,321	268	5,282	270	5,371			
18	2,957	104	3,118	14,927	109	2,896	330	18,131	348	19,750	III	26,358	2,211
8	544	106	2,523	3,329	126	2,574	249	6,016	259	6,608			
33	1,161	157	4,091	5,802	19	455	216	6,295	223	7,165	IV	27,376	2,709
25	814	84	1,884	3,079	61	839	184	4,166	190	4,849			
30	1,802	20	708	5,544	235	5,299	333	10,843	341	11,680			
17	495	33	924	2,491	35	843	110	3,334	112	3,682			
35	1,624	253	5,141	7,335	181	3,053	480	10,437	486	10,764	V	30,898	787
16	732	95	3,150	4,631	146	3,244	279	7,875	282	8,285			
16	619	8	313	11,849	..		328	11,849	328	11,849			

* Includes the Senior or Collegiate Departments of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.

No. I.—

Names of Districts.	Classification of Government Schools.			Government Colleges and Schools.		Private Colleges					
								Receiving			
								From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.	
				Number of Institutions.	Pupils.	Union Schools.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.
	Class.	No.	Pupils.								
Malabar	College.	1	21	6	633	*33	1,520	11	951	14	380
	Higher.	1	322								
	Middle.	3	195								
	Normal.	1	95								
South Canara ...	College.	1	18	7	477	†25	960	10	627	5	154
	Higher.	1	215								
	Middle.	4	106								
	Normal.	1	138								
			Total ...	118	9,347	263	8,067	201	17,208	386	13,316

* Of these two are Unaided Schools with an attendance of 51 pupils.

N.B.—The Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools are under the Inspector of Schools, Presi- in them was 211 and 191 respectively.

(*Continued.*)

AND SCHOOLS.

Grants-in-aid													
From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds											
Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Total Pupils.	Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid.	Pupils.	Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Educational Division.	Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
1	123	115	5,896	7,350	19	1,057	193	9,927	199	10,560	VI.	13,949	1,110
...	...	27	729	1,510	15	442	82	2,912	89	3,389			
283	14,353	1,774	45,502	90,379	1,376	27,399	4,283	125,845	4,401	135,192	...	135,192	9,318

† Of these one is an Unaided School with an attendance of 80 pupils.

dency Division, though they are included among the schools of the 4th Division; the number of pupils

No. 1.—

2*nd*.—With reference to the

Districts.	Boys' Schools.										Mixed			
	Colleges.	Number of Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools	Number of Pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools	Total Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1st Division.														
Ganjam ..	..	...	1	159	19	639	158	3,272	178	4,070	...		...	...
Vizagapatam.	...	...	3	451	21	629	124	3,062	148	4,142	...	..	1	38
Godavery ..	...	...	4	635	31	1,275	216	5,730	281	7,640	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	1	17	2	356	19	791	65	1,658	87	2,822	...	...	...	...
2nd Division.														
Bellary ...	1	12	2	502	16	677	133	2,970	152	4,161	...	...	1	78
Kurnool ...	...	..	1	121	8	248	190	3,131	199	3,500	...	...	..	...
Cuddapah ...	..	...	1	204	8	324	202	3,483	211	4,011	...	...	..	...
Nellore ...	...	...	1	263	15	544	246	4,399	262	5,206	.	...	...	...
3rd Division.														
Madras and Chingleput...	6	231	17	4,292	29	3,131	222	6,336	274	13,990	.	...	6	399
South Arcot...	...	...	3	505	20	888	231	5,068	254	6,461	...	...	1	30
4th Division.														
North Arcot.	...	...	1	284	37	1,701	177	4,584	215	6,569	...	...	1	56
Salem ...	...	...	1	353	35	1,440	147	2,779	183	4,573		...	2	58
Tanjore ...	3	119	7	1,639	46	2,945	270	6,350	326	11,053	...		..	..
Trichinopoly	...	...	2	578	26	790	78	1,939	106	3,307	...	...	...	...
5th Division														
Coimbatore ...	...	...	1	356	41	1,843	434	8,194	476	10,393	..	...	8	274
Madura ...	...	...	1	290	23	1,107	249	6,592	273	7,989	..	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	1	204	38	1,349	106	3,807	145	5,360	...	...	...	...
6th Division.														
Malabar ...	1	21	2	476	33	2,172	51	1,916	87	4,585	...	...	3	294
South Canara.	1	18	1	215	19	873	44	1,450	65	2,556	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13	418	52	11,888	484	23,367	3,373	76,720	3,922	112,388	...	...	23	1,227

a Of these 24 are girls.
b Of these 2 are girls.
c Of these 39 are girls.
d Of these 405 are girls.
e Of these 13 are girls.
f Of these 37 are girls.
g Of these 20 are girls.

NOTE.—Girls attending Lower

Ganjam	17
Vizagapatam	110
Godavery	30
Kistna	14
Bellary	8
Kurnool	4
Cuddapah	8
Nellore	107
Madras and Chingleput ..	84

Girls attending purely Female
Do. Mixed
Do. Lower Class
Do. Normal

(*Continued.*)

Standard of Instruction :—

Schools.				Girls' Schools.								Normal Schools.		Professional Schools.			
Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher Class Schools	Number of Pupils	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils	Lower Class Schools	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.
...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	1	11	1	11	1	8	...	...	180	4,089
...	...	1	*a* 38	.	...		...	4	213	4	213	1	80	..	...	154	4,473
1	111	1	*b* 111	.	...	...	...	2	35	2	35	1	13	..	...	285	7,799
...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	1	144	..	...	88	2,966
...	...	1	*c* 78	..	...	1	55	2	62	3	117	...	...	...	...	156	4,356
...	...	...	...	..	. .	.	...	..	...	...	...		...	..	...	199	3,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46		. .	1	46	..	. .	...	...	212	4,057
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	7	142	8	165	.	...	.	...	270	5,371
12	714	18	*d* 1,113	1	116	35	2,835	14	855	50	3,806	2	293	4	548	348	19,750
...	...	1	*e* 30	...	...	3	88	1	29	4	117		...	..	...	259	6,608
...	...	1	*f* 56	...	...	4	289	2	60	6	349	1	191	.	...	223	7,165
...	...	2	*g* 58	.	...	5	218	...	...	5	218	..	...	...	...	190	4,849
...	...	...	. .	..	...	10	476	5	151	15	627	...	...	..	...	341	11,680
...	...	...	...	.	...	4	141	1	23	5	164	1	211	..	...	112	3,682
...	...	8	*h* 274	..	...	1	68	1	29	2	97	..	...	..	...	486	10,764
2	39	2	*i* 39	...	...	..	...	6	179	6	179	1	78	...	...	282	8,285
141	4,612	141	*k* 4,612	...	...	9	463	28	880	37	1,343	5	534	. .	...	328	11,849
101	5,101	104	*l* 5,395	..	...	7	485	...	...	7	485	1	95	...	...	199	10,560
16	400	16	*m* 400	...	...	3	177	4	118	7	295	1	138	...	...	89	3,389
278	10,977	296	12,204	1	116	84	5,364	78	2787	163	8,267	16	1,785	4	548	4401	135,192

Class Boys' Village Schools—

South Arcot	64
North Arcot...	24
Salem	2
Tanjore	5
Coimbatore	101
Madura	155
Tinnevelly	...
Malabar	1
Total ...	684

Schools	8,267
do.	2,451
Village Boys' Schools ..	684
Schools'	101
Total ...	11,503

h Of these 52 are girls.
i Of these 14 are girls.
k Of these 1,192 are girls.
l Of these 582 are girls.
m Of these 71 are girls.

Total ... 2,451

No. II.—*Comparative Table of Expenditure for the years* 1870-71 *and* 1871-72.

—	1870-71.			1871-72.		
IMPERIAL FUNDS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges	37,184	10	11	40,875	9	0
Inspection and its subsidiary charges... ...	1,34,742	3	7	90,677	8	6
Total ...	1,71,926	14	6	1,31,552	1	6
Government Colleges ... General	63,389	11	5	66,608	15	8
Government Colleges ... Professional ..	6,234	1	8	6,227	0	0
Government Schools ... General	1,49,062	10	5	1,80,492	0	0
Government Schools ... Special	1,56,475	10	1	1,57,961	9	9
Total ...	3,75,126	1	7	4,11,290	3	8
Government Scholarships. Colleges. Schools. General	7,949	5	3	6,692	0	0
Government Scholarships. Colleges. Schools. Professional ...	1,260	0	0	1,260	0	0
Government Scholarships. Colleges. Schools. General	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Scholarships. Colleges. Schools. Special	14,392	3	8	13,454	0	2
	23,601	8	11	21,406	0	2
Book Depôts	22,488	11	9	8,378	5	2
University of Madras	32,414	5	10	36,702	6	1
Total ...	78,504	10	6	66,486	11	5
GRANTS.						
Salary and other grants	2,47,664	4	1	2,23,728	7	4
Results' grants	85,761	5	1	23,930	6	9
Scholarships	1,969	1	2	2,674	8	0
	3,35,394	10	4	2,50,333	6	1
Grant to the Madras School Book Society ...	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Preparation and purchase of school books ...	55,213	3	10	...	...	...
Total ...	3,92,607	14	2	2,52,333	6	1
Total expenditure from Imperial Funds...	10,18,165	8	9	8,61,363	6	8
Deduct—						
University fees paid to the credit of Government	20,986	0	0	22,398	0	0
School fees do. do. ...	9,235	4	3	92,317	8	9
Proceeds of sale of books	54,914	9	8	...	...	...
Total ...	85,135	13	11	1,14,715	8	9
Net outlay from Imperial Funds	9,33,029	10	10	7,46,947	13	11
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Educational Building Fund. Government School Buildings— New Works	55,122	14	1	32,914	4	3
Educational Building Fund. Repairs...	1,936	5	10	5,786	4	11
	57,059	3	11	38,700	9	2
Educational Building Fund. Building grants to Private Schools ...	29,097	6	10	19,733	2	9
Charges in Government Schools borne by school fees...	50,166	9	5	15,570	11	0
Do. endowments, &c. ... ... Do. from other sources	13,732	10	2	9,018	0	6
Total ...	1,50,055	14	4	83,022	7	5
Grand Total ...	10,83,085	9	2	8,29,970	5	4

APPENDIX VIII.

No. I.—MUNICIPALITIES.

INCOME.

Name of Municipality.	Current Taxes, &c.							
	Rate on Houses, &c.	Tax on Arts, &c.	Tolls.	Tax on Vehicles, &c.	Registration of Carts.	License Fees.	Fines.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS.	RS
Adoni	4,100	4,042	2,850	1,679	528	271	144	13,614
Anantapore ...	584	..	2,900	666	199	76	94	4,519
Bellary	19,417	7,906	12,420	7,221	846	2,006	1,196	50,112
Berhampore ..	2,881	2,282	7,038	691	550	88	142	13,672
Bimlipatam ...	929	1,768	5,084	396	134	14	16	8,341
Calicut	8,908	3,617	4,256	1,200	420	223	102	18,726
Cannanore ...	3,165	520	320	1,519	130	28	66	5,778
Chicacole ...	1,534	...	4,960	533	219	...	62	7,308
Cocanada ...	4,879	5,476	2,600	567	127	665	163	14,477
Cochin	3,922	2,595	...	222	124	220	102	7,185
Coimbatore ..	5,424	...	9,017	1,472	1,427	40	79	17,459
Combaconum ...	12,083	..	14,697	1,447	...	1,166	824	30,217
Conjeveram ...	6,470	4,640	4,392	484	303	751	36	17,076
Coonoor	2,515	1,278	...	778	34	..	634	5,239
Cuddalore ..	5,525	...	9,250	2,303	829	143	161	18,211
Cuddapah ...	2,438	3,493	6,700	788	461	21	66	13,967
Cumbum... ...	1,185	1,048	932	716	259	37	65	4,242
Dindigul	697	..	4,555	428	302	130	103	6,215
Ellore	2,863	3,067	3,405	416	572	...	274	10,627
Erode	564	...	1,085	166	230	...	...	2 045
Gooty	1,111	...	2,629	529	367	..	70	4,706
Guntoor	2,056	4,722	10,503	770	751	396	190	19,388
Kurnool	4,703	...	7,042	1,688	364	883	58	14,738
Madura	5,359	...	23,360	2,207	760	37	217	31,940
Manargoody ...	1,931	3,599	6,270	523	...	195	191	12,709
Mangalore ..	4,921	7,197	777	1,254	285	677	307	15,418
Masulipatam ...	3,904	4,293	6,266	852	451	654	137	16,557
Mayaveram ...	3,691	3,604	6,412	602	440	643	208	15,000
Negapatam ...	7,975	12,033	12,623	1,301	...	1,576	637	36,145
Nellore	5,375	...	4,733	1,953	1,532	416	100	14,169
Ootacamund ...	10,096	2,598	...	2,646	200	255	307	16,102
Palamcottah ...	3,053	1,216	6,436	1,229	411	104	440	12,889
Palcondah ...	371	986	3,930	31	512	...	...	5,830
Palghaut ...	2,694	1,729	10,060	...	...	3	25	14,511
Rajahmundry ...	2,835	2,638	3,048	529	128	499	218	9,895
Salem	3,951	6,087	9,442	1,536	513	254	616	22,399
Srirungum ...	1,389	416	...	...	...	57	75	1,937
Tanjore	10,561	11,540	20,845	1,981	...	520	344	45,791
Tellicherry ...	4,439	842	2,095	212	20	42	12	7,662
Tinnevelly ...	4,254	2,354	7,850	624	339	135	41	15,597
Trichinopoly ...	10,565	10,815	17,037	4,797	1,042	701	1,952	46,909
Tuticorin ...	2,655	2,725	5,875	274	71	108	366	12,074
Vellore	3,038	3,464	11,200	1,548	747	241	21	20,254
Vizagapatam ...	2,900	8,476	7,780	2,164	119	148	..	21,587
Vizianagrum ...	977	2,265	5,971	809	197	30	3	10,252
Walajahpett ...	539	1,985	3,249	197	417	...	3	6,390
Total ...	1,94,821	1,36,416	2,91,894	54,008	17,360	14,453	10,927	7,19,879

No. I.—MUNICIPALITIES.

INCOME.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Municipality.	Arrear Taxes, &c.									
	Rate on Houses, &c.	Tax on Arts, &c	Tolls.	Other Items.	Total.	Government Allotment.	Other Receipts.	Recoveries	Balance.	Grand Total.
	RS	RS.	RS	RS.	RS	RS	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
Adoni ...	...	...	...		...	570	56	402	2,092	16,734
Anantapore ...	...		...	..	...	272	284	...	102	5,177
Bellary ..	...	...	1,555	69	1,624	7,792	153	...	1,564	61,245
Berhampore ..	50	46	..	...	96	859	1,813	19	3,204	22,693
Bimlipatam .	76	84	...	21	181	.	20	.	818	9,360
Calicut ..	820	418	...	...	1,238	128	285	.	1,201	21,578
Cannanore ...	..		...	...	..	.	68	...	1,649	7,495
Chicacole ..	...	.	..	..		...	2,534	.	197	10,339
Cocanada ...	182	388	..	.	570	...	1,133	...	2,658	18,838
Cochin ...	338	180	.		518	70	1,778	..	129	9,980
Coimbatore ...	1,762	...	783	12	2,557	.	1,746	.	4,066	28,828
Combaconum ...	18		..	..	18	240	659	3	7,579	38,716
Conjeveram ...	5,961	5,893	439	.	12,293	.	1,851	21	9,128	40,369
Coonoor ..	11	38		13	65	357	2,335	...	318	8,314
Cuddalore ...	2,453	..	200	...	2,653	264	4,773	2,901	6,647	35,449
Cuddapah ..	1,077	255	.		1,332		3,943	35	461	19,738
Cumbum ...	444	126	37	49	656	192	691	.	1,610	7,691
Dindigul ..	296	..	...	33	329	1,692	19	695	2,493	11,443
Ellore ...	35	24	...	..	59	1,526	357	...	611	13,180
Erode ...	...	...	...	..	...	.	170	...	...	2,515
Gooty ...	.	.	..	..	.	302	467	...	605	6,080
Guntoor .	81	55	..	4	140	376	2,467	406	5,495	28,272
Kurnool ...	40	..	..	...	40		4,014	2	2,990	21,784
Madura ...	1,476	702	..		2,178	703	10,955	...	33,934	79,710
Manargoody ...	30	14	...	2	46	..	1,162	235	7,306	21,458
Mangalore ...	1,082	989	...	13	2,085	15	5,528	...	6,485	29,531
Masulipatam .	573	121	.	...	694	...	2,525	480	2,871	23,127
Mayaveram ...	314	414	74	24	826	...	966	...	9,941	26,733
Negapatam ...	15	23	..	..	38	2,520	6,558	.	110	45,371
Nellore ...	9	.	160	64	233	803	3,139	53	655	19,052
Ootacamund ..	139	79	...	17	235	4,398	4,658	748	2,166	28,307
Palamcottah ...	278	..	...	7	285	.	8,129	...	448	21,751
Palcondah ...	..	...	...	...	.	...	284	...	68	6,182
Palghaut ...	599	478	...	...	1,077	1,481	438	...	1,323	18,830
Rajahmundry. .	21	61	..	..	82	2,184	1,376	...	1,167	14,704
Salem ...	1,578	1,264	901	110	3,853	...	8,255	5,334	19,980	59,821
Srirungum ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,987
Tanjore ...	1,946	604	2,355	327	5,232	...	2,374	1,130	8,213	62,740
Tellicherry ...	531	33	...	...	564	1,447	2,118	...	500	12,286
Tinnevelly ...	54	...	500	105	659	24	1,078	1,972	224	19,549
Trichinopoly ...	1,911	714	1,737	40	4,402	3,028	9,464	1,247	4,618	69,668
Tuticorin ...	323	20	...	60	403	70	705	2,090	428	15,770
Vellore ...	5,230	4,480	...	...	9,710	1,110	3,009	...	2,870	36,953
Vizagapatam ...	...	35	857	...	892	247	1,519	...	3,030	27,275
Vizianagrum ...	...	...	11	..	11	993	242	9	894	12,401
Wallajahpett .	416	656	...	...	1,072	225	411	...	1,134	9,232
Total ...	30,173	18,194	9,609	970	58,946	34,188	1,12,829	17,782	1,64,582	11,08,206

No. I.—MUNICIPALITIES.

EXPENDITURE.

Name of Municipality.	Grant I.				Grant II.	Grant III.	
	New Works	Repairs	Other Items.	Total.	Education.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Vaccination.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Adoni	7,550	194	242	7 986	181	450	171
Anantapore ...	259	401	...	660	104	300	109
Bellary	9,533	11,383	310	21,226	495	550	220
Berhampore ...	3,908	1,281	163	5,352	429	1,778	99
Bindipatam ...	2,664	1,276	27	3,967	236	550	...
Calicut	1,374	1,420	3,877	6,671	549	...	100
Cannanore ...	879	. .	16	895	...	...	114
Chicacole ...	1,142	322	886	2,350	1,272	2,497	130
Cocanada ...	5,191	3,440	269	8,903	113	...	88
Cochin	129	1,548	..	1,677	..	500	110
Coimbatore ...	7,330	3,648	1,247	12,225	542	550	132
Combaconum .	5,052	2,135	2,380	9,867	114	110	109
Conjeveram ...	4,162	447	164	4,773	1,097	3,329	164
Coonoor	345	946	...	1,291	...	400	165
Cuddalore .	7,080	5,111	1,000	13,191	632	2,817	...
Cuddapah ...	1,226	5,008	151	6,385	197	1,600	110
Cumbum... ...	1,014	706	...	1,750	171	618	58
Dindigul... . .	3,248	515	66	3,829	...	150	100
Ellore ...	3,789	920	316	5,025	417	...	79
Erode ...	716	248	...	964	...	...	...
Gooty	836	188	. .	1,024	343	126	...
Guntoor	794	1,727	572	3,093	276	960	100
Kurnool	2,009	423	...	2,432	460	692	110
Madura	8,877	14,343	2,360	25,580	1,131	3,924	281
Manargoody ...	3,338	1,907	624	5,869	520	...	110
Mangalore ...	1,379	3,592	910	5,681	859	869	200
Masulipatam ...	8,962	536	977	10,475	717	1,370	160
Mayaveram ...	5,226	2,193	1,450	8,869	...	122	169
Negapatam ...	...	8,726	...	8,726	156	111	194
Nellore	2,148	2,671	...	4,819	500	1,710	145
Ootacamund ..	1,403	3,701	83	5,187	...	500	166
Palamcottah ...	1,043	3,887	521	5,451	392	4,843	110
Palcondah ...	1,565	840	32	2,437	. .	523	60
Palghaut... ...	875	5,234	858	6,967	1,099	291	110
Rajahmundry ...	4,354	371	278	5,003	263	...	83
Salem	10,889	6,192	1,248	18,329	1,280	3,627	316
Srirungum ...	136	152	...	288	...	...	...
Tanjore	8,131	6,619	1,570	16,320	207	217	275
Tellicherry ...	634	4,618	59	5,311	...	1,066	110
Tinnevelly ..	5,242	3,064	1,008	9,314	432	934	110
Trichinopoly ...	13,664	11,368	4,602	29,634	398	3,485	301
Tuticorin ...	1,253	2,201	425	3,879	99	434	128
Vellore	5,986	2,690	660	9,336	1,208	750	106
Vizagapatam ...	1,127	7,212	...	8,339	1,480	642	379
Vizianagrum ...	3,381	3,466	138	6,985	292	...	108
Wallajahpett ...	1,408	701	89	2,198	411	...	110
Total ...	1,61,284	1,39,671	29,578	3,30,533	19,075	43,395	5,994

No. I.—

EXPENDITURE.—

Name of Municipality.	GRANT III—(*Continued*)			GRANT		
	Registration of Births and Deaths.	Conservancy.	Total.	Lighting.	Markets.	Choultries (Rest-houses).
	RS	RS.	R S.	RS.	RS.	RS
Adoni	110	2,814	3,575	768	...	...
Anantapore	96	1,611	2,116	512	...	...
Bellary	366	23,288	24,424	3,701	...	...
Berhampore	214	3,343	5,434	..	...	110
Bimlipatam	...	2,481	3,031	...	...	...
Calicut	...	5,389	5,489	...	...	...
Cannanore	24	2,071	2,209	...	...	...
Chicacole	150	1,780	4,557	..	...	298
Cocanada	45	2,743	2,876	817	...	...
Cochin	75	1,388	2,073	499	..	...
Coimbatore	200	8,055	8,937	1,233	296	...
Combaconum	271	10,165	10,955	2,978	...	...
Conjeveram	196	5,427	9,116	2,281	...	...
Coonoor	95	2,369	3,029	1,327	...	...
Cuddalore	517	6,980	10,314	...	...	642
Cuddapah...	242	4,702	6,654	622	...	110
Cumbum	50	1,007	1,733	112	...	...
Dindigul	100	1,643	1,993	..	...	...
Ellore	99	3,723	3,901	.	..	..
Erode	35	370	405	...	...	...
Gooty	...	2,224	2,350	480	...	..
Guntoor	127	5,688	6,875	616	80	...
Kurnool	220	6,518	7,540	28	...	..
Madura	56	18,986	23,247	3,007	177	56
Manargoody	100	2,198	2,408	689	...	...
Mangalore	186	3,939	5,194	...	...	...
Masulipatam	220	4,554	6,304	810	...	...
Mayaveram	147	5,115	5,553	977	...	...
Negapatam	399	19,406	20,110	3,457	...	...
Nellore	320	4,010	6,185	...	...	...
Ootacamund	97	7,567	8,330	...	...	...
Palamcottah	102	2,017	7,072	908	102	...
Palcondah	...	1,012	1,595	...	...	...
Palghaut	165	2,211	2,777	671	...	30
Rajahmundry	...	3,467	3,550	506	30	23
Salem	315	14,804	19,062	943	72	119
Srirungum	..	655	655	...	...	...
Tanjore	286	13,028	13,806	1,712	...	...
Tellicherry	142	2,467	3,785	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	150	3,142	4,336	1,899	...	...
Trichinopoly	224	12,711	16,721	1,838	731	...
Tuticorin	189	3,476	4,227	339	...	...
Vellore	166	6,350	7,372	1,068	551	...
Vizagapatam	334	8,086	9,441	...	...	...
Vizianagrum	222	2,716	3,041	...	...	...
Wallajahpett	114	1,930	2,154	339	2,036	...
Total ...	7,196	2,49,956	3,06,541	35,140	4,075	1,388

MUNICIPALITIES.

(*Continued*)

IV.		GRANT V.				
Other Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Total	Supervision	Advances	Refunds	Balance.	Grand Total.
RS.	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS.	RS.
668	1,436	1,898	366	..	1,292	16,734
112	624	1,286	..	..	387	5,177
3,110	6,811	7,015	...	455	819	61,245
486	596	1,911	.	.	8,941	22,693
...	...	1,303	..	800	23	9,360
791	791	2,465	...	..	5,613	21,578
...	...	1,070	...	380	2,941	7,495
312	610	1,071		...	449	10,339
21	838	2,173	2,137	981	817	18,838
288	787	1,194	.	..	3,949	9,980
703	2,232	1,845	..	..	3,047	28,828
766	3,714	2,828	.	2,013	9,165	38,716
2,034	4,318	2,506	103	786	17,670	40,369
93	1,120	1,921	...	.	653	8,314
2,106	2,718	3,034	..		5,500	35,449
1,310	2,042	1,770	..	.	2,690	19,738
...	112	1,110	43		2,742	7,691
50	50	510	...	..	5,031	11,443
...	...	1,130	...	.	2,707	13,180
...	..	507	...	..	639	2,515
173	653	1,204	.	...	506	6,080
258	954	3,565	2	...	13,507	28,272
6,680	6,708	1,953	...		2,691	21,784
1,442	4,682	3,161	..	220	21,686	79,710
703	1,392	1,688	...	3,120	6,461	21,458
299	299	2,575	25	87	14,811	29,531
1,369	2,179	2,066	..	76	1,310	23,127
2,397	3,374	2,788	...	4,058	2,091	26,733
337	3,794	3,502	...	...	9,083	45,371
1,223	1,223	3,135	...	..	3,190	19,052
4,734	4,734	3,757	...	1,100	5,199	28,307
1,542	2,552	1,836	...	3	4,945	21,751
97	97	1,132	..	43	878	6,182
293	994	1,867	..	52	5,074	18,830
224	783	1,904	...	212	2,989	14,704
6,452	7,586	3,266	5,377	528	4,393	59,821
...	...	375	..	6	613	1,937
3,354	5,066	6,127	.	2,675	18,539	62,740
...	..	1,843	...	42	1,305	12,286
712	2,611	1,805	...	50	1,001	19,549
2,746	5,315	5,726	440	5,041	6,393	69,668
447	786	1,400	...	1,715	3,664	15,770
814	2,433	2,753	3,453	35	10,363	36,953
743	743	3,412	...	...	3,860	27,275
...	..	1,845	90	...	148	12,401
561	2,936	1,437	...	...	96	9,232
50,480	91,083	1,04,559	12,036	24,508	2,19,871	11,08,206